

## **Product datasheet for AP06742PU-S**

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## **PFKFB1 Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody**

**Product data:** 

**Product Type:** Primary Antibodies

Applications: WE

Recommended Dilution: Western blot: 1/500-1/1000.

Reactivity: Human, Mouse, Rat

**Host:** Rabbit

Clonality: Polyclonal

**Immunogen:** Synthetic peptide, corresponding to amino acids 320-370 of Human PFKFB1.

**Specificity:** This antibody detects endogenous levels of PFKFB1/4 protein.

(region surrounding Glu349)

**Formulation:** Phosphate buffered saline (PBS), pH 7.2.

State: Aff - Purified

State: Liquid purified Ig fraction Preservative: 0.05% sodium azide

Concentration: 1.0 mg/ml

**Purification:** Affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen and the purity is > 95% (by SDS-

PAGE)

Conjugation: Unconjugated

Storage: Store undiluted at 2-8°C for one month or (in aliquots) at -20°C for longer.

Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

**Stability:** Shelf life: one year from despatch.

**Predicted Protein Size:** ~ 54 kDa

**Gene Name:** 6-phosphofructo-2-kinase/fructose-2,6-biphosphatase 1

Database Link: Entrez Gene 18639 MouseEntrez Gene 24638 RatEntrez Gene 5207 Human

P16118





Background:

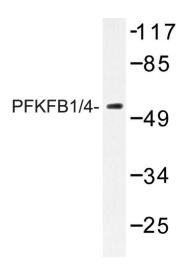
PFKFB (6-phosphofructo-2-kinase/fructose-2,6-bisphosphatase) is a bifunctional enzyme, having both kinase and phosphatase activities residing on the same enzyme subunit but having distinct active sites. PFKFB regulates the steady-state concentration of fructose-2,6-bisphosphate, a potent activator of a key regulatory enzyme of glycolysis, phosphofructokinase. To date, four PFKFB isozymes (PFKFB 1-4) have been described, which show differences in their tissue distribution and kinetic properties in response to allosteric effectors and hormonal signals. Among the PFKFB's PFKFB3 has the highest kinase:phosphatase ratio, in part because it lacks the characteristic serine phosphorylation site near the N-terminal that down-modulates kinase activity. PFKFB3 was first described in the rapidly growing placenta. The glucolitic rate in placenta is accelerated by anoxia and by maternal diabetes. Cancer cells maintain a high glycolytic rate even in the presence of oxygen, a phenomenon known as the Warburg effect. The glycolytic rate in the placenta, another fast-growing tissue, is accelerated by anoxia and by maternal diabetes.

**Synonyms:** F6PK, PFRX, PFK/FBPase 1, PFK-2 liver

**Protein Families:** Druggable Genome

**Protein Pathways:** Fructose and mannose metabolism

## **Product images:**



Western blot (WB) analysis of PFKFB1/4 antibody in extracts from HeLa cells.