

Product datasheet for R1081

Fructose 6 Phosphate Kinase Goat Polyclonal Antibody

Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Applications:	ELISA, WB
Recommended Dilution:	Suitable for Immunoblotting (Western or Dot blot), ELISA, Immunoprecipitation. <u>Recommended Dilutions:</u> This product has been assayed against 1.0 µg of Fructose-6-Phosphate Kinase [Rabbit Muscle] in a standard sandwich ELISA using Peroxidase conjugated Affinity Purified anti-Goat IgG and ABTS (2,2'-azino-bis-[3-ethylbenthiiazoline-6-sulfonic acid]) as a substrate for 30 minutes at room temperature. A working dilution of 1:2,000 to 1:6,000 of the reconstitution concentration is suggested for this product.
Reactivity:	Rabbit
Host:	Goat
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Immunogen:	Fructose-6-Phosphate Kinase from Rabbit Muscle.
Specificity:	Assay by immunoelectrophoresis resulted in a single precipitin arc against purified and partially purified Fructose-6-Phosphate Kinase [Rabbit Muscle]. Cross reactivity may occur against other mammalian Fructose-6-Phosphate Kinase, but were not specifically determined.
Formulation:	0.02 M Potassium Phosphate, 0.15 M Sodium Chloride, pH 7.2, 0.01% (w/v) Sodium Azide as preservative. State: Serum State: Lyophilized purified Ig fraction.
Reconstitution Method:	Restore with 2.0 ml of deionized water (or equivalent).
Concentration:	lot specific
Purification:	Prepared from monospecific antiserum by delipidation and defibrination.
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Storage:	Store vial at 2-8°C prior to restoration. Centrifuge product if not completely clear after standing at room temperature. For extended storage aliquot reconstituted contents and freeze at -20°C or below. Dilute only prior to immediate use. Avoid cycles of freezing and thawing.



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Stability: Shelf life: One year from despatch.

Background: Phosphofructokinase catalyzes the irreversible conversion of fructose 6 phosphate to fructose 1,6 bisphosphate. Mammalian PFK is a complex isozyme consisting of 3 subunits: muscle (M), liver (L), and platelet (P). Each subunit is encoded by a separate structural locus on chromosomes 1(M), 21(L), and 10(P). PFKL is the major form in liver and kidney while only M type PFK isozyme is expressed in mature muscle; therefore, muscle contains only homotetramers of M subunits. Erythrocytes contain both L and M subunits, and these randomly tetramerize to form M₄, L₄, and 3 additional hybrid forms of the holoenzyme.