

## Product datasheet for **R1081PS**

### Fructose 6 Phosphate Kinase Goat Polyclonal Antibody

#### Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Applications:	ELISA, IF, WB
Recommended Dilution:	F6PK/PKF antibody has been tested for use in ELISA, immunofluorescence microscopy and Western blot. Recommended Dilutions: <b>ELISA:</b> 1/10,000-1/40,000. <b>IF microscopy:</b> 1/200-1/2,000. <b>Western blot:</b> 1/500-1/2,000. Expect a band approximately 48 kDa in size corresponding to the processed mature form of F6PK/PKF protein by western blotting in the appropriate cell lysate or extract.
Reactivity:	Rabbit
Host:	Goat
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Immunogen:	Full length native Fructose-6-phosphate kinase / Phosphofructokinase from rabbit muscle
Specificity:	This antibody detects F6PK/PKF [rabbit muscle]. Cross reactivity against F6PK/PKF from other tissues and species may occur but have not been specifically determined. Immuno-electrophoresis gives a single precipitin arc against anti-goat serum as well as purified and partially purified F6PK/PKF [rabbit muscle].
Formulation:	0.02 M Potassium phosphate, 0.15 M Sodium chloride, pH 7.2 State: Purified State: Lyophilized purified Ig fraction Preservative: 0.01 % Sodium azide
Reconstitution Method:	Restore with 0.1 ml of deionized water (or equivalent).
Concentration:	lot specific
Purification:	Multi-step process including delipidation, salt fractionation and ion exchange chromatography followed by extensive dialysis against the buffer
Conjugation:	Unconjugated



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<b>Storage:</b>	Store lyophilized at 2-8°C for 6 months or at -20°C long term. After reconstitution store the antibody undiluted at 2-8°C for one month or (in aliquots) at -20°C long term. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
<b>Stability:</b>	Shelf life: one year from despatch.
<b>Database Link:</b>	<a href="#">P00511</a>
<b>Background:</b>	Phosphofructokinase (PFK) 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.
<b>Synonyms:</b>	6-phosphofructokinase muscle type, PFK1, PFKM, PFK-A