

## Product datasheet for TP509511

### Pck1 (NM\_011044) Mouse Recombinant Protein

#### Product data:

<b>Product Type:</b>	Recombinant Proteins
<b>Description:</b>	Purified recombinant protein of Mouse phosphoenolpyruvate carboxykinase 1, cytosolic (Pck1), with C-terminal MYC/DDK tag, expressed in HEK293T cells, 20ug
<b>Species:</b>	Mouse
<b>Expression Host:</b>	HEK293T
<b>Expression cDNA Clone or AA Sequence:</b>	>MR209511 protein sequence <b>Red</b> =Cloning site <b>Green</b> =Tags(s)

MPPQLHNGLDFAKVIQGSLSLDPQAVRKFVEGNAQLCQPEYIHICDGSEEEYGQLLTHMQEEGVIRKLY  
KYDNCWLALDPRDVARIESTVITQEQRDTVPIPKTGLSQLGRWMSEEDFEKAFNARFPGCMKGRTMY  
VIPFSMGLPLGSLAKIGIELTDSPIYVASMTRMGISVLEALGDGEFIKCLHVSVCPLPLKKPLVNNW  
ACNPELTLIAHLPDRREIISFGSGYGGNSLLGKKCFALRIASRLAKEEGWLAEHMLLILGITNPEGKKKYL  
AAAFPSACGKTNLAMMNPSLPGWKVECVGDDIAWMKFDAQGNLRINPENGFFGVAPGTSVKTNPNNAIKT  
IQKNTIFTNVAETSDGGVYWEGIDEPLAPGVTITSWKNKEWRPQDAEPCAHNSRFCTPASQCPIIDPAW  
ESPEGVPIEGIIFGGRRPEGVPLVYEALSWQHGVFVGAAMRSEATAAAEHKGIIMHDPFAMRPFPGYNF  
GKYLAHWLSMAHRPAKLPKIFHVNWFRKDKDGKFLWPGFGENSRVLEWMFGRIEGEDSAKLTPIGYIPK  
ENALNLKGLGGVNVEELFGISKEFWEKEVEEIDRYLEDQVNTDLPYEIERELRALKQRISQM

**TRTRPLEQKLISEEDLAANDILDYKDDDDKV**

<b>Tag:</b>	C-MYC/DDK
<b>Predicted MW:</b>	69.4 kDa
<b>Concentration:</b>	>0.05 µg/µL as determined by microplate BCA method
<b>Purity:</b>	> 80% as determined by SDS-PAGE and Coomassie blue staining
<b>Buffer:</b>	25 mM Tris-HCl, 100 mM glycine, pH 7.3, 10% glycerol
<b>Note:</b>	For testing in cell culture applications, please filter before use. Note that you may experience some loss of protein during the filtration process.
<b>Storage:</b>	Store at -80°C after receiving vials.
<b>Stability:</b>	Stable for 12 months from the date of receipt of the product under proper storage and handling conditions. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.



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RefSeq:	<a href="#">NP_035174</a>
Locus ID:	18534
UniProt ID:	<a href="#">Q9Z2V4</a>
RefSeq Size:	2617
Cytogenetics:	2 95.79 cM
RefSeq ORF:	1869
Synonyms:	AI265463; Pck-1; PEPCK
Summary:	Regulates cataplerosis and anaplerosis, the processes that control the levels of metabolic intermediates in the citric acid cycle. At low glucose levels, it catalyzes the cataplerotic conversion of oxaloacetate (OAA) to phosphoenolpyruvate (PEP), the rate-limiting step in the metabolic pathway that produces glucose from lactate and other precursors derived from the citric acid cycle. At high glucose levels, it catalyzes the anaplerotic conversion of phosphoenolpyruvate to oxaloacetate.[UniProtKB/Swiss-Prot Function]