

Fructose 6 Phosphate Kinase (PFKM) Antibody (C-term)

Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)

Catalog # AP8137b

Specification

Fructose 6 Phosphate Kinase (PFKM) Antibody (C-term) - Product Information

Application	IF, WB, IHC-P,E
Primary Accession	P08237
Other Accession	Q60HD9
Reactivity	Human
Predicted	Monkey
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit Ig
Calculated MW	85183
Antigen Region	746-776

Fructose 6 Phosphate Kinase (PFKM) Antibody (C-term) - Additional Information

Gene ID 5213

Other Names

ATP-dependent 6-phosphofructokinase, muscle type
{ECO:0000255|HAMAP-Rule:MF_03184},
ATP-PFK
{ECO:0000255|HAMAP-Rule:MF_03184},
PFK-M, 27111
{ECO:0000255|HAMAP-Rule:MF_03184},
6-phosphofructokinase type A,
Phosphofructo-1-kinase isozyme A, PFK-A,
Phosphohexokinase
{ECO:0000255|HAMAP-Rule:MF_03184},
PFKM, PFKX

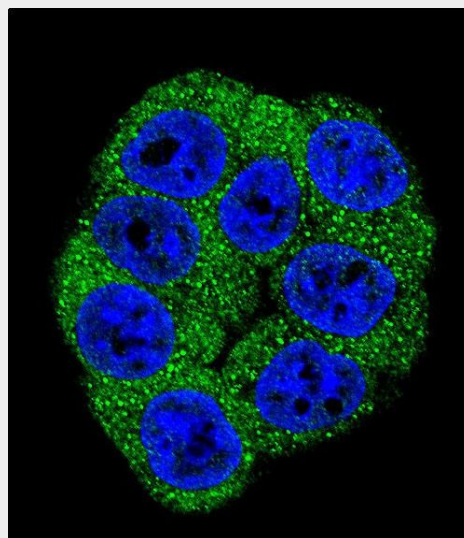
Target/Specificity

This Fructose 6 Phosphate Kinase (PFKM) antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 746-776 amino acids from the C-terminal region of human Fructose 6 Phosphate Kinase (PFKM).

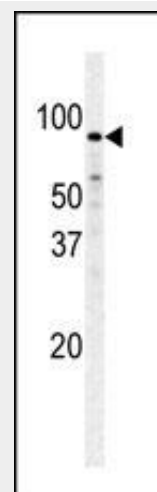
Dilution

IF~~1:10~50
WB~~1:1000
IHC-P~~1:50~100

Format



Confocal immunofluorescent analysis of Fructose 6 Phosphate Kinase (PFKM) Antibody(C-term)(Cat#AP8137b) with Hela cell followed by Alexa Fluor 488-conjugated goat anti-rabbit IgG (green). DAPI was used to stain the cell nuclear (blue).



Western blot analysis of PFKM polyclonal antibody (Cat. #AP8137b) in Hela cell line lysate. PFKM(arrow) was detected using the purified Pab.

Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is prepared by Saturated Ammonium Sulfate (SAS) precipitation followed by dialysis against PBS.

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions

Fructose 6 Phosphate Kinase (PFKM) Antibody (C-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Fructose 6 Phosphate Kinase (PFKM) Antibody (C-term) - Protein Information

Name PFKM

Synonyms PFKX

Function

Catalyzes the phosphorylation of D-fructose 6-phosphate to fructose 1,6-bisphosphate by ATP, the first committing step of glycolysis.

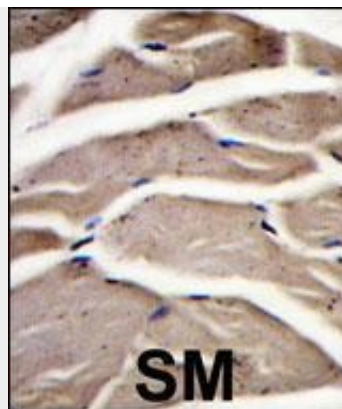
Cellular Location

Cytoplasm
{ECO:0000255|HAMAP-Rule:MF_03184}.

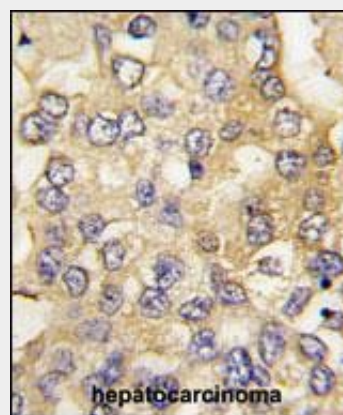
Fructose 6 Phosphate Kinase (PFKM) Antibody (C-term) - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)



Formalin-fixed and paraffin-embedded human skeletal muscle reacted with PFKM Antibody (C-term)(Cat.#AP8137b), which was peroxidase-conjugated to the secondary antibody, followed by DAB staining. This data demonstrates the use of this antibody for immunohistochemistry; clinical relevance has not been evaluated.



Formalin-fixed and paraffin-embedded human hepatocarcinoma tissue reacted with PFKM antibody (C-term), which was peroxidase-conjugated to the secondary antibody, followed by DAB staining. This data demonstrates the use of this antibody for immunohistochemistry; clinical relevance has not been evaluated.

Fructose 6 Phosphate Kinase (PFKM) Antibody (C-term) - 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). Only M type PFK isozyme is expressed in mature muscle, while erythrocytes contain both L and M subunits.

Defects in PFKM are the cause of glycogen storage disease type 7 (GSD7), also known as Tarui disease.

**Fructose 6 Phosphate Kinase (PFKM)
Antibody (C-term) - References**

Howard, T.D., et al., Genomics 34(1):122-127 (1996).

Vasconcelos, O., et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 92(22):10322-10326 (1995).

Raben, N., et al., J. Biol. Chem. 268(7):4963-4967 (1993).

Yamasaki, T., et al., Gene 104(2):277-282 (1991).

Sharma, P.M., et al., J. Biol. Chem. 265(16):9006-9010 (1990).