

FBP1 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide
Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP7385a**Specification****FBP1 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide -
Product Information**Primary Accession [P09467](#)**FBP1 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide -
Additional Information****Gene ID** 2203**Other Names**Fructose-1, 6-bisphosphatase 1, FBPase 1,
D-fructose-1, 6-bisphosphate
1-phosphohydrolase 1, Liver FBPase, FBP1,
FBP**Target/Specificity**

The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody [AP7385a](/products/AP7385a) was selected from the N-term region of human FBP1. A 10 to 100 fold molar excess to antibody is recommended. Precise conditions should be optimized for a particular assay.

Format

Peptides are lyophilized in a solid powder format. Peptides can be reconstituted in solution using the appropriate buffer as needed.

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C.

Precautions

This product is for research use only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

**FBP1 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide -
Protein Information****Name** FBP1**FBP1 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide -
Background**

Fructose-1,6-bisphosphatase 1, a gluconeogenesis regulatory enzyme, catalyzes the hydrolysis of fructose 1,6-bisphosphate to fructose 6-phosphate and inorganic phosphate. Fructose-1,6-diphosphatase deficiency is associated with hypoglycemia and metabolic acidosis.

**FBP1 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide -
References**

Visinoni,S., Am. J. Physiol. Endocrinol. Metab. 295 (5), E1132-E1141 (2008)Kebede,M., Diabetes 57 (7), 1887-1895 (2008)

Synonyms FBP**Function**

Catalyzes the hydrolysis of fructose 1,6-bisphosphate to fructose 6-phosphate in the presence of divalent cations, acting as a rate-limiting enzyme in gluconeogenesis. Plays a role in regulating glucose sensing and insulin secretion of pancreatic beta-cells. Appears to modulate glycerol gluconeogenesis in liver. Important regulator of appetite and adiposity; increased expression of the protein in liver after nutrient excess increases circulating satiety hormones and reduces appetite-stimulating neuropeptides and thus seems to provide a feedback mechanism to limit weight gain.

Tissue Location

Expressed in pancreatic islets.

FBP1 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Protocols

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)