Fructose-2,6-bisphosphatase TIGAR

Catalog No: #AP79399

Package Size: #AP79399-1 50ug #AP79399-2 100ug #AP79399-3 1mg

Orders: order@signalwayantibody.com
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Description

Product Name	Fructose-2,6-bisphosphatase TIGAR
Brief Description	Recombinant Protein
Host Species	E.coli
Purification	Greater than 90% by SDS-PAGE
Species Reactivity	Human
Immunogen Description	1-270AA
Other Names	C12orf5,TP53-induced glycolysis and apoptosis regulator,TP53-induced glycolysis regulatory phosphatase
Accession No.	Q9NQ88Gene name:TIGAR
Uniprot	Q9NQ88
GeneID	57103;
Calculated MW	29.7
Tag Info	His
Formulation	50mM NaH2PO4, 500mM NaCl Buffer with 500mM Imidazole,10%glycerol(PH8.0)
Storage	Store at -20C. (Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.)Repeated freezing and thawing is not recommended. Store working aliquots at 4°C for up to one week.

Background

Fructose-bisphosphatase hydrolyzing fructose-2,6-bisphosphate as well as fructose-1,6-bisphosphate (PubMed:19015259). Acts as a negative regulator of glycolysis by lowering intracellular levels of fructose-2,6-bisphosphate in a p53/TP53-dependent manner, resulting in the pentose phosphate pathway (PPP) activation and NADPH production (PubMed:16839880, PubMed:22887998). Contributes to the generation of reduced glutathione to cause a decrease in intracellular reactive oxygen species (ROS) content, correlating with its ability to protect cells from oxidative or metabolic stress-induced cell death (PubMed:16839880, PubMed:19713938, PubMed:23726973, PubMed:22887998, PubMed:23817040). Plays a role in promoting protection against cell death during hypoxia by decreasing mitochondria ROS levels in a HK2-dependent manner through a mechanism that is independent of its fructose-bisphosphatase activity (PubMed:23185017). In response to cardiac damage stress, mediates p53-induced inhibition of myocyte mitophagy through ROS levels reduction and the subsequent inactivation of BNIP3. Reduced mitophagy results in an enhanced apoptotic myocyte cell death, and exacerbates cardiac damage (By similarity). Plays a role in adult intestinal regeneration; contributes to the growth, proliferation and survival of intestinal crypts following tissue ablation (PubMed:23726973). Plays a neuroprotective role against ischemic brain damage by enhancing PPP flux and preserving mitochondria functions (By similarity). Protects glioma cells from hypoxia- and ROS-induced cell death by inhibiting glycolysis and activating mitochondrial energy metabolism and oxygen consumption in a TKTL1-dependent and p53/TP53-independent manner (PubMed:22887998). Plays a role in cancer cell survival by promoting DNA repair through activating PPP flux in a CDK5-ATM-dependent signaling pathway during hypoxia and/or genome stress-induced DNA damage responses (PubMed:25928429). Involved in intestinal tumor progression (PubMed:23726973).

References

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Note: This product is for in vitro research use only