PCK1 Rabbit mAb

Catalog No: #49766

Package Size: #49766-1 50ul #49766-2 100ul

Orders: order@signalwayantibody.com
Support: tech@signalwayantibody.com

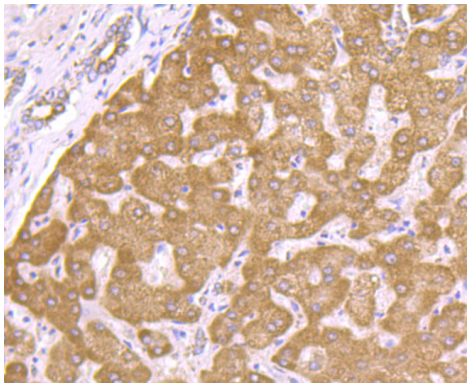
Description

Product Name	PCK1 Rabbit mAb
Host Species	Recombinant Rabbit
Clonality	Monoclonal antibody
Clone No.	JU84-39
Purification	ProA affinity purified
Applications	ICC,IHC,WB
Species Reactivity	Hu
Immunogen Description	Recombinant protein
Other Names	cytosolic [GTP] antibody GTP antibody PCK1 antibody PCKGC_HUMAN antibody PEP carboxykinase antibody PEPCK-C antibody PEPCK1 antibody PEPCKC antibody Phosphoenolpyruvate carboxykinase 1 (soluble) antibody Phosphoenolpyruvate carboxykinase 1 antibody Phosphoenolpyruvate carboxykinase antibody Phosphoenolpyruvate carboxykinase, cytosolic [GTP] antibody Phosphoenolpyruvate carboxykinase, cytosolic antibody Phosphoenolpyruvate carboxylase antibody Phosphopyruvate carboxylase antibody
Accession No.	Swiss-Prot#:P35558
Uniprot	P35558
GeneID	5105;
Calculated MW	69 kDa
Formulation	1*TBS (pH7.4), 1%BSA, 40%Glycerol. Preservative: 0.05% Sodium Azide.
Storage	Store at -20°C

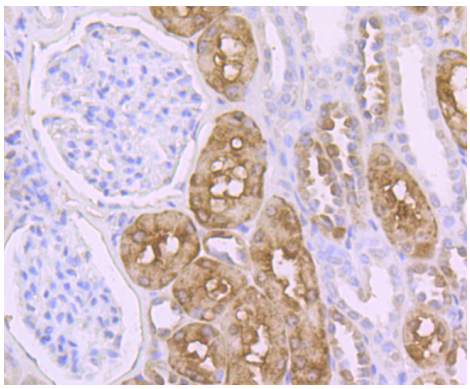
Application Details

IHC: 1:50-1:200 ICC: 1:50-1:200

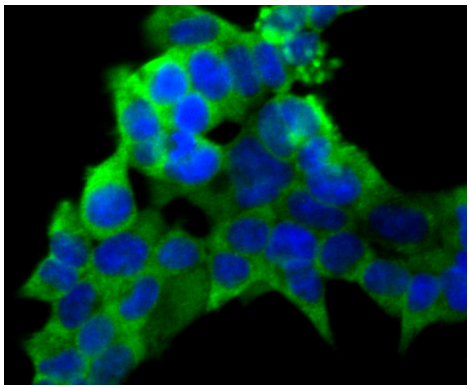
Images



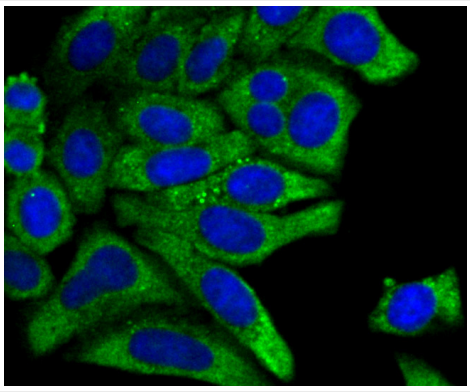
Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human liver tissue using anti-PCK1 antibody. Counter stained with hematoxylin.



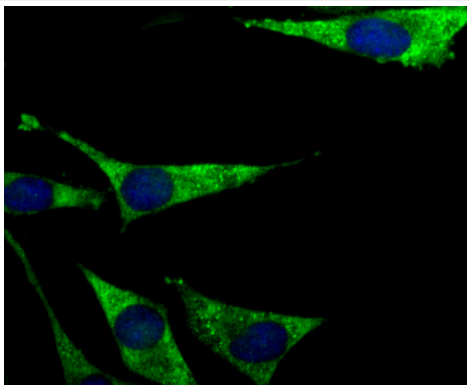
Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human kidney tissue using anti-PCK1 antibody. Counter stained with hematoxylin.



ICC staining PCK1 in 293T cells (green). The nuclear counter stain is DAPI (blue). Cells were fixed in paraformaldehyde, permeabilised with 0.25% Triton X100/PBS.



ICC staining PCK1 in HepG2 cells (green). The nuclear counter stain is DAPI (blue). Cells were fixed in paraformaldehyde, permeabilised with 0.25% Triton X100/PBS.



ICC staining PCK1 in SH-SY5Y cells (green). The nuclear counter stain is DAPI (blue). Cells were fixed in paraformaldehyde, permeabilised with 0.25% Triton X100/PBS.

Background

Normal adjustment to changes in blood glucose levels depends on insulin signaling as well as enzymes involved in the regulation of gluconeogenesis. Pathological changes to this process are central to the type 2 diabetes phenotype. Phosphoenolpyruvate carboxykinase (PEPCK) plays an important role in this process by stimulating hepatic glucose production. PEPCK expression increases in response to glucagon and glucocorticoids, while insulin suppresses expression. Modulation of the signals governing PEPCK levels present a potential therapeutic approach to the treatment of insulin resistance and consequently obesity. The cytosolic form of PEPCK, known as PEPCK-C, and the mitochondrial form, known as PEPCK-M, are encoded by two different nuclear genes in mouse, human and chicken.

References

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only