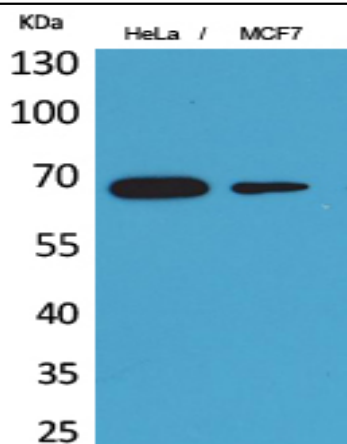


PEPCK-C Polyclonal Antibody

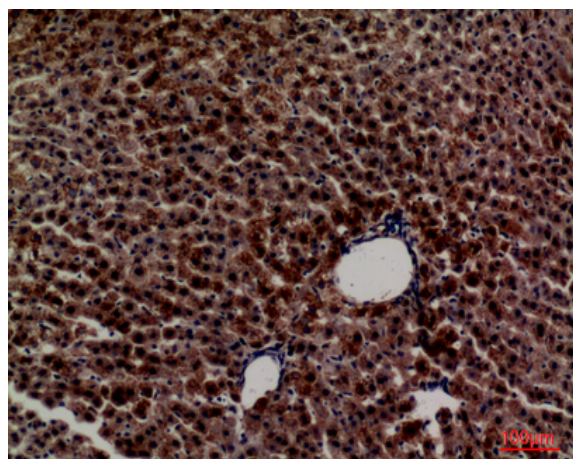
Catalog No :	YT5236
Reactivity :	Human;Mouse;Rat
Applications :	WB;IHC;IF;ELISA
Target :	PEPCK-C
Fields :	>>Glycolysis / Gluconeogenesis;>>Citrate cycle (TCA cycle);>>Pyruvate metabolism;>>Metabolic pathways;>>PPAR signaling pathway;>>FoxO signaling pathway;>>PI3K-Akt signaling pathway;>>AMPK signaling pathway;>>Insulin signaling pathway;>>Adipocytokine signaling pathway;>>Glucagon signaling pathway;>>Insulin resistance;>>Proximal tubule bicarbonate reclamation
Gene Name :	PCK1
Protein Name :	Phosphoenolpyruvate carboxykinase cytosolic [GTP]
Human Gene Id :	5105
Human Swiss Prot No :	P35558
Mouse Gene Id :	18534
Mouse Swiss Prot No :	Q9Z2V4
Rat Gene Id :	362282
Rat Swiss Prot No :	P07379
Immunogen :	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from the Internal region of human PCK1. AA range:491-540
Specificity :	PEPCK-C Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of PEPCK-C protein.
Formulation :	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source :	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG

Dilution :	WB 1:500 - 1:2000. IHC: 1:100-300 ELISA: 1:20000.. IF 1:50-200
Purification :	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Concentration :	1 mg/ml
Storage Stability :	-15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)
Observed Band :	65kD
Cell Pathway :	Glycolysis / Gluconeogenesis;Citrate cycle (TCA cycle);Pyruvate metabolism;PPAR;Insulin_Receptor;Adipocytokine;
Background :	This gene is a main control point for the regulation of gluconeogenesis. The cytosolic enzyme encoded by this gene, along with GTP, catalyzes the formation of phosphoenolpyruvate from oxaloacetate, with the release of carbon dioxide and GDP. The expression of this gene can be regulated by insulin, glucocorticoids, glucagon, cAMP, and diet. Defects in this gene are a cause of cytosolic phosphoenolpyruvate carboxykinase deficiency. A mitochondrial isozyme of the encoded protein also has been characterized. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008],
Function :	catalytic activity:GTP + oxaloacetate = GDP + phosphoenolpyruvate + CO(2).,cofactor:Binds 1 manganese ion per subunit.,disease:Defects in PCK1 are the cause of cytosolic phosphoenolpyruvate carboxykinase deficiency (cytosolic PEPCK deficiency) [MIM:261680]. PEPCK deficiency is a metabolic disorder resulting from impaired gluconeogenesis. It is a rare disease with less than 10 cases reported in the literature. Clinical characteristics include hypotonia, hepatomegaly, failure to thrive, lactic acidosis and hypoglycaemia. Autopsy reveals fatty infiltration of both the liver and kidneys. The disorder is transmitted as an autosomal recessive trait.,enzyme regulation:Activity is affected by a number of hormones regulating this metabolic process (such as glucagon, insulin, or glucocorticoids).,function:Catalyzes the conversion of oxaloacetate (OAA) to phosphoenolpyruvate (PEP), the rate-limiti
Subcellular Location :	Cytoplasm, cytosol . Endoplasmic reticulum . Phosphorylation at Ser-90 promotes translocation to the endoplasmic reticulum. .
Expression :	Major sites of expression are liver, kidney and adipocytes.

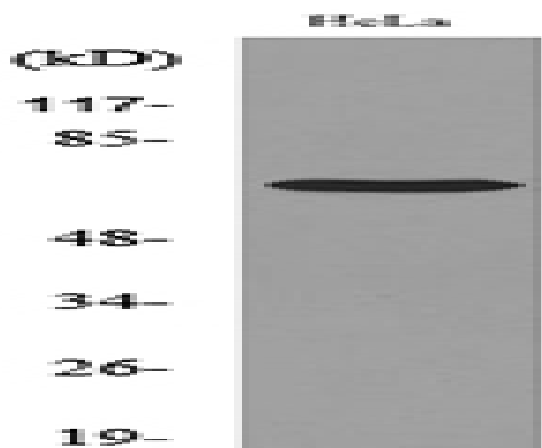
Products Images



Western Blot analysis of HeLa, MCF7 cells using PEPCK-C Polyclonal Antibody. Secondary antibody(catalog#:RS0002) was diluted at 1:20000



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded rat liver, antibody was diluted at 1:100



Western blot analysis of lysate from HeLa cells, using PCK1 Antibody.