

PEPCK Monoclonal Antibody

Catalog No: YM1074

Reactivity: Human; Mouse; Rat; Bovine; Dog; Pig

Applications: WB

Target: PEPCK

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: PCK2

Protein Name: Phosphoenolpyruvate carboxykinase [GTP] mitochondrial

Human Gene Id: 5106

Human Swiss Prot

No:

Mouse Gene ld: 74551

Mouse Swiss Prot

No:

Immunogen: Purified recombinant human PEPCK (C-terminus) protein fragments expressed

in E.coli.

Q16822

Q8BH04

Specificity: PEPCK Monoclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of PEPCK protein.

Formulation : Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.

Source: Monoclonal, Mouse

Dilution: WB 1:1000 - 1:2000. Not yet tested in other applications.

Purification : Affinity purification

1/3



Concentration: 1 mg/ml

Storage Stability: -15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)

Molecularweight: 71kD

Cell Pathway: Glycolysis / Gluconeogenesis; Citrate cycle (TCA cycle); Pyruvate

metabolism;PPAR;Insulin_Receptor;Adipocytokine;

Background: This gene encodes a mitochondrial enzyme that catalyzes the conversion of

oxaloacetate to phosphoenolpyruvate in the presence of guanosine triphosphate (GTP). A cytosolic form of this protein is encoded by a different gene and is the key enzyme of gluconeogenesis in the liver. Alternatively spliced transcript

variants have been described. [provided by RefSeq, Apr 2014],

Function: catalytic activity:GTP + oxaloacetate = GDP + phosphoenolpyruvate +

CO(2).,cofactor:Binds 1 manganese ion per

subunit.,cofactor:Manganese.,disease:Defects in PCK2 are the cause of mitochondrial phosphoenolpyruvate carboxykinase deficiency (mitochondrial PEPCK deficiency) [MIM:261650]. 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. Autoposy reveals fatty infiltration of both the liver and kidneys. The disorder is transmitted as an autosomal recessive trait.,function:Catalyzes the conversion of oxaloacetate (OAA) to phosphoenolpyruvate (PEP), the rate-limiting step in the metabolic pathway that produces glucose from lactate and other precursors derived from

the citric acid

Subcellular Location:

Mitochondrion.

Expression: Liver, Neuroblastoma, Placenta,

Tag: hot

Sort : 11821

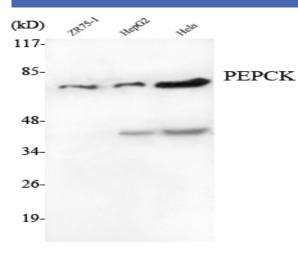
No4:

Host: Mouse

Modifications : Unmodified



Products Images



Western Blot analysis using PEPCK Monoclonal Antibody against ZR75-1, HepG2, HeLa cell lysate.