Best Tools for immunology Research

KPYR Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog No :	YN2984
Reactivity :	Human;Mouse;Rat
Applications :	WB;ELISA
Target :	KPYR
Fields :	>>Glycolysis / Gluconeogenesis;>>Pyruvate metabolism;>>Metabolic pathways;>>Carbon metabolism;>>Biosynthesis of amino acids;>>Insulin signaling pathway;>>Type II diabetes mellitus;>>Non-alcoholic fatty liver disease;>>Maturity onset diabetes of the young
Gene Name :	PKLR PK1 PKL
Protein Name :	Pyruvate kinase isozymes R/L (EC 2.7.1.40) (Pyruvate kinase 1) (R-type/L-type pyruvate kinase) (Red cell/liver pyruvate kinase)
Human Gene Id :	5313
Human Swiss Prot No :	P30613
Mouse Swiss Prot No :	P53657
Rat Swiss Prot No :	P12928
Immunogen :	Synthesized peptide derived from part region of human protein at AA range: 510-550
Specificity :	KPYR Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of protein.
Formulation :	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source :	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
Dilution :	WB 1:500-2000 ELISA 1:5000-20000
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 : 63kD

Cell Pathway : Glycolysis / Gluconeogenesis;Purine metabolism;Pyruvate metabolism;Insulin_Receptor;Type II diabetes mellitus;Maturity onset diabetes of the young;

Background : The protein encoded by this gene is a pyruvate kinase that catalyzes the transphosphorylation of phohsphoenolpyruvate into pyruvate and ATP, which is the rate-limiting step of glycolysis. Defects in this enzyme, due to gene mutations or genetic variations, are the common cause of chronic hereditary nonspherocytic hemolytic anemia (CNSHA or HNSHA). Multiple transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been found for this gene. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008],

Function : catalytic activity:ATP + pyruvate = ADP + phosphoenolpyruvate.,cofactor:Divalent metal cations.,cofactor:Magnesium.,cofactor:Potassium.,disease:Defects in PKLR are a cause of chronic nonspherocytic hemolytic anemia (CNSHA) [MIM:266200]; also called hereditary nonspherocytic hemolytic anemia (HNSHA).,disease:Defects in PKLR are the cause of pyruvate kinase hyperactivity [MIM:102900]; also known as high red cell ATP syndrome. This autosomal dominant phenotype is characterized by increase of red blood cell ATP.,miscellaneous:There are 4 isozymes of pyruvate kinase in mammals: L, R, M1 and M2. L type is major isozyme in the liver, R is found in red cells, M1 is the main form in muscle, heart and brain, and M2 is found in early fetal tissues.,online information:Pyruvate kinase entry,pathway:Carbohydrate degradation; glycolysis; pyruvate from D-glyceraldehyde 3-phosphate: step 5/5.,similarity:

Subcellular Location : cytosol,extracellular exosome,

Expression : Epithelium,Pancreas,

Products Images