10320 Camino Santa Fe, Suite G
San Diego, CA 92121
Tel: 858.875.1900 Fax: 858.875.1999

PFK-B Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog # AP71868

Specification

PFK-B Polyclonal Antibody - Product Information

Application	**WB, IHC-P**
Primary Accession	P17858
Reactivity	**Human, Mouse, Rat**
Host	**Rabbit**
Clonality	**Polyclonal**

PFK-B Polyclonal Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 5211

Other Names
PFKL; 6-phosphofructokinase; liver type; Phosphofructo-1-kinase isozyme B; PFK-B; Phosphofructokinase 1; Phosphohexokinase

Dilution
WB~~Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. Immunohistochemistry: 1/100 - 1/300. ELISA: 1/20000. Not yet tested in other applications.
IHC-P~~N/A

Format
Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide.

Storage Conditions
-20℃

PFK-B Polyclonal Antibody - Protein Information

Name PFKL (HGNC:8876)

Function
Catalyzes the phosphorylation of D-fructose 6-phosphate to fructose 1,6-bisphosphate by ATP, the first committing step of glycolysis (PubMed:22923583). Negatively regulates the phagocyte oxidative burst in response to bacterial infection by controlling cellular NADPH biosynthesis and NADPH oxidase-derived reactive oxygen species. Upon macrophage activation, drives the metabolic switch toward glycolysis, thus preventing glucose turnover that produces NADPH via pentose phosphate pathway (By similarity).

Cellular Location
Cytoplasm {ECO:0000255|HAMAP-Rule:MF_03184}.

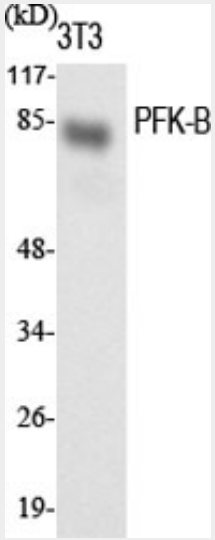
10320 Camino Santa Fe, Suite G
San Diego, CA 92121
Tel: 858.875.1900 Fax: 858.875.1999

PFK-B Polyclonal Antibody - Protocols

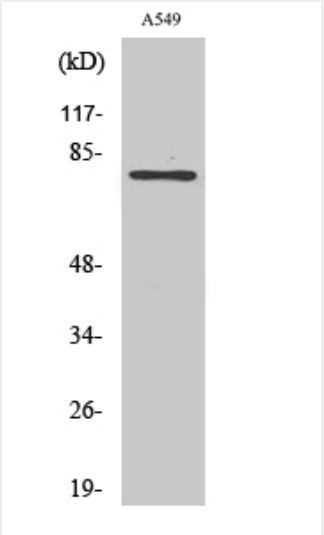
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

PFK-B Polyclonal Antibody - Images



Western Blot analysis of various cells using PFK-B Polyclonal Antibody diluted at 1□1000



Western Blot analysis of NIH-3T3 cells using PFK-B Polyclonal Antibody diluted at 1□1000

PFK-B Polyclonal Antibody - Background

Catalyzes the phosphorylation of D-fructose 6-phosphate to fructose 1,6-bisphosphate by ATP, the

first committing step of glycolysis (PubMed:22923583). Negatively regulates the phagocyte oxidative burst in response to bacterial infection by controlling cellular NADPH biosynthesis and NADPH oxidase-derived reactive oxygen species. Upon macrophage activation, drives the metabolic switch toward glycolysis, thus preventing glucose turnover that produces NADPH via pentose phosphate pathway (By similarity).