

PFKFB2 Antibody (N-term)
Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP8146a

Specification

PFKFB2 Antibody (N-term) - Product Information

Application	WB, IHC-P,E
Primary Accession	O60825
Reactivity	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit Ig
Antigen Region	1-30

PFKFB2 Antibody (N-term) - Additional Information

Gene ID 5208

Other Names

6-phosphofructo-2-kinase/fructose-2,6-bisphosphatase 2, 6PF-2-K/Fru-2, 6-P2ase 2, PFK/FBPase 2, 6PF-2-K/Fru-2, 6-P2ase heart-type isozyme, 6-phosphofructo-2-kinase, Fructose-2,6-bisphosphatase, PFKFB2

Target/Specificity

This PFKFB2 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 1-30 amino acids from the N-terminal region of human PFKFB2.

Dilution

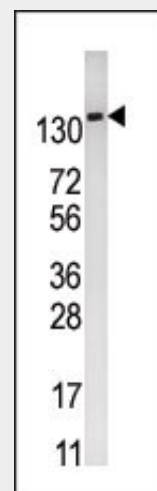
WB~~1:1000
IHC-P~~1:50~100

Format

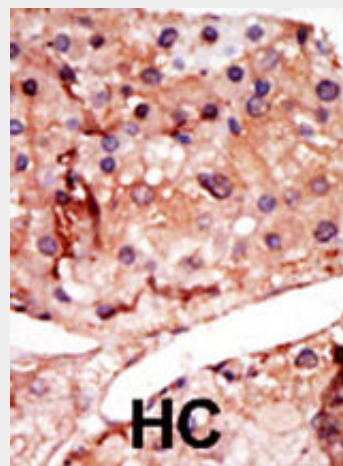
Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is prepared by Saturated Ammonium Sulfate (SAS) precipitation followed by dialysis against PBS.

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.



Western blot analysis of anti-PFKFB2 Pab (Cat. #AP8146a) in mouse kidney tissue lysate (35ug/lane). PFKFB2 (arrow) was detected using the purified Pab



Formalin-fixed and paraffin-embedded human cancer tissue reacted with the primary antibody, which was peroxidase-conjugated to the secondary antibody, followed by DAB staining. This data demonstrates the use of this antibody for immunohistochemistry; clinical relevance has not been evaluated. BC = breast carcinoma; HC = hepatocarcinoma.

Precautions

PFKFB2 Antibody (N-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

PFKFB2 Antibody (N-term) - Protein Information

Name PFKFB2

Function

Synthesis and degradation of fructose 2,6-bisphosphate.

Tissue Location

Heart.

PFKFB2 Antibody (N-term) - Protocols

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

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

PFKFB2 Antibody (N-term) - Citations

- [HIF-1/AKT Signaling-Activated PFKFB2 Alleviates Cardiac Dysfunction and Cardiomyocyte Apoptosis in Response to Hypoxia](#)
- [Label-free quantitative proteomic analysis of right ventricular remodeling in infant Tetralogy of Fallot patients.](#)
- [Expression, regulation and function of phosphofructo-kinase/fructose-biphosphatases \(PFKFBs\) in glucocorticoid-induced apoptosis of acute lymphoblastic leukemia cells.](#)
- [Nuclear targeting of 6-phosphofructo-2-kinase \(PFKFB3\) increases proliferation via cyclin-dependent kinases.](#)

PFKFB2 Antibody (N-term) - Background

Protein kinases are enzymes that transfer a phosphate group from a phosphate donor, generally the γ phosphate of ATP, onto an acceptor amino acid in a substrate protein. By this basic mechanism, protein kinases mediate most of the signal transduction in eukaryotic cells, regulating cellular metabolism, transcription, cell cycle progression, cytoskeletal rearrangement and cell movement, apoptosis, and differentiation. With more than 500 gene products, the protein kinase family is one of the largest families of proteins in eukaryotes. The family has been classified in 8 major groups based on sequence comparison of their tyrosine (PTK) or serine/threonine (STK) kinase catalytic domains. The AGC kinase group consists of 63 kinases including the cyclic nucleotide-regulated protein kinase (PKA & PKG) family, the diacylglycerol-activated/phospholipid-dependent protein kinase C (PKC) family, the related to PKA and PKC (RAC/Akt) protein kinase family, the kinases that phosphorylate G protein-coupled receptors family (ARK), and the kinases that phosphorylate ribosomal protein S6 family (RSK).

PFKFB2 Antibody (N-term) - References

Soejima, H., et al., Genomics 74(1):115-120 (2001).
Heine-Suner, D., et al., Eur. J. Biochem. 254(1):103-110 (1998).