

FBP2 Polyclonal Antibody

Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)

Catalog # AP58114

Product Information

Application	IHC-P, IHC-F, IF, E
Primary Accession	O00757
Reactivity	Rat, Dog, Bovine
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	36743
Physical State	Liquid
Immunogen	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human FBP2
Epitope Specificity	21-120/339
Isotype	IgG
Purity	affinity purified by Protein A
Buffer	0.01M TBS (pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.02% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
SIMILARITY	Belongs to the FBPase class 1 family.
SUBUNIT	Homotetramer (By similarity).
Important Note	This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.
Background Descriptions	FBP2 is a gluconeogenesis regulatory enzyme which catalyzes the hydrolysis of fructose 1,6-bisphosphate to fructose 6-phosphate and inorganic phosphate.

Additional Information

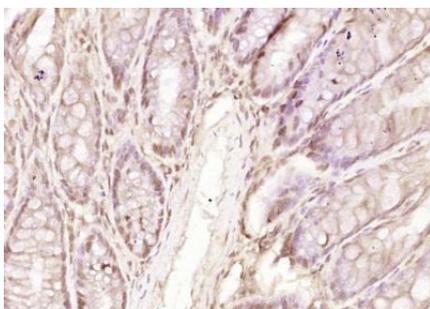
Gene ID	8789
Other Names	Fructose-1, 6-bisphosphatase isozyme 2, FBPase 2, 3.1.3.11, D-fructose-1, 6-bisphosphate 1-phosphohydrolase 2, Muscle FBPase, FBP2
Dilution	IHC-P=1:100-500,IHC-F=1:100-500,IF=1:100-500,ELISA=1:5000-10000
Format	0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide and 50% Glyce
Storage	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.

Protein Information

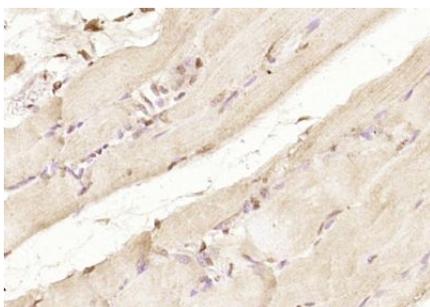
Name	FBP2
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Function	Catalyzes the hydrolysis of fructose 1,6-bisphosphate to fructose 6-phosphate in the presence of divalent cations and probably participates in glycogen synthesis from carbohydrate precursors, such as lactate.
Cellular Location	Cell junction. Cytoplasm. Nucleus. Cytoplasm, myofibril, sarcomere, Z line. Note=In neonatal cardiomyocytes, distributed throughout the cytosol, accumulating in the intercalated disks which occur at the Z line of cardiomyocytes and connect adjacent cells, and also located in the nucleus; dissociates from the Z line following an increase in cytosolic Ca(2+) concentration (By similarity). In muscle precursor cells, localizes predominantly to the nucleus and to a lesser extent to the cytoplasm at the proliferative phase, while mainly localizing to the cytoplasm at the differentiation phase (By similarity). Colocalizes with ALDOA and alpha-actinin on both sides of the Z line of skeletal muscle; dissociates rapidly from the Z line following an increase in cytosolic Ca(2+) concentration.
Tissue Location	Expressed in skeletal muscle (at protein level).

Images



Paraformaldehyde-fixed, paraffin embedded (mouse colon); Antigen retrieval by boiling in sodium citrate buffer (pH6.0) for 15min; Block endogenous peroxidase by 3% hydrogen peroxide for 20 minutes; Blocking buffer (normal goat serum) at 37°C for 30min; Antibody incubation with (FBP2) Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated (AP58114) at 1:200 overnight at 4°C, followed by operating according to SP Kit(Rabbit) (sp-0023) instructions and DAB staining.



Paraformaldehyde-fixed, paraffin embedded (rat skeletal muscle); Antigen retrieval by boiling in sodium citrate buffer (pH6.0) for 15min; Block endogenous peroxidase by 3% hydrogen peroxide for 20 minutes; Blocking buffer (normal goat serum) at 37°C for 30min; Antibody incubation with (FBP2) Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated (AP58114) at 1:200 overnight at 4°C, followed by operating according to SP Kit(Rabbit) (sp-0023) instructions and DAB staining.

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.