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PCK1 Antibody

Rabbit mAb
Catalog # AP91962

Product Information

Application	WB, IHC
Primary Accession	P35558
Reactivity	Human
Clonality	Monoclonal
Other Names	GTP; PCK1; PEP carboxykinase; PEPCK1; PEPCKC;
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Host	Rabbit
Calculated MW	69195

Additional Information

Dilution	WB 1:1000~1:5000 IHC 1:50~1:200
Purification	Affinity-chromatography
Immunogen	A synthesized peptide derived from human PCK1
Description	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 cycle.
Storage Condition and Buffer	Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline , pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol. Store at +4°C short term. Store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze / thaw cycle.

Protein Information

Name	PCK1 {ECO:0000303|PubMed:8490617, ECO:0000312|HGNC:HGNC:8724}
Function	Cytosolic phosphoenolpyruvate carboxykinase that catalyzes the reversible decarboxylation and phosphorylation of oxaloacetate (OAA) and acts as the rate-limiting enzyme in gluconeogenesis (PubMed:24863970, PubMed:26971250, PubMed:28216384, PubMed:30193097). Regulates cataplerosis and anaplerosis, the processes that control the levels of metabolic intermediates in the citric acid cycle (PubMed:24863970, PubMed:26971250, PubMed:28216384, PubMed:30193097). At low glucose levels, it catalyzes the cataplerotic conversion of oxaloacetate to phosphoenolpyruvate (PEP), the rate-limiting step in the metabolic pathway that produces glucose from lactate and other precursors derived from the citric acid cycle (PubMed:30193097). At high glucose levels, it catalyzes the anaplerotic conversion of phosphoenolpyruvate to oxaloacetate (PubMed:30193097). Acts as a regulator of formation and maintenance of memory CD8(+) T-cells: up- regulated in these cells, where it generates phosphoenolpyruvate, via gluconeogenesis (By similarity). The resultant phosphoenolpyruvate flows to glycogen and pentose phosphate pathway,

which is essential for memory CD8(+) T-cells homeostasis (By similarity). In addition to the phosphoenolpyruvate carboxykinase activity, also acts as a protein kinase when phosphorylated at Ser-90: phosphorylation at Ser-90 by AKT1 reduces the binding affinity to oxaloacetate and promotes an atypical serine protein kinase activity using GTP as donor (PubMed:32322062). The protein kinase activity regulates lipogenesis: upon phosphorylation at Ser-90, translocates to the endoplasmic reticulum and catalyzes phosphorylation of INSIG proteins (INSIG1 and INSIG2), thereby disrupting the interaction between INSIG proteins and SCAP and promoting nuclear translocation of SREBP proteins (SREBF1/SREBP1 or SREBF2/SREBP2) and subsequent transcription of downstream lipogenesis- related genes (PubMed:32322062).

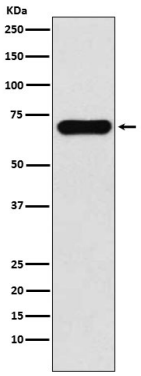
Cellular Location

Cytoplasm, cytosol. Endoplasmic reticulum Note=Phosphorylation at Ser-90 promotes translocation to the endoplasmic reticulum.

Tissue Location

Major sites of expression are liver, kidney and adipocytes.

Images



Western blot analysis of PCK1 expression in Human fetal kidney lysate.

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