KPYR Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog No	BYab-07828
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human;Mouse;Rat
Applications	WB;ELISA
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)
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
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Dilution	WB 1:500-2000 ELISA 1:5000-20000
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	-20°C/1 year
Synonyms	
Observed Band	63kD
Cell Pathway	cytosol,extracellular exosome,
Tissue Specificity	Epithelium,Pancreas,
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:
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],
matters needing attention	Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!
Usage suggestions	This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.

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