abcam

Product datasheet

Anti-Pyruvate Kinase antibody ab118499

1 Image

Overview

Product name	Anti-Pyruvate Kinase antibody
Description	Goat polyclonal to Pyruvate Kinase
Host species	Goat
Specificity	Recognizes all forms of Pyruvate Kinase.
Tested applications	**Suitable for:** WB, IP, IHC-P, Flow Cyt, Dot blot, Conjugation
Species reactivity	**Reacts with:** Rabbit **Predicted to work with:** Human
Immunogen	Pyruvate Kinase from rabbit muscle.
Positive control	Human Pancreas

Properties

Form	Liquid
Storage instructions	Shipped at 4°C. Store at +4°C short term (1-2 weeks). Upon delivery aliquot. Store at -20°C long term.
Storage buffer	pH: 7.20 Preservative: 0.1% Sodium azide Constituent: PBS No stabilizing proteins added.
Purity	Ion Exchange Chromatography
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG

Applications

Our Abpromise guarantee covers the use of **ab118499** in the following tested applications.

The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

Application	Abreviews	Notes
WB		Use at an assay dependent concentration. Predicted molecular weight: 62 kDa.
IP		Use at an assay dependent concentration.
IHC-P		Use a concentration of 5 µg/ml. Perform heat mediated antigen retrieval with citrate buffer pH 6 before commencing with IHC staining protocol.
Flow Cyt		Use at an assay dependent concentration. ab37373 - Goat polyclonal IgG, is suitable for use as an isotype control with this antibody.
Dot blot		Use at an assay dependent concentration.
Conjugation		Use at an assay dependent concentration.

Target

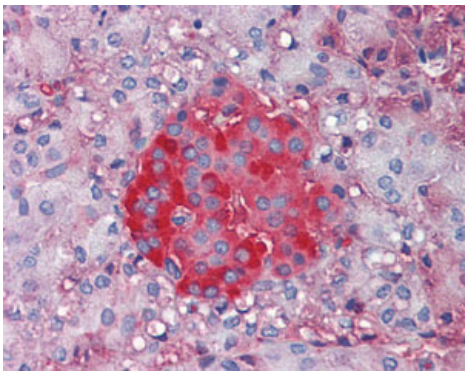
Relevance

Pyruvate kinase is also known as ATP:pyruvate phosphotransferase. There are 4 isoforms of piruvate kinase in mammals: L, R, M1 and M2. L type is the major isoform 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 as well as in most cancer cells. Defects in PKLR (pyruvate kinase L and R) are the cause of pyruvate kinase hyperactivity; also known as high red cell ATP syndrome. This autosomal dominant phenotype is characterized by increase of red blood cell ATP. Also defects in PKLR are a cause of chronic nonspherocytic hemolytic anemia (CNSHA); also called hereditary nonspherocytic hemolytic anemia.

Cellular localization

Cytoplasmic

Images



Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) - Anti-Pyruvate Kinase antibody (ab118499)

ab118499 at 5 µg/ml staining Pyruvate Kinase in Human Pancreas by Immunohistochemistry Formalin-fixed, Paraffin-embedded tissue.

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