

PFK-B Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog # AP71868**Specification**

PFK-B Polyclonal Antibody - Product Information

Application	WB, IHC-P
Primary Accession	P17858
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal

PFK-B Polyclonal Antibody - Additional Information**Gene ID** 5211**Other Names**PFKL; 6-phosphofructokinase; liver type; Phosphofructo-1-kinase isozyme B; PFK-B;
Phosphofructokinase 1; Phosphohexokinase**Dilution**

WB~~Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. Immunohistochemistry: 1/100 - 1/300. ELISA: 1/20000. Not yet tested in other applications.

IHC-P~~N/A

Format

Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide.

Storage Conditions

-20°C

PFK-B Polyclonal Antibody - Protein Information**Name** PFKL ([HGNC:8876](#))**Function**

Catalyzes the phosphorylation of D-fructose 6-phosphate to fructose 1,6-bisphosphate by ATP, the first committing step of glycolysis (PubMed: <http://www.uniprot.org/citations/22923583> target="_blank">22923583). Negatively regulates the phagocyte oxidative burst in response to bacterial infection by controlling cellular NADPH biosynthesis and NADPH oxidase-derived reactive oxygen species. Upon macrophage activation, drives the metabolic switch toward glycolysis, thus preventing glucose turnover that produces NADPH via pentose phosphate pathway (By similarity).

Cellular Location

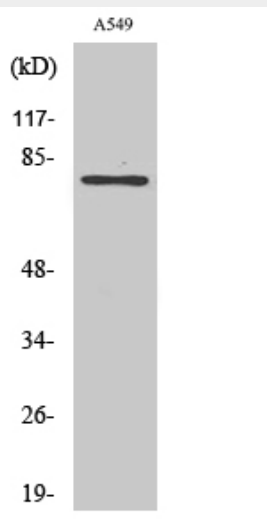
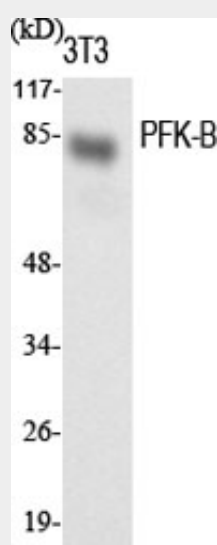
Cytoplasm {ECO:0000255|HAMAP-Rule:MF_03184}.

PFK-B Polyclonal Antibody - 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](#)

PFK-B Polyclonal Antibody - Images



PFK-B Polyclonal Antibody - Background

Catalyzes the phosphorylation of D-fructose 6-phosphate to fructose 1,6-bisphosphate by ATP, the

first committing step of glycolysis (PubMed:22923583). Negatively regulates the phagocyte oxidative burst in response to bacterial infection by controlling cellular NADPH biosynthesis and NADPH oxidase-derived reactive oxygen species. Upon macrophage activation, drives the metabolic switch toward glycolysis, thus preventing glucose turnover that produces NADPH via pentose phosphate pathway (By similarity).