

liver FBPase (K-13): sc-32434

BACKGROUND

Fructose-1,6-bisphosphatase (FBPase) mediates the key reaction of carbohydrate metabolism. It catalyzes the splitting of fructose-1,6-bisphosphate into fructose 6-phosphate and inorganic phosphate. FBPase is encoded by two genes, FBP1 and FBP2, which express the liver and muscle isoforms, respectively. FBPase appears to be present in all living organisms and is regulated by AMP inhibition in most species. Inhibition of FBPase by AMP affects the turnover of bound substrate and not its affinity for substrate. The liver FBPase isoform is composed of four identical subunits of 36 kDa each. Mutations in the FBP1 gene are inherited as an autosomal recessive disorder that leads to a deficiency of FBPase, which is associated with hypoglycemia and metabolic acidosis. Muscle FBPase is located on both sides of the z-line.

REFERENCES

1. Dzugaj, A., et al. 1980. Purification of human liver fructose-1,6-bisphosphatase. *Biochim. Biophys. Acta* 614: 407-412.
2. Marcus, F., et al. 1987. Function, structure and evolution of fructose-1,6-bisphosphatase. *Arch. Biol. Med. Exp.* 20: 371-378.
3. Matsuura, T., et al. 2002. Two newly identified genomic mutations in a Japanese female patient with fructose-1,6-bisphosphatase (FBPase) deficiency. *Mol. Genet. Metab.* 76: 207-210.
4. Rakus, D., et al. 2003. Different sensitivities of mutants and chimeric forms of human muscle and liver fructose-1,6-bisphosphatases towards AMP. *Biol. Chem.* 384: 51-58.
5. Rakus, D., et al. 2004. Interaction between muscle aldolase and muscle fructose 1,6-bisphosphatase results in the substrate channeling. *Biochemistry* 43: 14948-14957.
6. Gizak, A., et al. 2005. Nuclear localization of fructose 1,6-bisphosphatase in smooth muscle cells. *J. Mol. Histol.* 36: 243-248.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: FBP1 (human) mapping to 9q22.3; Fbp1 (mouse) mapping to 13 B3-C1.

SOURCE

liver FBPase (K-13) is an affinity purified goat polyclonal antibody raised against a peptide mapping within an internal region of liver FBPase of mouse origin.

PRODUCT

Each vial contains 200 µg IgG in 1.0 ml of PBS with < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.1% gelatin.

Blocking peptide available for competition studies, sc-32434 P, (100 µg peptide in 0.5 ml PBS containing < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.2% BSA).

STORAGE

Store at 4° C, ****DO NOT FREEZE****. Stable for one year from the date of shipment. Non-hazardous. No MSDS required.

APPLICATIONS

liver FBPase (K-13) is recommended for detection of liver FBPase of mouse and rat origin by Western Blotting (starting dilution 1:200, dilution range 1:100-1:1000), immunoprecipitation [1-2 µg per 100-500 µg of total protein (1 ml of cell lysate)], immunofluorescence (starting dilution 1:50, dilution range 1:50-1:500) and solid phase ELISA (starting dilution 1:30, dilution range 1:30-1:3000).

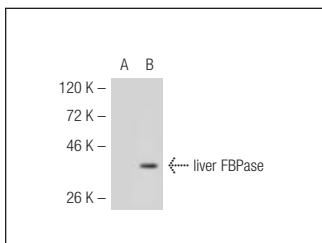
Suitable for use as control antibody for liver FBPase siRNA (m): sc-45236, liver FBPase shRNA Plasmid (m): sc-45236-SH and liver FBPase shRNA (m) Lentiviral Particles: sc-45236-V.

Molecular Weight of liver FBPase: 36 kDa.

RECOMMENDED SECONDARY REAGENTS

To ensure optimal results, the following support (secondary) reagents are recommended: 1) Western Blotting: use donkey anti-goat IgG-HRP: sc-2020 (dilution range: 1:2000-1:100,000) or Cruz Marker™ compatible donkey anti-goat IgG-HRP: sc-2033 (dilution range: 1:2000-1:5000), Cruz Marker™ Molecular Weight Standards: sc-2035, TBS Blotto A Blocking Reagent: sc-2333 and Western Blotting Luminol Reagent: sc-2048. 2) Immunoprecipitation: use Protein A/G PLUS-Agarose: sc-2003 (0.5 ml agarose/2.0 ml). 3) Immunofluorescence: use donkey anti-goat IgG-FITC: sc-2024 (dilution range: 1:100-1:400) or donkey anti-goat IgG-TR: sc-2783 (dilution range: 1:100-1:400) with UltraCruz™ Mounting Medium: sc-24941.

DATA



liver FBPase (K-13): sc-32434. Western blot analysis of liver FBPase expression in non-transfected: sc-117752 (A) and mouse liver FBPase transfected: sc-121348 (B) 293T whole cell lysates.

RESEARCH USE

For research use only, not for use in diagnostic procedures.

PROTOCOLS

See our web site at www.scbt.com or our catalog for detailed protocols and support products.