

Rabbit anti-Human TKT Polyclonal Antibody | anti-TKT antibody

TKT Antibody, Rabbit PAb, Antigen Affinity Purified

CATALOG # AAA258290	HOST Rabbit	REACTIVITY Human	APPLICATIONS Immunohistochemistry
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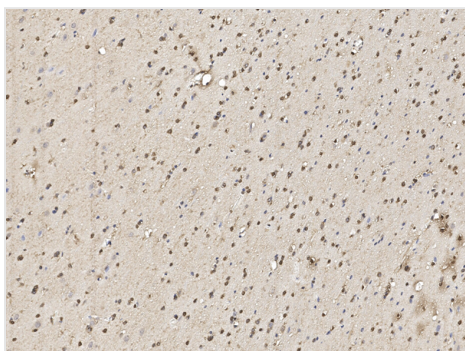
PRODUCT SYNONYMS

TKT; Polyclonal Antibody; TKT Antibody; Rabbit PAb; Antigen Affinity Purified; Anti-TKT Antibody; Rabbit Polyclonal; transketolase; Anti-HEL-S-48 Antibody; Anti-HEL107 Antibody; Anti-TK Antibody; Anti-TKT1 Antibody; anti-TKT antibody

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

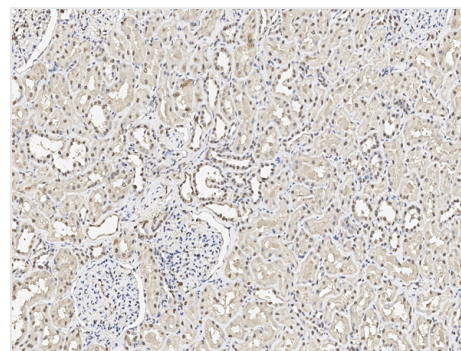
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Specificity	Human TKT
Purity/Purification	Protein A & Antigen Affinity
Form/Format	Liquid. PBS, pH7.0 with 0.03% Proclin300
Applicable Applications for anti-TKT antibody	IHC (Immunohistochemistry)
Immunogen	E Coli-derived Human TKT fragment
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Preparation	Produced in rabbits immunized with E Coli-derived Human TKT fragment, and purified by antigen affinity chromatography.
Preparation and Storage	This antibody can be stored at 2 degree C-8 degree C for one month without detectable loss of activity. Antibody products are stable for twelve months from date of receipt when stored at -20 degree C to -80 degree C. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

IMAGES



IHC (Immunohistochemistry)

Immunochemical staining of human TKT in human brain with rabbit polyclonal antibody at 1:100 dilution, formalin-fixed paraffin embedded sections.



IHC (Immunohistochemistry)

Immunochemical staining of human TKT in human kidney with rabbit polyclonal antibody at 1:100 dilution, formalin-fixed paraffin embedded sections.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for anti-TKT antibody	Background: Transketolase (TKT) is a thiamine pyrophosphate (vitamin B1)-dependent enzyme that links the pentose phosphate pathway with the glycolytic pathway by feeding excess sugar phosphates into the main carbohydrate metabolic pathways to generate biosynthetic reducing capacity in the form of NADPH as a substrate for ROS generation. TKT is a key enzyme of the pentose phosphate pathway (PPP), the Calvin cycle, and the ribulose monophosphate (RuMP) cycle. B. methanolicus MGA3 harbors two genes putatively coding for TKTs; one located on the chromosome (tkt(C)) and one located on the natural occurring plasmid pBM19 (tkt(P)). The metabolic enzyme TKT in the nonoxidative branch of the PPP regulates ribose 5-phosphate (R5P) levels and de novo nucleotide biosynthesis. TKT is required for maintaining cell proliferation in human liver cancer cell lines.
References	Yang H, et al. (2016) Microrna-497 regulates cisplatin chemosensitivity of cervical cancer by targeting transketolase. Am J Cancer Res 6 (11): 2690-2699. Riyapa D, et al. (2019) Transketolase and vitamin b1 influence on ros-dependent neutrophil extracellular traps (nets) formation. PLoS One 14 (8): e0221016. Markert B, et al. (2014) Characterization of two transketolases encoded on the chromosome and the plasmid pbm19 of the facultative ribulose monophosphate cycle methylotroph bacillus methanolicus. BMC Microbiol 14 7.Li M, et al. (2019) Transketolase deficiency protects the liver from DNA damage by increasing levels of ribose 5-phosphate and nucleotides. Cancer Res 79 (14): 3689-3701.

For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures. Small volumes of product may become entrapped in the seal of the vial during shipment and storage; if necessary, briefly centrifuge the vial on a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the cap.

AAA Biotech | Tel: +1 (619) 604-9440 | Fax: +1 (619) 604-9441 | contact@aaabiotech.com
Online datasheet: <https://stage.aaabiotech.com/polyclonal/tkt-antibody-immunohistochemistry-elisa/258290>