

Rabbit anti-Human PC/pyruvate carboxylase Polyclonal Antibody | anti-PC antibody

Anti-PC/pyruvate carboxylase Antibody, Rabbit Polyclonal

CATALOG # AAA258543	HOST Rabbit	REACTIVITY Human	APPLICATIONS Immunohistochemistry
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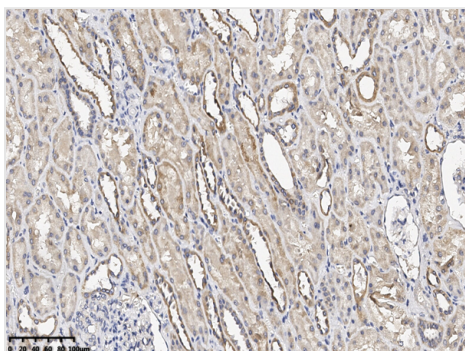
PRODUCT SYNONYMS

PC/pyruvate carboxylase; Polyclonal Antibody; Anti-PC/pyruvate carboxylase Antibody; Rabbit Polyclonal; PC/pyruvate carboxylase Antibody; Rabbit PAb; Antigen Affinity Purified; Anti-PCB Antibody; pyruvate carboxylase; anti-PC antibody

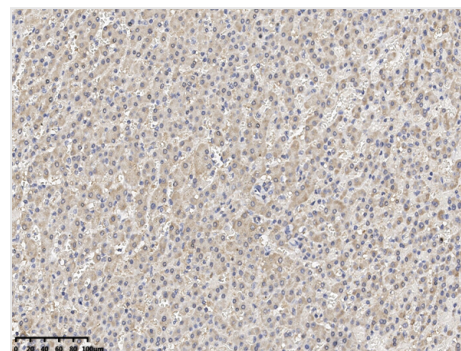
PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Specificity	Human PC/pyruvate carboxylase
Purity/Purification	Protein A & Antigen Affinity
Form/Format	Liquid; PBS, pH7.0 with 0.03% Proclin300
Applicable Applications for anti-PC antibody	IHC (Immunohistochemistry)
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Immunogen	E Coli-derived Human PC/pyruvate carboxylase fragment
Preparation	Produced in rabbits immunized with E Coli-derived Human PC/pyruvate carboxylase 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. Preservative-Free. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

IMAGES


IHC (Immunohistochemistry)

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


IHC (Immunohistochemistry)

Immunohistochemical staining of human PC in human liver with rabbit polyclonal antibody at 1:100 dilution, formalin-fixed paraffin embedded sections.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for anti-PC antibody	Pyruvate carboxylase (PC), an anaplerotic enzyme, plays an essential role in various cellular metabolic pathways including gluconeogenesis, de novo fatty acid synthesis, amino acid synthesis, and glucose-induced insulin secretion. Pyruvate carboxylase catalyzes the HCO ₃ ⁻ and MgATP-dependent carboxylation of pyruvate to form oxaloacetate. This is a very important anaplerotic reaction, replenishing oxaloacetate withdrawn from the tricarboxylic acid cycle for various pivotal biochemical pathways. PC is therefore considered as an enzyme that is crucial for intermediary metabolism, controlling fuel partitioning toward gluconeogenesis or lipogenesis and in insulin secretion. This large enzyme is multifunctional, and each subunit contains two active sites that catalyze two consecutive reactions that lead to the carboxylation of pyruvate into oxaloacetate, and a binding site for acetyl-CoA, an allosteric regulator of the enzyme.
References	Wyatt BN, et al. (2018) A high-throughput screening assay for pyruvate carboxylase. Anal Biochem 550 90-98. Valle M (2017) "Pyruvate carboxylase, structure and function". Subcell Biochem 83 291-322. Lao-On U, et al. (2018) Roles of pyruvate carboxylase in human diseases: From diabetes to cancers and infection. J Mol Med (Berl) 96 (3-4): 237-247. Jitrapakdee S, et al. (2008) Structure, mechanism and regulation of pyruvate carboxylase. Biochem J 413 (3): 369-387.

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.

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Online datasheet: <https://stage.aaabiotech.com/polyclonal/pc-pyruvate-carboxylase-antibody-immunohistochemistry-elisa/258543>