



## Rabbit Anti-Glucose 6 phosphatase alpha antibody

SL4044R

<b>Product Name:</b>	Glucose 6 phosphatase alpha
<b>Chinese Name:</b>	葡萄糖6磷酸酶 $\alpha$ /G6Pase- $\alpha$ 抗体
<b>Alias:</b>	glucose-6-phosphatase, catalytic subunit; GSD1; AW107337; G-6-Pase; G6Pase; G6Pase-alpha; g6pc; G6PC_HUMAN; G6PT; Glucose-6-phosphatase alpha; Glucose-6-phosphatase; GSD1a; MGC163350; MGC93613; RP23-281C18.19.
<b>文献引用</b> <b>PubMed</b> :	<b>Specific References(1)</b> SL4044R has been referenced in 1 publications. <b>[IF=7.25]</b> Yao, Chun, et al. "Role of FADD Phosphorylation in Regulating Glucose Homeostasis: from Proteomic Discovery to Physiological Validation." Molecular & Cellular Proteomics (2013). <b>WB;Mouse</b> . <a href="#">PubMed:23828893</a>
<b>Organism Species:</b>	Rabbit
<b>Clonality:</b>	Polyclonal
<b>React Species:</b>	Human,Mouse,Rat,Dog,Pig,Cow,Rabbit,Sheep,
<b>Applications:</b>	ELISA=1:500-1000Flow-Cyt=0.2ug/test not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
<b>Molecular weight:</b>	39kDa
<b>Cellular localization:</b>	cytoplasmicThe cell membrane
<b>Form:</b>	Lyophilized or Liquid
<b>Concentration:</b>	1mg/ml
<b>immunogen:</b>	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human Glucose 6 phosphatase alpha:81-180/357
<b>Lsotype:</b>	IgG
<b>Purification:</b>	affinity purified by Protein A
<b>Storage Buffer:</b>	0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
<b>Storage:</b>	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized

	<p>antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20°C. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.</p>
<p><b>PubMed:</b></p>	<p><a href="#">PubMed</a></p>
<p><b>Product Detail:</b></p>	<p>Glucose-6-phosphatase (G6Pase) is a multi-subunit integral membrane protein of the endoplasmic reticulum that is composed of a catalytic subunit and transporters for G6P, inorganic phosphate, and glucose. This gene (G6PC) is one of the three glucose-6-phosphatase catalytic-subunit-encoding genes in human: G6PC, G6PC2 and G6PC3. Glucose-6-phosphatase catalyzes the hydrolysis of D-glucose 6-phosphate to D-glucose and orthophosphate and is a key enzyme in glucose homeostasis, functioning in gluconeogenesis and glycogenolysis. Mutations in this gene cause glycogen storage disease type I (GSD1). This disease, also known as von Gierke disease, is a metabolic disorder characterized by severe hypoglycemia associated with the accumulation of glycogen and fat in the liver and kidneys.[provided by RefSeq, Feb 2011]</p> <p><b>Function:</b> Hydrolyzes glucose-6-phosphate to glucose in the endoplasmic reticulum. Forms with the glucose-6-phosphate transporter (SLC37A4/G6PT) the complex responsible for glucose production through glycogenolysis and gluconeogenesis. Hence, it is the key enzyme in homeostatic regulation of blood glucose levels.</p> <p><b>Subcellular Location:</b> Endoplasmic reticulum membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein.</p> <p><b>DISEASE:</b> Defects in G6PC are the cause of glycogen storage disease type 1A (GSD1A) [MIM:232200]. A metabolic disorder characterized by impairment of terminal steps of glycogenolysis and gluconeogenesis. Patients manifest a wide range of clinical symptoms and biochemical abnormalities, including hypoglycemia, severe hepatomegaly due to excessive accumulation of glycogen, kidney enlargement, growth retardation, lactic acidemia, hyperlipidemia, and hyperuricemia.</p> <p><b>Similarity:</b> Belongs to the glucose-6-phosphatase family.</p> <p><b>SWISS:</b> P35575</p> <p><b>Gene ID:</b> 2538</p> <p><b>Database links:</b> <a href="#">Entrez Gene: 403492</a>Dog <a href="#">Entrez Gene: 2538</a>Human</p>

[Entrez Gene: 14377](#)Mouse

[Entrez Gene: 25634](#)Rat

[SwissProt: O19133](#)Dog

[SwissProt: P35575](#)Human

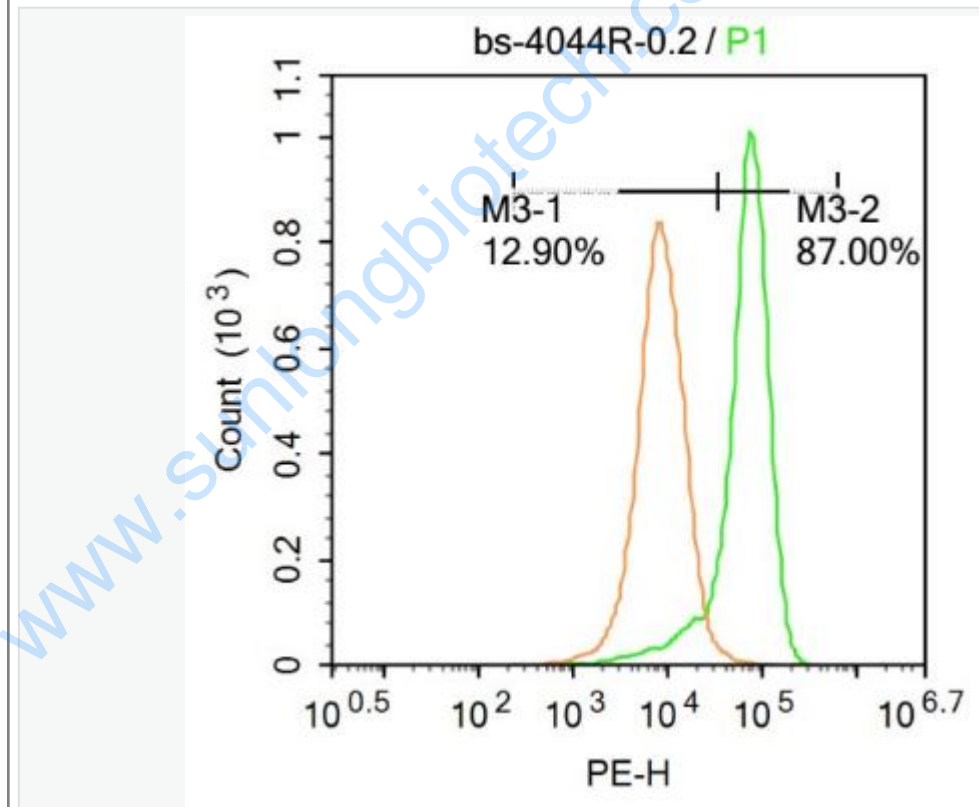
[SwissProt: P35576](#)Mouse

[SwissProt: P43428](#)Rat

**Important Note:**

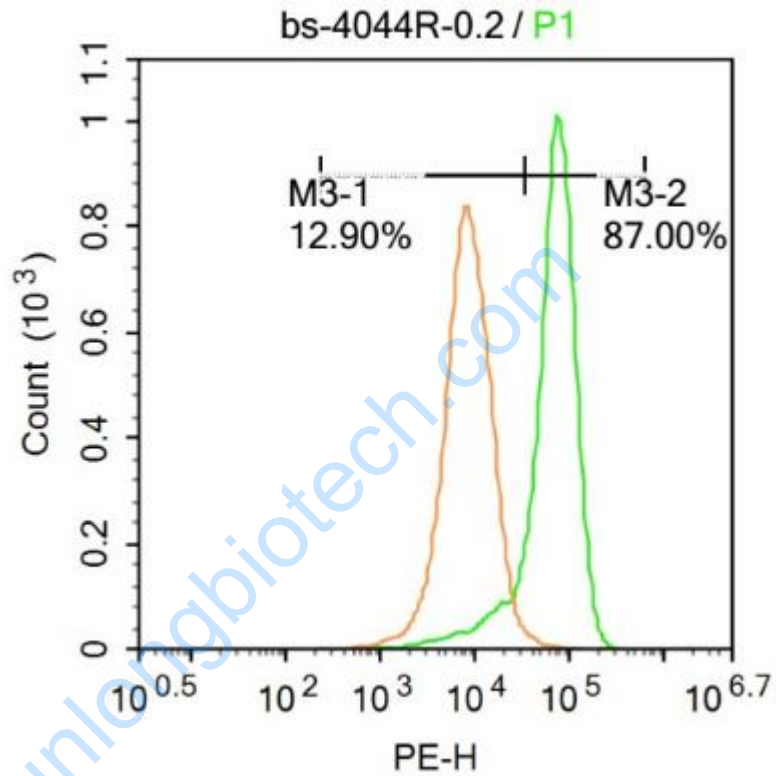
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Picture:



U-937 cells were incubated in 5% BSA blocking buffer for 30 min at room temperature. Cells were then stained with bs-4044R Antibody at 1:500 dilution in blocking buffer and incubated for 30 min at room temperature, washed twice with 2%BSA in PBS, followed by secondary antibody incubation for 40 min at room

temperature. Acquisitions of 20,000 events were performed. Cells stained with primary antibody (green), and isotype control (orange).



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