Data Sheet (Cat.No.TMAC-03171)

Anti-PGAM1 Antibody (6H458)

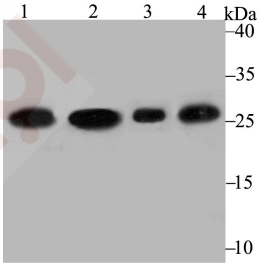
Product Details

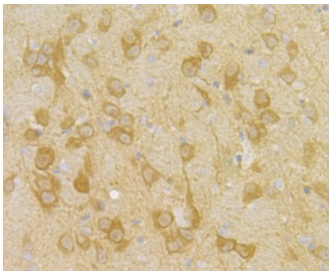
Ig Type:	IgG
Reactivity:	Human,Mouse,Rat
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Molecular Weight:	Theoretical: 29 kDa.
Clone:	6H458
Purification:	ProA affinity purified

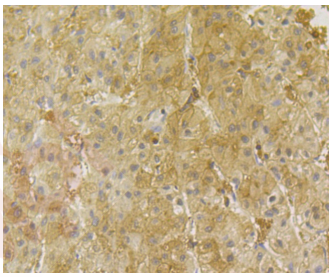
Applications

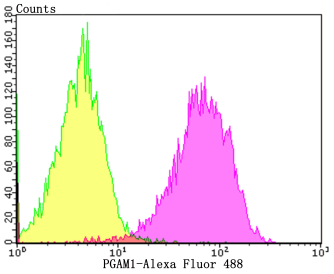
Verified Activity:

1. Western blot analysis of PGAM1 on different lysates using anti-PGAM1 antibody at 1/2,000 dilution. Positive control: Lane 1: A431, Lane 2: A549, Lane 3: Rat brain, Lane 4: Mouse brain.
2. Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded rat brain tissue using anti-PGAM1 antibody. Counter stained with hematoxylin.
3. Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human liver tissue using anti-PGAM1 antibody. Counter stained with hematoxylin.
4. Flow cytometric analysis of Jurkat cells with PGAM1 antibody at 1/100 dilution (purple) compared with an unlabelled control (cells without incubation with primary antibody; yellow). Alexa Fluor 488-conjugated goat anti-rabbit IgG was used as the secondary antibody.









Application: FCM,IHC,WB

Recommended: WB: 1:500-2000; IHC: 1:50-100; FCM: 1:50-100

Properties

Stability & Storage: Store at -20°C or -80°C for 12 months. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Shipping: Shipping with blue ice.

Antigen Details

Uniprot ID: P18669

Synonyms: PGAM-B;PGAMA;BPG-dependent PGAM 1;Phosphoglycerate mutase 1;PGAM 1; Phosphoglycerate mutase isozyme B;EC 5.4.2.4;EC 5.4.2.11

Research Background

Members of the PGAM (phosphoglycerate mutase) family of proteins are important components of glucose and 2,3-BPGA (2,3-bisphosphoglycerate) metabolism. They are responsible for catalyzing the transfer of phospho groups between the carbon atoms of phosphoglycerates. In mammals there are two types of PGAM isozymes: PGAM1 (also known as PGAMB) and PGAM2 (also known as PGAMA). In the cell, PGAM1 and PGAM2 exist as either homodimers or heterodimers and are responsible for the interconversion of 3-phosphoglycerate and 2-phosphoglycerate. PGAM2 homodimers are expressed in skeletal muscle, mature sperm cells and heart; PGAM1 homodimers are found in most other tissues; and PGAM1/PGAM2 heterodimers are found exclusively in the heart. PGAM4, also known as PGAM3, is a protein formerly considered to be specific to humans. Initially the PGAM4 gene was described as a pseudogene but it is now known to encode a functional protein at least 25 million years old. The gene encoding PGAM4 is believed to have originated by retrotransposition, with the original copy being the PGAM1 gene.

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