

## ARG57522 anti-FBP1 antibody

Package: 100 μl Store at: -20°C

## Summary

Product Description	Rabbit Polyclonal antibody recognizes FBP1
Tested Reactivity	Hu, Ms, Rat
Tested Application	ICC/IF, WB
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
lsotype	lgG
Target Name	FBP1
Species	Human
Immunogen	Recombinant protein of Human FBP1.
Conjugation	Un-conjugated
Alternate Names	FBP; FBPase 1; EC 3.1.3.11; Liver FBPase; Fructose-1,6-bisphosphatase 1; D-fructose-1,6-bisphosphate 1-phosphohydrolase 1

# **Application Instructions**

Predict Reactivity Note	Rat		
Application table	Application	Dilution	
	ICC/IF	1:50 - 1:200	
	WB	1:500 - 1:2000	
Application Note	* The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist.		
Positive Control	THP-1		

## Properties

Form	Liquid
Purification	Affinity purification.
Buffer	PBS (pH 7.3), 0.02% Sodium azide and 50% Glycerol.
Preservative	0.02% Sodium azide
Stabilizer	50% Glycerol
Storage instruction	For continuous use, store undiluted antibody at 2-8°C for up to a week. For long-term storage, aliquot and store at -20°C. Storage in frost free freezers is not recommended. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. Suggest spin the vial prior to opening. The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.
Note	For laboratory research only, not for drug, diagnostic or other use.

www.arigobio.com

# Bioinformation

Gene Symbol	FBP1
Gene Full Name	fructose-1,6-bisphosphatase 1
Background	Fructose-1,6-bisphosphatase 1, a gluconeogenesis regulatory enzyme, catalyzes the hydrolysis of fructose 1,6-bisphosphate to fructose 6-phosphate and inorganic phosphate. Fructose-1,6-diphosphatase deficiency is associated with hypoglycemia and metabolic acidosis. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]
Function	Catalyzes the hydrolysis of fructose 1,6-bisphosphate to fructose 6-phosphate in the presence of divalent cations, acting as a rate-limiting enzyme in gluconeogenesis. Plays a role in regulating glucose sensing and insulin secretion of pancreatic beta-cells. Appears to modulate glycerol gluconeogenesis in liver. Important regulator of appetite and adiposity; increased expression of the protein in liver after nutrient excess increases circulating satiety hormones and reduces appetite-stimulating neuropeptides and thus seems to provide a feedback mechanism to limit weight gain. [UniProt]
Calculated Mw	37 kDa

## Images



#### ARG57522 anti-FBP1 antibody ICC/IF image

Immunofluorescence: MCF-7 cells stained with ARG57522 anti-FBP1 antibody.



## ARG57522 anti-FBP1 antibody WB image

Western blot: THP-1 cell lysate stained with ARG57522 anti-FBP1 antibody.