
Glucose 6 phosphatase 2 Rabbit pAb

Catalog Number: bs-13386R

Target Protein: Glucose 6 phosphatase 2

Concentration: 1mg/ml

Form: Liquid

Host: Rabbit

Clonality: Polyclonal

Isotype: IgG

Applications: WB (1:500-2000)

Reactivity: Rat (predicted:Human, Mouse, Rabbit, Sheep, Cow, Horse)

Predicted MW: 41 kDa

Entrez Gene: 57818

Source: KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human Glucose 6 phosphatase 2/IGRP: 31-130/355.

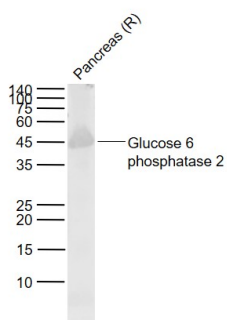
Purification: affinity purified by Protein A

Storage: 0.01M TBS (pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.02% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.

Shipped at 4°C. Store at -20°C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.

Background: Glucose-6-phosphatase (G6Pase), is a multicomponent enzyme system that hydrolyzes glucose-6-phosphate in the final step of gluconeogenesis and gluconeolysis. G6Pase localizes to the endoplasmic reticulum, and while liver, kidney, and intestine are the only tissues that express the first identified isoform, G6Pase-alpha, a second form, designated G6Pase- β , contributes to blood glucose homeostasis in a wider range of tissues. Islet-specific G-6-Pase catalytic subunit-related protein (IGRP), a homolog of the catalytic subunit of G6Pase, may play a role in the regulation of islet metabolism and in insulin secretion induced by metabolites. The exact catalytic activity of IGRP is not defined. Identification of inhibitors of IGRP have potential therapeutic benefits for treatment of type 2 diabetes resulting from insulin secretion defects. Structurally, IGRP has been shown to be a glycoprotein held in the endoplasmic reticulum by nine transmembrane domains, which are then degraded in cells through the proteasome pathway generating MHC class I presented peptides.

VALIDATION IMAGES



Sample: Lane 1: Pancreas (Rat) Lysate at 40 ug Primary: Anti-Glucose 6 phosphatase 2 (bs-13386R) at 1/1000 dilution Secondary: IRDye800CW Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG at 1/20000 dilution Predicted band size: 42 kD
Observed band size: 42 kD

PRODUCT SPECIFIC PUBLICATIONS

[IF=9.8] Javier Jurado-Aguilar, et al. GDF15 activates AMPK and inhibits gluconeogenesis and fibrosis in the liver by attenuating the TGF- β 1/SMAD3 pathway. METABOLISM. 2024 Mar;152:155772 WB ; Mouse . 38176644

[IF=3.4] Sohi Kang, et al. Possible association of G6PC2 and MUC6 induced by low-dose-rate irradiation in mouse intestine with inflammatory bowel disease. MOL MED REP. 2024 Jul;30(1):1-15 WB ; Mouse . 38785154