

**Anti-PGK1 Antibody**  
Catalog # ABO11352**Specification**

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**Anti-PGK1 Antibody - Product Information**

Application	WB, IHC
Primary Accession	<a href="#">P00558</a>
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Clonality	Polyclonal
Format	Lyophilized

**Description**

Rabbit IgG polyclonal antibody for Phosphoglycerate kinase 1(PGK1) detection. Tested with WB, IHC-P in Human;Mouse;Rat.

**Reconstitution**

Add 0.2ml of distilled water will yield a concentration of 500ug/ml.

**Anti-PGK1 Antibody - Additional Information**

**Gene ID** 5230

**Other Names**

Phosphoglycerate kinase 1, 2.7.2.3, Cell migration-inducing gene 10 protein, Primer recognition protein 2, PRP 2, PGK1, PGKA

**Calculated MW**

44615 MW KDa

**Application Details**

Immunohistochemistry(Paraffin-embedded Section), 0.5-1 µg/ml, Human, Rat, Mouse, By Heat<br>Western blot, 0.1-0.5 µg/ml, Human, Rat, Mouse<br>

**Subcellular Localization**

Cytoplasm.

**Protein Name**

Phosphoglycerate kinase 1

**Contents**

Each vial contains 5mg BSA, 0.9mg NaCl, 0.2mg Na<sub>2</sub>HPO<sub>4</sub>, 0.05mg Thimerosal, 0.05mg NaN<sub>3</sub>.

**Immunogen**

A synthetic peptide corresponding to a sequence in the middle region of human PGK1(166-180aa FGTAHRAHSSMVGVN), identical to the related rat and mouse sequences.

**Purification**

Immunogen affinity purified.

**Cross Reactivity**

No cross reactivity with other proteins

**Storage**

**At -20°C for one year. After reconstitution, at 4°C for one month. It can also be aliquotted and stored frozen at -20°C for a longer time. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.**

**Sequence Similarities**

Belongs to the phosphoglycerate kinase family.

**Anti-PGK1 Antibody - Protein Information**

**Name** PGK1

**Synonyms** PGKA

**Function**

Catalyzes one of the two ATP producing reactions in the glycolytic pathway via the reversible conversion of 1,3- diphosphoglycerate to 3-phosphoglycerate (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/30323285" target="\_blank">30323285</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/7391028" target="\_blank">7391028</a>). In addition to its role as a glycolytic enzyme, it seems that PGK-1 acts as a polymerase alpha cofactor protein (primer recognition protein) (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/2324090" target="\_blank">2324090</a>). May play a role in sperm motility (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/26677959" target="\_blank">26677959</a>).

**Cellular Location**

Cytoplasm.

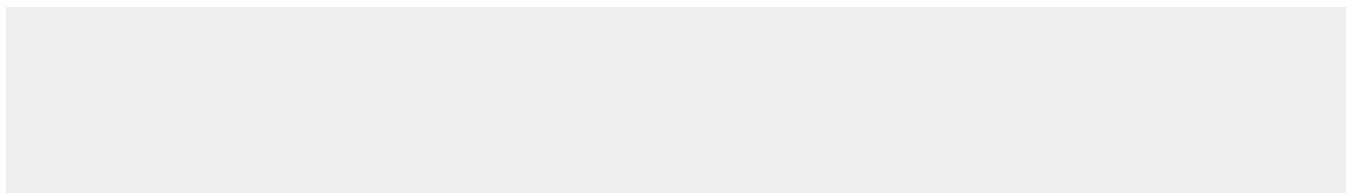
**Tissue Location**

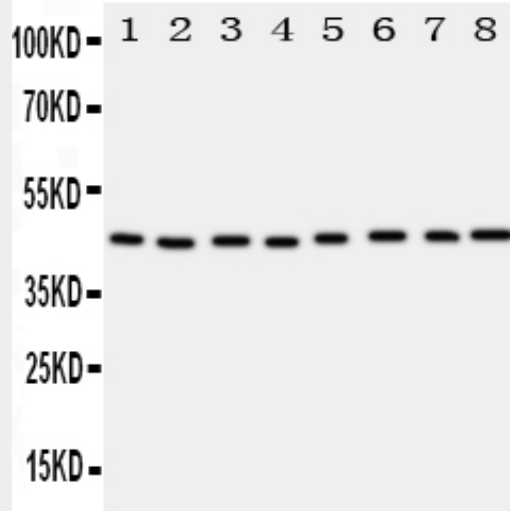
Mainly expressed in spermatogonia. Localized on the principle piece in the sperm (at protein level). Expression significantly decreased in the testis of elderly men

**Anti-PGK1 Antibody - Protocols**

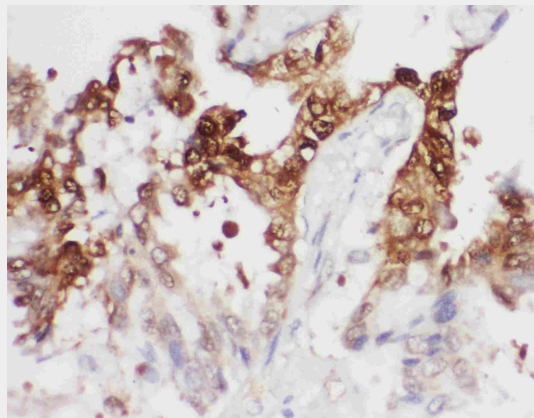
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

**Anti-PGK1 Antibody - Images**



Anti-PGK1 antibody, ABO11352, Western blotting  
 Lane 1: Rat Liver Tissue Lysate  
 Lane 2: Rat Brain Tissue Lysate  
 Lane 3: Rat Lung Tissue Lysate  
 Lane 4: A431 Cell Lysate  
 Lane 5: COLO320 Cell Lysate  
 Lane 6: HELA Cell Lysate  
 Lane 7: A549 Cell Lysate  
 Lane 8: JURKAT Cell Lysate



Anti-PGK1 antibody, ABO11352, IHC(P)  
 IHC(P): Human Lung Cancer Tissue

**Anti-PGK1 Antibody - Background**

PGK1 (Phosphoglycerate Kinase 1), also known as PGKA, is an enzyme that in humans is encoded by the PGK1 gene. The protein encoded by this gene is a glycolytic enzyme that catalyzes the conversion of 1,3-diphosphoglycerate to 3-phosphoglycerate. The encoded protein may also act as a cofactor for polymerase alpha. Additionally, this protein is secreted by tumor cells where it participates in angiogenesis by functioning to reduce disulfide bonds in the serine protease, plasmin, which consequently leads to the release of the tumor blood vessel inhibitor angiostatin. And the encoded protein has been identified as a moonlighting protein based on its ability to perform mechanistically distinct functions. Deficiency of the enzyme is associated with a wide range of clinical phenotypes hemolytic anemia and neurological impairment. Pseudogenes of this gene have been defined on chromosomes 19, 21 and the X chromosome.