

**PEPCK-C Polyclonal Antibody**  
Catalog # AP73419**Specification****PEPCK-C Polyclonal Antibody - Product Information**

|                   |                        |
|-------------------|------------------------|
| Application       | WB                     |
| Primary Accession | <a href="#">P35558</a> |
| Reactivity        | Human, Mouse, Rat      |
| Host              | Rabbit                 |
| Clonality         | Polyclonal             |

**PEPCK-C Polyclonal Antibody - Additional Information**

Gene ID 5105

**Other Names**PCK1; PEPCK1; Phosphoenolpyruvate carboxykinase, cytosolic [GTP]; PEPCK-C;  
Phosphoenolpyruvate carboxylase**Dilution**

WB~~Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. IHC-p: 1:100-300 ELISA: 1/20000. Not yet tested in other applications.

**Format**

Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide.

**Storage Conditions**

-20°C

**PEPCK-C Polyclonal Antibody - Protein Information****Name** PCK1 {ECO:0000303|PubMed:8490617, ECO:0000312|HGNC:HGNC:8724}**Function**

Cytosolic phosphoenolpyruvate carboxykinase that catalyzes the reversible decarboxylation and phosphorylation of oxaloacetate (OAA) and acts as the rate-limiting enzyme in gluconeogenesis (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/24863970" target="\_blank">24863970</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/26971250" target="\_blank">26971250</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/28216384" target="\_blank">28216384</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/30193097" target="\_blank">30193097</a>). Regulates cataplerosis and anaplerosis, the processes that control the levels of metabolic intermediates in the citric acid cycle (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/24863970" target="\_blank">24863970</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/26971250" target="\_blank">26971250</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/28216384" target="\_blank">28216384</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/30193097" target="\_blank">30193097</a>). At low glucose levels, it catalyzes the cataplerotic conversion of oxaloacetate to phosphoenolpyruvate (PEP), the rate-limiting step in the metabolic pathway that produces glucose from lactate and

other precursors derived from the citric acid cycle (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/30193097" target="\_blank">30193097</a>). At high glucose levels, it catalyzes the anaplerotic conversion of phosphoenolpyruvate to oxaloacetate (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/30193097" target="\_blank">30193097</a>). Acts as a regulator of formation and maintenance of memory CD8(+) T-cells: up- regulated in these cells, where it generates phosphoenolpyruvate, via gluconeogenesis (By similarity). The resultant phosphoenolpyruvate flows to glycogen and pentose phosphate pathway, which is essential for memory CD8(+) T-cells homeostasis (By similarity). In addition to the phosphoenolpyruvate carboxykinase activity, also acts as a protein kinase when phosphorylated at Ser-90: phosphorylation at Ser-90 by AKT1 reduces the binding affinity to oxaloacetate and promotes an atypical serine protein kinase activity using GTP as donor (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/32322062" target="\_blank">32322062</a>). The protein kinase activity regulates lipogenesis: upon phosphorylation at Ser-90, translocates to the endoplasmic reticulum and catalyzes phosphorylation of INSIG proteins (INSIG1 and INSIG2), thereby disrupting the interaction between INSIG proteins and SCAP and promoting nuclear translocation of SREBP proteins (SREBF1/SREBP1 or SREBF2/SREBP2) and subsequent transcription of downstream lipogenesis- related genes (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/32322062" target="\_blank">32322062</a>).

#### Cellular Location

Cytoplasm, cytosol. Endoplasmic reticulum Note=Phosphorylation at Ser-90 promotes translocation to the endoplasmic reticulum.

#### Tissue Location

Major sites of expression are liver, kidney and adipocytes.

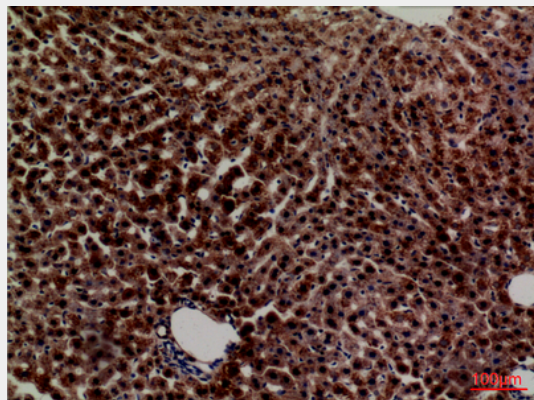
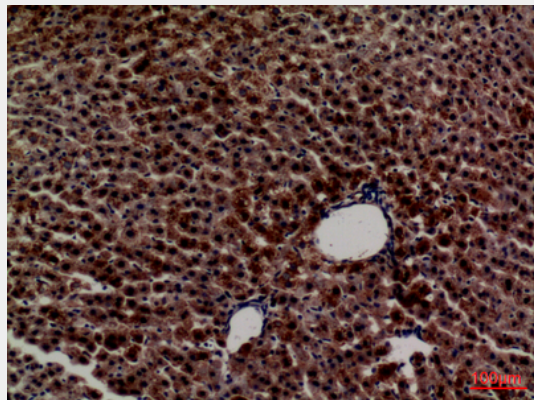
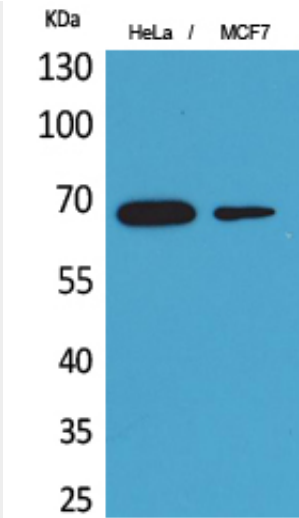
### PEPCK-C Polyclonal Antibody - Protocols

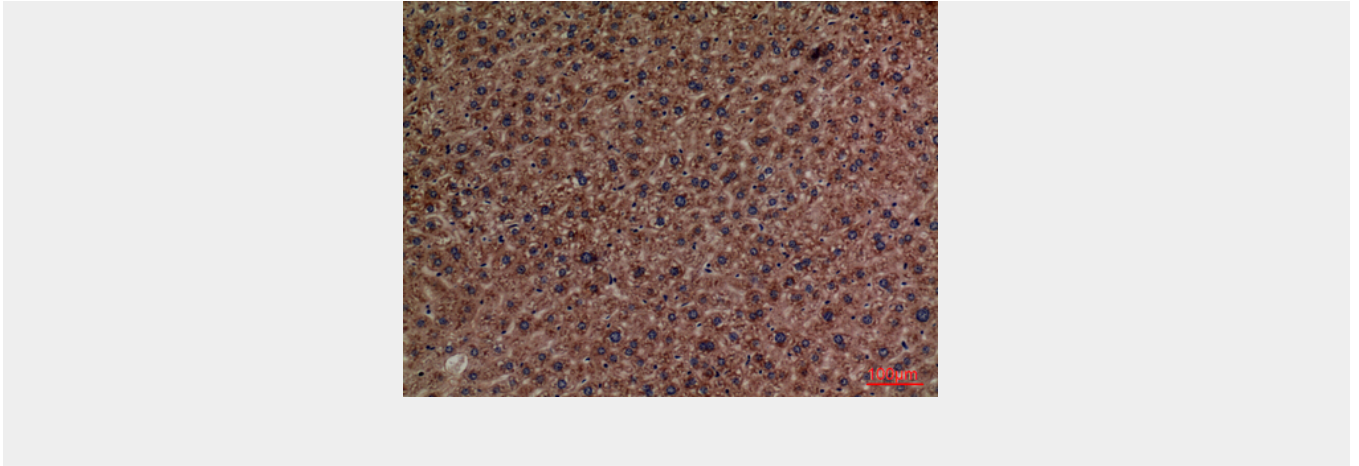
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

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

### PEPCK-C Polyclonal Antibody - Images







### **PEPCK-C Polyclonal Antibody - Background**

Regulates cataplerosis and anaplerosis, the processes that control the levels of metabolic intermediates in the citric acid cycle. At low glucose levels, it catalyzes the cataplerotic conversion of oxaloacetate (OAA) to phosphoenolpyruvate (PEP), the rate-limiting step in the metabolic pathway that produces glucose from lactate and other precursors derived from the citric acid cycle. At high glucose levels, it catalyzes the anaplerotic conversion of phosphoenolpyruvate to oxaloacetate.