脆性组氨酸三联体抗体

产品货号： mlR1769

英文名称： FHIT

中文名称： 脆性组氨酸三联体抗体

别　　名： fragile histidine triad; AP3A hydrolase; AP3A hydrolase fragile site 3p14.2; AP3Aase; Bis 5' adenosyl triphosphatase; Dinucleosidetriphosphatase; FRA 3B; FRA3B; Fragile histidine triad gene; Fragile histidine triad protein; Tumor suppressor protein; FHIT_HUMAN.

研究领域： 肿瘤　免疫学

抗体来源： Rabbit

克隆类型： Polyclonal

交叉反应　： Human, Mouse, Rat, Chicken, Dog, Pig, Cow, Horse, Rabbit,

产品应用： WB=1:500-2000 ELISA=1:500-1000 IHC-F=1:400-800 IF=1:100-500 （石蜡切片需做抗原修复）
not yet tested in other applications.
optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

分 子 量： 17kDa

细胞定位： 细胞浆

性　　状： Lyophilized or Liquid

浓　　度： 1mg/ml

免 疫 原： KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human FHIT:31-147/147

亚　　型： IgG

纯化方法： affinity purified by Protein A

储 存 液： 0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.

保存条件： Store at -20 ° C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20° C. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 ° C.

PubMed : PubMed

产品介绍： Glucose-6-phosphatase (G6Pase) is a multi-subunit integral membrane protein of the endoplasmic reticulum that is composed of a catalytic subunit and transporters for G6P, inorganic phosphate, and glucose. This gene (G6PC) is one of the three glucose-6-phosphatase catalytic-subunit-encoding genes in human: G6PC, G6PC2 and G6PC3. Glucose-6-phosphatase catalyzes the hydrolysis of D-glucose 6-phosphate to D-glucose and orthophosphate and is a key enzyme in glucose homeostasis, functioning in gluconeogenesis and glycogenolysis. Mutations in this gene cause glycogen storage disease type I (GSD1). This disease, also known as von Gierke disease, is a metabolic disorder characterized by severe hypoglycemia associated with the accumulation of glycogen and fat in the liver and kidneys.[provided by RefSeq, Feb 2011]

Function:

Hydrolyzes glucose-6-phosphate to glucose in the endoplasmic reticulum. Forms with the glucose-6-phosphate transporter (SLC37A4/G6PT) the complex responsible for glucose production through glycogenolysis and gluconeogenesis. Hence, it is the key enzyme in homeostatic regulation of blood glucose levels.

Subunit:

Homodimer.

Subcellular Location:

Cytoplasm.

Tissue Specificity:

Low levels expressed in all tissues tested. Phospho-FHIT observed in liver and kidney, but not in brain and lung. Phospho-FHIT undetected in all tested human tumor cell lines.

DISEASE:

Glycogen storage disease 1A (GSD1A) [MIM:232200]: A metabolic disorder characterized by impairment of terminal steps of glycogenolysis and gluconeogenesis. Patients manifest a wide range of clinical symptoms and biochemical abnormalities, including hypoglycemia, severe hepatomegaly due to excessive accumulation of glycogen, kidney enlargement, growth retardation, lactic acidemia, hyperlipidemia, and hyperuricemia. Note=The disease is caused by mutations affecting the gene represented in this entry.

Similarity:

Contains 1 HIT domain.

SWISS:

P49789

Gene ID:

2272

Important Note:

This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

脆性组氨酸三联体（FHIT）作为肿瘤抑制因子发挥作用，其基因的突变和缺失与人类一系列肿瘤的发生和发展密切相关。这些肿瘤发生部位包括肺、头颈部、乳腺、结肠、胃以及胰腺。