

ARG42852 anti-Glucokinase antibody

Package: 50 μl Store at: -20°C

Summary

| Product Description | Rabbit Polyclonal antibody recognizes Glucokinase |
|---------------------|--|
| Tested Reactivity | Hu, Ms, Rat |
| Tested Application | WB |
| Host | Rabbit |
| Clonality | Polyclonal |
| Isotype | lgG |
| Target Name | Glucokinase |
| Species | Human |
| Immunogen | Synthetic peptide derived from Human Glucokinase. |
| Conjugation | Un-conjugated |
| Alternate Names | LGLK; HKIV; GLK; HK IV; HK4; MODY2; Hexokinase type IV; Glucokinase; HHF3; EC 2.7.1.2; FGQTL3; Hexokinase-D; GK; Hexokinase-4; HXKP |

Application Instructions

| Application table | Application | Dilution |
|-------------------|--|----------------|
| | 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 | HeLa | |
| Observed Size | ~ 55 kDa | |

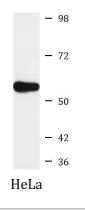
Properties

| Form | Liquid |
|---------------------|---|
| Purification | Affinity purified. |
| Buffer | PBS (pH 7.3), 0.02% Sodium azide, 50% Glycerol and 0.05% BSA. |
| Preservative | 0.02% Sodium azide |
| Stabilizer | 50% Glycerol and 0.05% BSA |
| 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. |

Bioinformation

| Gene Symbol | GCK |
|-----------------------|---|
| Gene Full Name | glucokinase (hexokinase 4) |
| Background | This gene encodes a member of the hexokinase family of proteins. Hexokinases phosphorylate glucose to produce glucose-6-phosphate, the first step in most glucose metabolism pathways. In contrast to other forms of hexokinase, this enzyme is not inhibited by its product glucose-6-phosphate but remains active while glucose is abundant. The use of multiple promoters and alternative splicing of this gene result in distinct protein isoforms that exhibit tissue-specific expression in the pancreas and liver. In the pancreas, this enzyme plays a role in glucose-stimulated insulin secretion, while in the liver, this enzyme is important in glucose uptake and conversion to glycogen. Mutations in this gene that alter enzyme activity have been associated with multiple types of diabetes and hyperinsulinemic hypoglycemia. [provided by RefSeq, Aug 2017] |
| Function | Catalyzes the phosphorylation of hexose, such as D-glucose, D-fructose and D-mannose, to hexose 6-phosphate (D-glucose 6-phosphate, D-fructose 6-phosphate and D-mannose 6-phosphate, respectively) (PubMed:7742312, PubMed:11916951, PubMed:15277402, PubMed:17082186, PubMed:18322640, PubMed:19146401, PubMed:25015100, PubMed:8325892). Compared to other hexokinases, has a weak affinity for D-glucose, and is effective only when glucose is abundant (By similarity). Mainly expressed in pancreatic beta cells and the liver and constitutes a rate-limiting step in glucose metabolism in these tissues (PubMed:18322640, PubMed:25015100, PubMed:8325892, PubMed:11916951, PubMed:15277402). Since insulin secretion parallels glucose metabolism and the low glucose affinity of GCK ensures that it can change its enzymatic activity within the physiological range of glucose concentrations, GCK acts as a glucose sensor in the pancreatic beta cell (By similarity). In pancreas, plays an important role in modulating insulin secretion (By similarity). In liver, helps to facilitate the uptake and conversion of glucose by acting as an insulin-sensitive determinant of hepatic glucose usage (By similarity). Required to provide D-glucose 6-phosphate for the synthesis of glycogen (PubMed:8878425). Mediates the initial step of glycolysis by catalyzing phosphorylation of D-glucose to D-glucose 6-phosphate (PubMed:7742312). [UniProt] |
| Calculated Mw | 52 kDa |
| Cellular Localization | Cytoplasm. Nucleus. Note=Under low glucose concentrations, GCK associates with GKRP and the inactive complex is recruited to the hepatocyte nucleus. [UniProt] |

Images



ARG42852 anti-Glucokinase antibody WB image

Western blot: 25 μg of HeLa cell lysate stained with ARG42852 anti-Glucokinase antibody at 1:1000 dilution.