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Rabbit Anti-Glycerol kinase antibody

SL4062R

Product Name:	Glycerol kinase
Chinese Name:	甘油激酶抗体
Alias:	ATP glycerol 3 phosphotransferase; GK; GK1; GKD; Glycerokinase; Glycerol kinase; Glycerol kinase deficiency; ATP:glycerol 3-phosphotransferase; GLPK_HUMAN.
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human,Mouse,Rat,Pig,Cow,Horse,Rabbit,
Applications:	ELISA=1:500-1000IHC-P=1:400-800IHC-F=1:400-800IF=1:100-500（Paraffin sections need antigen repair） not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Molecular weight:	61kDa
Cellular localization:	cytoplasmicThe cell membrane
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human Glycerol kinase:21-120/559
Lsotype:	IgG
Purification:	affinity purified by Protein A
Storage Buffer:	0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
Storage:	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
Product Detail:	Glycerol kinase catalyzes the formation of glycerol 3 phosphate from ATP and glycerol. Dihydroxyacetone and L glyceraldehyde can also act as acceptors; UTP and, in the case of the yeast enzyme, ITP and GTP can act as donors. It provides a way for glycerol derived from fats or glycerides to enter the glycolytic pathway. **Function:**

Key enzyme in the regulation of glycerol uptake and metabolism.

Subcellular Location:
Mitochondrion outer membrane; Peripheral membrane protein; Cytoplasmic side. Cytoplasm. Note=In sperm and fetal tissues, the majority of the enzyme is bound to mitochondria, but in adult tissues, such as liver found in the cytoplasm.

Tissue Specificity:
Highly expressed in the liver, kidney and testis. Isoform 2 and isoform 3 are expressed specifically in testis and fetal liver, but not in the adult liver.

DISEASE:
Defects in GK are the cause of GK deficiency (GKD) [MIM:307030]. This disease can be either symptomatic with episodic metabolic and CNS decompensation or asymptomatic with hyperglycerolemia and hyperglyceroluria only.

Similarity:
Belongs to the FGGY kinase family.

SWISS:
P32189

Gene ID:
2710

Database links:

Entrez Gene: 2710Human

Entrez Gene: 14933Mouse

Entrez Gene: 79223Rat

Omim: 300474Human

SwissProt: P32189Human

SwissProt: Q64516Mouse

SwissProt: Q63060Rat

Unigene: 1466Human

Unigene: 246682Mouse

Unigene: 225941Rat

Important Note:

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