

Rabbit Anti-Glycerol kinase/Cy5 Conjugated antibody

SL4062R-Cy5

Product Name	Anti-Glycerol kinase/Cy5
Chinese Name	Cy5 标记的甘油激酶抗体
Alias	ATP glycerol 3 phosphotransferase; GK; GK1; GKD; Glycerokinase; Glycerol kinase; Glycerol kinase deficiency; ATP:glycerol 3-phosphotransferase; GLPK_HUMAN.
Research Area	Tumour Cell biology immunology transcriptional regulatory factor Kinases and Phosphatases
Immunogen Species	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
React Species	Human(predicted:Mouse,Rat,Pig,Cow,Horse,Rabbit)
Applications	IF=1:100-500 not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Molecular weight	61kDa
Form	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration	1mg/ml
immunogen	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human Glycerol kinase
Lsotype	IgG
Purification	affinity purified by Protein A
Storage Buffer	1M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 3% 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 1M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.
Product Detail	background: 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.

Database links:

[Entrez Gene: 2710](#) Human

[Entrez Gene: 14933](#) Mouse

[Entrez Gene: 79223](#) Rat

[Omim: 300474](#) Human

[SwissProt: P32189](#) Human

[SwissProt: Q64516](#) Mouse

[SwissProt: Q63060](#) Rat

[Unigene: 1466](#) Human

[Unigene: 246682](#) Mouse

[Unigene: 225941](#) Rat



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