

Product name:	GK1 Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Cat number:	ABN11452
Conjugate:	Unconjugated
Size:	100µL
Clone:	Polyclonal
Concentration:	1mg/ml
Host:	Rabbit
Isotype:	IgG
Immunogen:	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human GK. AA range:461-510
Reactivity:	Human,Mouse,Rat
Applications:	WB 1:500-1:2000,ICC/IF 1:200-1:1000,ELISA 1:10000-1:20000
Molecular Weight:	57kDa
Purification:	Affinity purification
Form:	Liquid
Buffer:	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% New type preservative N.
Storage:	Store at 4°C short term. Aliquot and store at -20°C for 12 months. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.

Background:

The protein encoded by this gene belongs to the FGGY kinase family. This protein is a key enzyme in the regulation of glycerol uptake and metabolism. It catalyzes the phosphorylation of glycerol by ATP, yielding ADP and glycerol-3-phosphate. Mutations in this gene are associated with glycerol kinase deficiency (GKD). Alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been found for this gene. [provided by RefSeq, Mar 2011],catalytic activity:ATP + glycerol = ADP + sn-glycerol 3-phosphate.,caution:The sequence shown here is derived from an Ensembl automatic analysis pipeline and should be considered as preliminary data.,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.,function:Key enzyme in the regulation of glycerol uptake and metabolism.,pathway:Polyol metabolism; glycerol degradation via glycerol kinase pathway; sn-glycerol 3-phosphate from glycerol: step 1/1.,similarity:Belongs to the FGGY kinase family.,subcellular location: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. Isoforms 2 and 3 are expressed specifically in testis and fetal liver, but not in the adult liver.,