

Product name:	HXK I Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Cat number:	ABN12309
Conjugate:	Unconjugated
Size:	100µL
Clone:	Polyclonal
Concentration:	1mg/ml
Host:	Rabbit
Isotype:	IgG
Immunogen:	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human HXK1. AA range:31-80
Reactivity:	Human,Mouse,Rat
Applications:	WB 1:500-1:2000,IHC 1:100-1:300,ICC/IF 1:200-1:1000,ELISA 1:10000-1:20000
Molecular Weight:	109kDa
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:

Hexokinases phosphorylate glucose to produce glucose-6-phosphate, the first step in most glucose metabolism pathways. This gene encodes a ubiquitous form of hexokinase which localizes to the outer membrane of mitochondria. Mutations in this gene have been associated with hemolytic anemia due to hexokinase deficiency. Alternative splicing of this gene results in several transcript variants which encode different isoforms, some of which are tissue-specific. [provided by RefSeq, Apr 2016], catalytic activity: ATP + D-hexose = ADP + D-hexose 6-phosphate., disease: Defects in HK1 are the cause of hexokinase deficiency [MIM:235700]. Hexokinase deficiency is a rare autosomal recessive disease with nonspherocytic hemolytic anemia as the predominant clinical feature., domain: The N- and C-terminal halves of this hexokinase show extensive sequence similarity to each other. The catalytic activity is associated with the C-terminus while regulatory function is associated with the N-terminus., enzyme regulation: Hexokinase is an allosteric enzyme inhibited by its product Glc-6-P., miscellaneous: In vertebrates there are four major glucose-phosphorylating isoenzymes, designated hexokinase I, II, III and IV (glucokinase)., online information: Hexokinase entry, pathway: Carbohydrate metabolism; hexose metabolism., similarity: Belongs to the hexokinase family., subcellular location: Its hydrophobic N-terminal sequence may be involved in membrane binding., subunit: Monomer., tissue specificity: Isoform 2 is erythrocyte specific; isoform 3 and isoform 4 are testis-specific.,