

# Creatine Kinase B type Rabbit mAb

Catalog # AP75288

## Product Information

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<b>Application</b>	WB, IHC-P, IP
<b>Primary Accession</b>	<a href="#">P12277</a>
<b>Reactivity</b>	Human, Mouse, Rat
<b>Host</b>	Rabbit
<b>Clonality</b>	Monoclonal Antibody
<b>Calculated MW</b>	42644

## Additional Information

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<b>Gene ID</b>	1152
<b>Other Names</b>	CKB
<b>Dilution</b>	WB~~1/500-1/1000 IHC-P~~N/A IP~~N/A
<b>Format</b>	50mM Tris-Glycine(pH 7.4), 0.15M NaCl, 40%Glycerol, 0.01% sodium azide and 0.05% BSA.
<b>Storage</b>	Store at 4°C short term. Aliquot and store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.

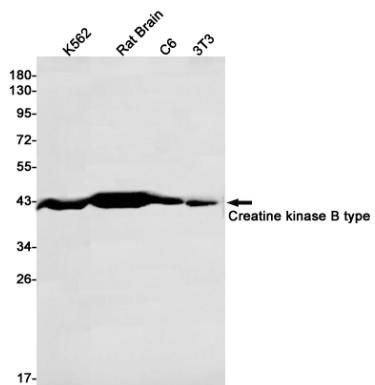
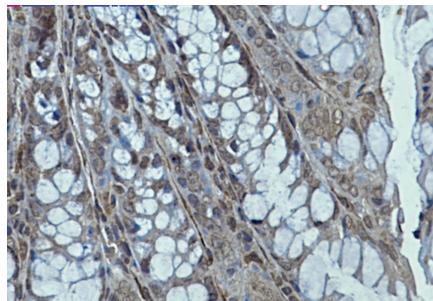
## Protein Information

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<b>Name</b>	CKB ( <a href="#">HGNC:1991</a> )
<b>Synonyms</b>	CKBB
<b>Function</b>	Reversibly catalyzes the transfer of phosphate between ATP and various phosphogens (e.g. creatine phosphate) (PubMed: <a href="#">8186255</a> ). Creatine kinase isoenzymes play a central role in energy transduction in tissues with large, fluctuating energy demands, such as skeletal muscle, heart, brain and spermatozoa (Probable). Acts as a key regulator of adaptive thermogenesis as part of the futile creatine cycle: localizes to the mitochondria of thermogenic fat cells and acts by mediating phosphorylation of creatine to initiate a futile cycle of creatine phosphorylation and dephosphorylation (By similarity). During the futile creatine cycle, creatine and N-phosphocreatine are in a futile cycle, which dissipates the high energy charge of N- phosphocreatine as heat without performing any mechanical or chemical work (By similarity).
<b>Cellular Location</b>	Cytoplasm, cytosol {ECO:0000250 UniProtKB:Q04447}. Mitochondrion {ECO:0000250 UniProtKB:Q04447}. Cell membrane. Note=Localizes to the mitochondria of thermogenic fat cells via the internal MTS-like signal (iMTS-L) region {ECO:0000250 UniProtKB:Q04447}

## Images

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