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Hexokinase II Rabbit mAb

Catalog # AP75536

Product Information

Application	WB, IHC-P, FC, IP
Primary Accession	P52789
Reactivity	Rat, Human, Mouse
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Monoclonal Antibody
Isotype	IgG
Conjugate	Unconjugated
Purification	Affinity Purified
Calculated MW	102380

Additional Information

Gene ID	3099
Other Names	HK2
Dilution	WB~~1:1000-1:2000 IHC-P~~N/A FC~~1:50-1:100 IP~~1:20-1:50
Format	1xPBS(pH 7.4), 150mM NaCl, 50% Glycerol, 0.02% Sodium azide and 0.05% BSA
Storage	Store at 4°C short term. Aliquot and store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.

Protein Information

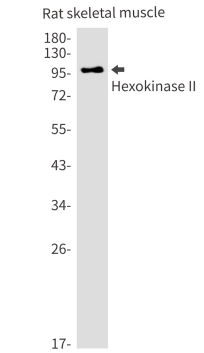
Name	HK2 (HGNC:4923)
Function	Catalyzes the phosphorylation of hexose, such as D-glucose and D-fructose, to hexose 6-phosphate (D-glucose 6-phosphate and D- fructose 6-phosphate, respectively) (PubMed:23185017, PubMed:26985301, PubMed:29298880). Mediates the initial step of glycolysis by catalyzing phosphorylation of D-glucose to D-glucose 6-phosphate (PubMed:29298880). Plays a key role in maintaining the integrity of the outer mitochondrial membrane by preventing the release of apoptogenic molecules from the intermembrane space and subsequent apoptosis (PubMed:18350175).
Cellular Location	Mitochondrion outer membrane; Peripheral membrane protein. Cytoplasm, cytosol Note=The mitochondrial-binding peptide (MBP) region promotes association with the mitochondrial outer membrane (PubMed:29298880) The interaction with the mitochondrial outer membrane via the mitochondrial-binding peptide (MBP) region promotes higher stability of the protein (PubMed:29298880). Release from the mitochondrial outer

	membrane into the cytosol induces permeability transition pore (PTP) opening and apoptosis (PubMed:18350175).
Tissue Location	Predominant hexokinase isozyme expressed in insulin-responsive tissues such as skeletal muscle

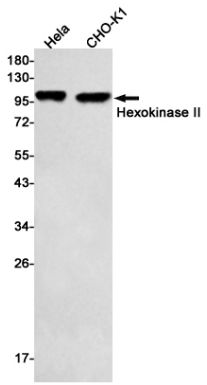
Background

The hexokinases utilize Mg-ATP as a phosphoryl donor to catalyze the first step of intracellular glucose metabolism, the conversion of glucose to glucose- 6-phosphate. Four hexokinase isoenzymes have been identified, including hexokinase I (HXK I), hexokinase II (HXK II), hexokinase III (HXK III) and hexokinase IV (HXK IV, also designated glucokinase or GCK). Hexokinases I-III each contain an N-terminal cluster of hydrophobic amino acids. Glucokinase lacks the N-terminal hydrophobic cluster. The hydrophobic cluster is thought to be necessary for membrane binding. This is substantiated by the finding that glucokinase has lower affinity for glucose than do the other hexokinases .Hexokinase 2 is the predominant hexokinase isozyme expressed in insulin-responsive tissues such as skeletal muscle. Expression of this gene is insulin-responsive, and studies in rat suggest that it is involved in the increased rate of glycolysis seen in rapidly growing cancer cells.

Images

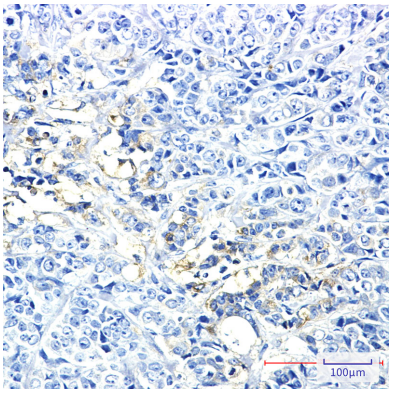


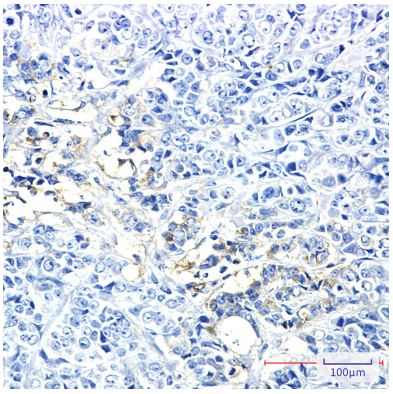
Western blot analysis of Hexokinase II in rat skeletal muscle lysates using Hexokinase II antibody.



Western blot analysis of Hexokinase II in Hela, CHO-K1 lysates using Hexokinase II antibody.

Immunohistochemistry analysis of paraffin-embedded Human breast cancer using Hexokinase II antibody. High-pressure and temperature Sodium Citrate pH 6.0 was used for antigen retrieval.





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