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HK2 (Hexokinase II) Antibody (Center)

Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)

Catalog # AP8140c

Specification

HK2 (Hexokinase II) Antibody (Center) - Product Information

Application	**IHC-P, WB,E**
Primary Accession	P52789
Reactivity	**Human**
Host	**Rabbit**
Clonality	**Polyclonal**
Isotype	**Rabbit IgG**
Calculated MW	**102380**
Antigen Region	**401-431**

HK2 (Hexokinase II) Antibody (Center) - Additional Information

Gene ID 3099

Other Names
Hexokinase-2, Hexokinase type II, HK II, Muscle form hexokinase, HK2

Target/Specificity
This HK2 (Hexokinase II) antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 401-431 amino acids from the Central region of human HK2 (Hexokinase II).

Dilution
IHC-P~~1:50~100
WB~~1:1000
E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.

Format
Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is prepared by Saturated Ammonium Sulfate (SAS) precipitation followed by dialysis against PBS.

Storage
Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions
HK2 (Hexokinase II) Antibody (Center) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

HK2 (Hexokinase II) Antibody (Center) - 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).

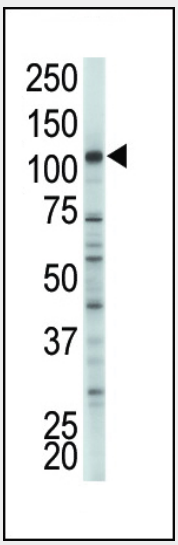
Tissue Location
Predominant hexokinase isozyme expressed in insulin-responsive tissues such as skeletal muscle

HK2 (Hexokinase II) Antibody (Center) - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

HK2 (Hexokinase II) Antibody (Center) - Images



The anti-HK2 Pab (Cat. #AP8140c) is used in Western blot to detect HK2 in A375 cell lysate.

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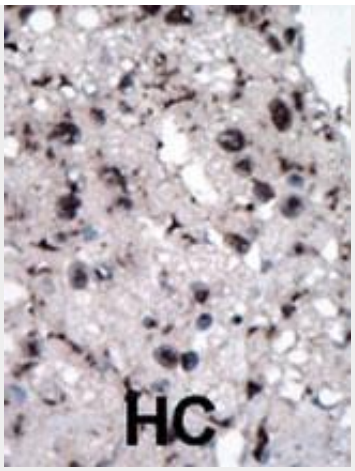

Formalin-fixed and paraffin-embedded human cancer tissue reacted with the primary antibody, which was peroxidase-conjugated to the secondary antibody, followed by DAB staining. This data demonstrates the use of this antibody for immunohistochemistry; clinical relevance has not been evaluated. BC = breast carcinoma; HC = hepatocarcinoma.

HK2 (Hexokinase II) Antibody (Center) - Background

In vertebrates there are four major glucose-phosphorylating isoenzymes, designated hexokinase I, II, III, and IV. Hexokinase is an allosteric enzyme inhibited by its product GLC-6-P. Hexokinase activity is involved in the first step in several metabolic pathways. HK3 is bound to the outer mitochondrial membrane. Its hydrophobic N-terminal sequence may be involved in membrane bindng. It is the predominant hexokinase isozyme expressed in insuline-responsive tissues such as skeletal muscle. 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 wiht the N-terminus. Although found in NIDDM patients, genetic variations of HK2 do not contribute to the disease.

HK2 (Hexokinase II) Antibody (Center) - References

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Laakso, M., et al., Diabetes 44(3):330-334 (1995).
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Shinohara, Y., et al., Cancer Lett. 82(1):27-32 (1994).