

Anti-HKDC1 Picoband Antibody
Catalog # ABO12066**Specification**

Anti-HKDC1 Picoband Antibody - Product Information

Application	WB
Primary Accession	Q2TB90
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human
Clonality	Polyclonal
Format	Lyophilized

Description

Rabbit IgG polyclonal antibody for Putative hexokinase HKDC1(HKDC1) detection. Tested with WB in Human.

Reconstitution

Add 0.2ml of distilled water will yield a concentration of 500ug/ml.

Anti-HKDC1 Picoband Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 80201

Other Names

Putative hexokinase HKDC1, 2.7.1.1, Hexokinase domain-containing protein 1, HKDC1

Calculated MW

102545 MW KDa

Application Details

Western blot, 0.1-0.5 µg/ml, Human

Protein Name

Putative hexokinase HKDC1

Contents

Each vial contains 5mg BSA, 0.9mg NaCl, 0.2mg Na₂HPO₄, 0.05mg NaN₃.

Immunogen

A synthetic peptide corresponding to a sequence at the N-terminus of human HKDC1(102-136aa KRHVQMESQFYPTPNEIIRGNGTELFYVADCLAD), different from the related mouse sequence by four amino acids.

Purification

Immunogen affinity purified.

Cross Reactivity

No cross reactivity with other proteins.

Storage

At -20°C for one year. After r°Constitution,

at 4°C for one month. It°Can also be aliquotted and stored frozen at -20°C for a longer time.Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

Sequence Similarities

Belongs to the hexokinase family.

Anti-HKDC1 Picoband Antibody - Protein Information

Name HKDC1 ([HGNC:23302](#))

Function

Catalyzes the phosphorylation of hexose to hexose 6- phosphate, although at very low level compared to other hexokinases (PubMed:30517626). Has low glucose phosphorylating activity compared to other hexokinases (PubMed:30517626). Involved in glucose homeostasis and hepatic lipid accumulation. Required to maintain whole-body glucose homeostasis during pregnancy; however additional evidences are required to confirm this role (By similarity).

Cellular Location

Cytoplasm. Mitochondrion membrane; Peripheral membrane protein. Photoreceptor inner segment {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q91W97}. Note=The mitochondrial-binding peptide (MBP) region promotes association with the mitochondrion

Tissue Location

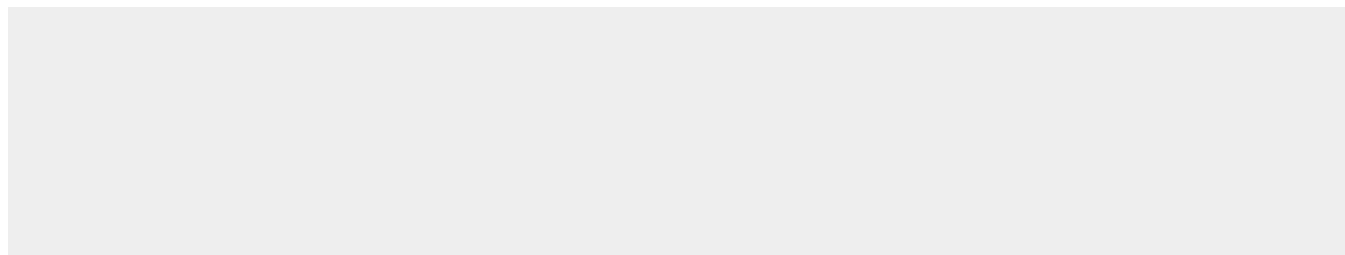
Widely expressed (PubMed:27459389, PubMed:29401404). Highly expressed in the brush border, surface epithelium and the myenteric plexus of the small and large intestines; the acinar centrocytes and interlobular ducts of the pancreas; and the alveolar macrophages in the lungs (at protein level) (PubMed:29401404) Present at moderate level in the thyroid follicular epithelium (at protein level) (PubMed:29401404).

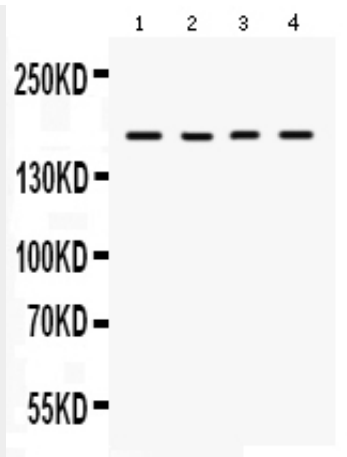
Anti-HKDC1 Picoband Antibody - Protocols

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

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

Anti-HKDC1 Picoband Antibody - Images





Anti-HKDC1 Picoband antibody, ABO12066, Western blotting All lanes: Anti HKDC1 (ABO12066) at 0.5ug/ml
Lane 1: 293T Whole Cell Lysate at 40ug
Lane 2: SW620 Whole Cell Lysate at 40ug
Lane 3: COLO320 Whole Cell Lysate at 40ug
Lane 4: HELA Whole Cell Lysate at 40ug
Predicted bind size: 103KD
Observed bind size: 170KD

Anti-HKDC1 Picoband Antibody - Background

The epidermal growth factor receptor (HKDC1; ErbB-1; HER1 in humans) is the cell-surface receptor for members of the epidermal growth factor family (EGF-family) of extracellular protein ligands. It is a member of the ErbB family of receptors, a subfamily of four closely related receptor tyrosine kinases: HKDC1 (ErbB-1), HER2/c-neu (ErbB-2), Her 3 (ErbB-3) and Her 4 (ErbB-4). HKDC1 exists on the cell surface and is activated by binding of its specific ligands, including epidermal growth factor and transforming growth factor β (TGF β). HKDC1 and its ligands are cell signaling molecules involved in diverse cellular functions, including cell proliferation, differentiation, motility, and survival, and in tissue development. Mutations that lead to HKDC1 overexpression (known as upregulation) or overactivity have been associated with a number of cancers, including lung cancer and glioblastoma multiforme. In this latter case a more or less specific mutation of HKDC1, called HKDC1vIII is often observed.