

**GK Antibody (N-term)**  
**Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)**  
**Catalog # AP12927A****Specification**

---

**GK Antibody (N-term) - Product Information**

Application	IHC-P, WB,E
Primary Accession	<a href="#">P32189</a>
Other Accession	<a href="#">Q63060</a> , <a href="#">Q64516</a> , <a href="#">Q0IID9</a> , <a href="#">Q14409</a> , <a href="#">NP_976325.1</a> , <a href="#">NP_001121599.1</a>
Reactivity	Human
Predicted	Bovine, Mouse, Rat
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Calculated MW	61245
Antigen Region	24-51

**GK Antibody (N-term) - Additional Information****Gene ID** 2710**Other Names**

Glycerol kinase, GK, Glycerokinase, ATP:glycerol 3-phosphotransferase, GK

**Target/Specificity**

This GK antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 24-51 amino acids from the N-terminal region of human GK.

**Dilution**

IHC-P~~1:10~50

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 purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.

**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**

GK Antibody (N-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

**GK Antibody (N-term) - Protein Information**

**Name** GK ([HGNC:4289](#))

**Function** Kinase that plays a key role in glycerol metabolism, catalyzing its phosphorylation to produce sn-glycerol 3-phosphate. Sn- glycerol 3-phosphate is a crucial intermediate in various metabolic pathways, such as the synthesis of glycerolipids and triglycerides, glycogenesis, glycolysis and gluconeogenesis.

**Cellular Location**

Mitochondrion outer membrane; Single-pass membrane protein. Nucleus. Cytoplasm, cytosol. Note=Glycerol kinase activity is more cytosolic in some tissues. It probably represents the expression of isoforms lacking a transmembrane domain [Isoform 4]: Cytoplasm, cytosol. Note=In adult tissues, such as liver the glycerol kinase activity is more cytosolic. It probably represents the expression of this isoform which lacks a transmembrane domain

**Tissue Location**

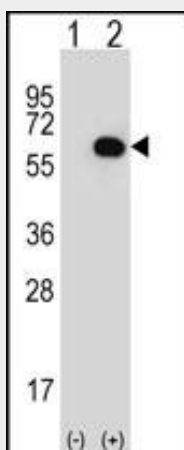
[Isoform 2]: Widely expressed in fetal and adult tissues. [Isoform 4]: The sole isoform expressed in adult liver and kidney.

**GK Antibody (N-term) - 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](#)

**GK Antibody (N-term) - Images**



Western blot analysis of GK (arrow) using rabbit polyclonal GK Antibody (N-term) (Cat. #AP12927a). 293 cell lysates (2 ug/lane) either nontransfected (Lane 1) or transiently transfected (Lane 2) with the GK gene.



GK Antibody (N-term) (Cat. #AP12927a) immunohistochemistry analysis in formalin fixed and paraffin embedded human testis tissue followed by peroxidase conjugation of the secondary antibody and DAB staining. This data demonstrates the use of GK Antibody (N-term) for immunohistochemistry. Clinical relevance has not been evaluated.

#### **GK Antibody (N-term) - Background**

The product of this gene belongs to the FGGY kinase family of proteins and encodes glycerol kinase. Glycerol kinase is a key enzyme in the regulation of glycerol uptake and metabolism. It catalyzes the phosphorylation of glycerol by ATP, yielding ADP and glycerol-3-phosphate. Defects in this gene are the cause of glycerol kinase deficiency (GKD). Alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been identified.

#### **GK Antibody (N-term) - References**

Lu, Y., et al. J. Lipid Res. 49(12):2582-2589(2008)  
Zhang, Y.H., et al. Pediatr. Res. 59 (4 PT 1), 590-592 (2006) :  
Ohira, R.H., et al. Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun. 331(1):239-246(2005)  
Stepanian, S.V., et al. Mol. Genet. Metab. 80(4):412-418(2003)  
Hellerud, C., et al. Clin. Chem. Lab. Med. 41(1):46-55(2003)