

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	<u>P52789</u>
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 (<u>HGNC:4923</u>)



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:<u>23185017</u>, PubMed:<u>26985301</u>, PubMed:<u>29298880</u>). Mediates the initial step of glycolysis by catalyzing phosphorylation of D-glucose to D-glucose 6-phosphate (PubMed:<u>29298880</u>). 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:<u>18350175</u>).

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

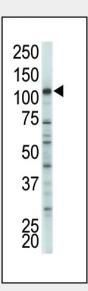
Predominant hexokinase isozyme expressed in insulin-responsive tissues such as skeletal muscle

HK2 (Hexokinase II) Antibody (Center) - Protocols

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

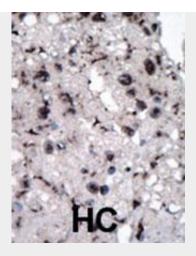
- <u>Western Blot</u>
- <u>Blocking Peptides</u>
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- <u>Immunofluorescence</u>
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- <u>Cell Culture</u>

HK2 (Hexokinase II) Antibody (Center) - Images



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





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 with the N-terminus. Although found in NIDDM patients, genetic variations of HK2 do not contribute to the disease.

HK2 (Hexokinase II) Antibody (Center) - References

Lehto, M., et al., Diabetologia 38(12):1466-1474 (1995). Vidal-Puig, A., et al., Diabetes 44(3):340-346 (1995). Laakso, M., et al., Diabetes 44(3):330-334 (1995). Echwald, S.M., et al., Diabetes 44(3):347-353 (1995). Shinohara, Y., et al., Cancer Lett. 82(1):27-32 (1994).