

CARKL Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide
Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP7089b**Specification**

CARKL Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Product InformationPrimary Accession [Q9UHJ6](#)**CARKL Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Additional Information****Gene ID** 23729**Other Names**

Sedoheptulokinase, SHK, Carbohydrate kinase-like protein, SHPK, CARKL

Target/Specificity

The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody [AP7089b](/product/products/AP7089b) was selected from the C-term region of human CARKL. A 10 to 100 fold molar excess to antibody is recommended. Precise conditions should be optimized for a particular assay.

Format

Peptides are lyophilized in a solid powder format. Peptides can be reconstituted in solution using the appropriate buffer as needed.

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C.

Precautions

This product is for research use only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

CARKL Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Protein Information**Name** SHPK ([HGNC:1492](#))**Synonyms** CARKL**Function**

Acts as a modulator of macrophage activation through control of glucose metabolism.

Cellular Location

Cytoplasm.

Tissue Location

Strongly expressed in liver, kidney and pancreas. Expressed at lower levels in placenta and heart. Very weakly expressed in lung and brain.

CARKL Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Protocols

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

CARKL Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Images

CARKL Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Background

Carbohydrate kinase-like (CARKL) has contains motifs showing weak similarity to 2 domains of the FGGY family of carbohydrate kinases, a class of proteins involved in the phosphorylation of sugars as they enter a cell, inhibiting return across the cell membrane. Sequence variation between this protein and known carbohydrate kinases suggests the possibility of a different substrate, cofactor or changes in kinetic properties distinguishing it from other carbohydrate kinases. The gene for CARKL resides in a region commonly deleted in cystinosis patients, suggesting a role as a modifier for the cystinosis phenotype. The genomic region is also rich in Alu repetitive sequences, frequently involved in chromosomal rearrangements. This protein is strongly expressed in liver, kidney and pancreas, at lower levels in placenta and heart, and negligibly in lung and brain.