

DAK Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide
Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP9580c**Specification**

DAK Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Product InformationPrimary Accession [Q3LXA3](#)**DAK Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Additional Information****Gene ID** 26007**Other Names**

Bifunctional ATP-dependent dihydroxyacetone kinase/FAD-AMP lyase (cyclizing), ATP-dependent dihydroxyacetone kinase, DHA kinase, Glycerone kinase, Triokinase, Triose kinase, FAD-AMP lyase (cyclizing), FAD-AMP lyase (cyclic FMN forming), FMN cyclase, DAK

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.

DAK Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Protein Information**Name** TKFC ([HGNC:24552](#))**Function**

Catalyzes both the phosphorylation of dihydroxyacetone and of glyceraldehyde, and the splitting of ribonucleoside diphosphate-X compounds among which FAD is the best substrate. Represses IFIH1- mediated cellular antiviral response (PubMed:17600090).

Tissue Location

Detected in erythrocytes (at protein level).

DAK Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Protocols

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

DAK Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Images

DAK Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Background

This gene is a member of the family of dihydroxyacetone kinases, which have a protein structure distinct from other kinases. The product of this gene phosphorylates dihydroxyacetone, and also catalyzes the formation of riboflavin 4',5'-phosphate (aka cyclin FMN) from FAD. Several alternatively spliced transcript variants have been identified, but the full-length nature of only one has been determined.

DAK Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - References

??iao, F., et al. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 104(28):11706-11711(2007)??abezas, A., et al. Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun. 338(4):1682-1689(2005)