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Hexokinase I Rabbit mAb

Catalog # AP75535

Product Information

Application	WB, IHC-P, FC
Primary Accession	P19367
Reactivity	Rat, Human, Mouse
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Monoclonal Antibody
Isotype	IgG
Conjugate	Unconjugated
Purification	Affinity Purified
Calculated MW	102486

Additional Information

Gene ID	3098
Other Names	HK1
Dilution	WB~~1:1000-1:5000 IHC-P~~N/A FC~~1:20
Format	Liquid in 50mM Tris-Glycine(pH 7.4), 0.15M NaCl, 40%Glycerol, 0.01% sodium azide and 0.05% BSA.
Storage	Store at 4°C short term. Aliquot and store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.

Protein Information

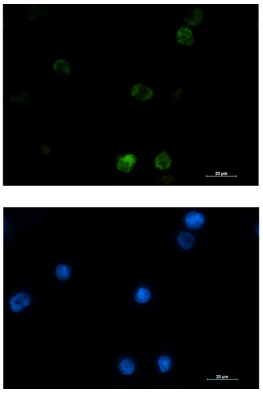
Name	HK1 (HGNC:4922)
Function	Catalyzes the phosphorylation of various hexoses, such as D- glucose, D-glucosamine, D-fructose, D-mannose and 2-deoxy-D-glucose, to hexose 6-phosphate (D-glucose 6-phosphate, D-glucosamine 6-phosphate, D-fructose 6-phosphate, D-mannose 6-phosphate and 2-deoxy-D-glucose 6- phosphate, respectively) (PubMed:1637300, PubMed:25316723, PubMed:27374331). Does not phosphorylate N-acetyl-D-glucosamine (PubMed:27374331). Mediates the initial step of glycolysis by catalyzing phosphorylation of D-glucose to D-glucose 6-phosphate (By similarity). Involved in innate immunity and inflammation by acting as a pattern recognition receptor for bacterial peptidoglycan (PubMed:27374331). When released in the cytosol, N-acetyl-D-glucosamine component of bacterial peptidoglycan inhibits the hexokinase activity of HK1 and causes its dissociation from mitochondrial outer membrane, thereby activating the NLRP3 inflammasome (PubMed:27374331).

Cellular Location	Mitochondrion outer membrane; Peripheral membrane protein. Cytoplasm, cytosol. Note=The mitochondrial-binding peptide (MBP) region promotes association with the mitochondrial outer membrane (Probable). Dissociates from the mitochondrial outer membrane following inhibition by N-acetyl-D-glucosamine, leading to relocation to the cytosol (PubMed:27374331).
Tissue Location	Isoform 2: Erythrocyte specific (Ref.6). Isoform 3: Testis-specific (PubMed:10978502). Isoform 4: Testis-specific (PubMed:10978502). {ECO:0000269|PubMed:10978502, ECO:0000269|Ref.6}

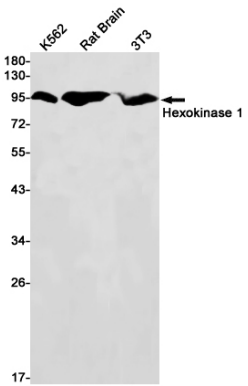
Background

The hexokinases utilize Mg-ATP as a phosphoryl donor to catalyze the first step of intracellular glucose metabolism, the conversion of glucose to glucose- 6-phosphate. Four hexokinase isoenzymes have been identified, including hexokinase I (HXK I), hexokinase II (HXK II), hexokinase III (HXK III) and hexokinase IV (HXK IV, also designated glucokinase or GCK). Hexokinases I-III each contain an N-terminal cluster of hydrophobic amino acids. Glucokinase lacks the N-terminal hydrophobic cluster. The hydrophobic cluster is thought to be necessary for membrane binding. This is substantiated by the finding that glucokinase has lower affinity for glucose than do the other hexokinases. HK I has been shown to be expressed in brain, kidney and heart tissues as well as in hepatoma cell lines.

Images

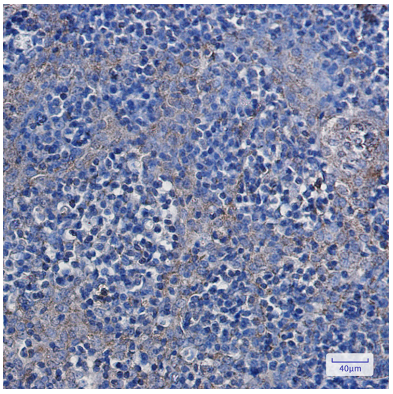


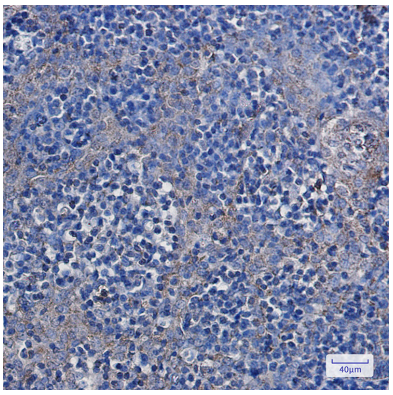
Immunocytochemistry analysis of Hexokinase I (green) in K562 using Hexokinase I antibody,and DAPI(blue).



Western blot analysis of Hexokinase I in K562, rat Brain, 3T3 lysates using Hexokinase I antibody.

Immunohistochemistry analysis of paraffin-embedded Human tonsil using Hexokinase I antibody. High-pressure and temperature Sodium Citrate pH 6.0 was used for antigen retrieval.





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