GCK Rabbit pAb

CatalogNo: YT1872

Key Features

Host Species	Reactivity	Applications
• Rabbit	• Human,Mouse,Rat	• WB,ELISA

MW	Isotype
• 55kD (Observed)	• IgG

Recommended Dilution Ratios

WB 1:500-1:2000
ELISA 1:10000
Not yet tested in other applications.

Storage

Storage*	-15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.

Basic Information

Clonality	Polyclonal

Immunogen Information

Immunogen	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human GCK. AA range:43-92
Specificity	GCK Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of GCK protein.

Target Information

Gene name GCK

Protein Name Glucokinase

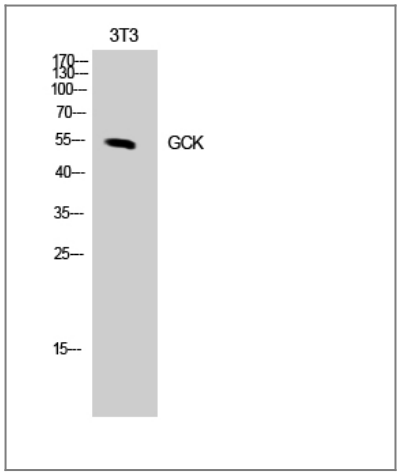
Organism	Gene ID	UniProt ID
Human	2645;	P35557;
Mouse	103988;	P52792;
Rat	24385;	P17712;

Cellular Localization Cytoplasm . Nucleus . Mitochondrion . Under low glucose concentrations, GCK associates with GCKR and the inactive complex is recruited to the hepatocyte nucleus. .

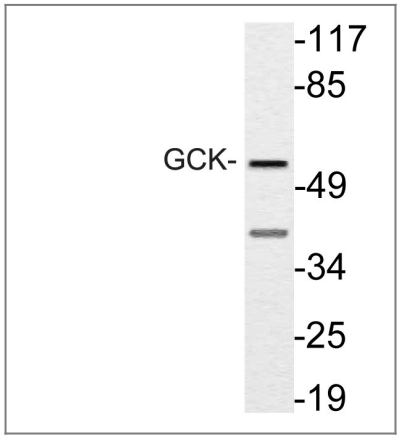
Tissue specificity Lung,Pancreas,Placenta,

Function Catalytic activity:ATP + D-glucose = ADP + D-glucose 6-phosphate.,Disease:Defects in GCK are the cause of familial hyperinsulinemic hypoglycemia type 3 (HHF3) [MIM:602485]. HHF is the most common cause of persistent hypoglycemia in infancy. Unless early and aggressive intervention is undertaken, brain damage from recurrent episodes of hypoglycemia may occur.,Disease:Defects in GCK are the cause of maturity onset diabetes of the young type 2 (MODY2) [MIM:125851]; also shortened MODY-2. MODY [MIM:606391] is a form of diabetes mellitus characterized by autosomal dominant transmission and early age of onset. Mutations in GCK result in mild chronic hyperglycemia due to reduced pancreatic beta cell responsiveness to glucose, decreased net accumulation of hepatic glycogen and increased hepatic gluconeogenesis following meals.,enzyme regulation:The use of alternative promoters apparently enables the type IV hexokinase gene to be regulated by insulin in the liver and glucose in the beta cell. This may constitute an important feedback loop for maintaining glucose homeostasis.,Function:Catalyzes the initial step in utilization of glucose by the beta-cell and liver at physiological glucose concentration. Glucokinase has a high Km for glucose, and so it is effective only when glucose is abundant. The role of GCK is to provide G6P for the synthesis of glycogen. Pancreatic glucokinase plays an important role in modulating insulin secretion. Hepatic glucokinase helps to facilitate the uptake and conversion of glucose by acting as an insulin-sensitive determinant of hepatic glucose usage.,miscellaneous:In vertebrates there are four major glucose-phosphorylating isoenzymes, designated hexokinase I, II, III and IV (glucokinase).,online information:Glucokinase entry,similarity:Belongs to the hexokinase family.,tissue specificity:Pancreas (isoform 1) and liver (isoform 2 and isoform 3).,

Validation Data



Western Blot analysis of NIH-3T3 cells using GCK Polyclonal Antibody diluted at 1:1000



Western blot analysis of lysate from NIH/3T3 cells, using GCK antibody.

Contact information

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Please scan the QR code to access additional product information:
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