

HK2 (Hexokinase II) Antibody (Center) Blocking peptide
Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP8140f**Specification****HK2 (Hexokinase II) Antibody (Center) Blocking peptide - Product Information**

Primary Accession [P52789](#)
Other Accession [NP_000180](#)

HK2 (Hexokinase II) Antibody (Center) Blocking peptide - Additional Information

Gene ID 3099

Other Names

Hexokinase-2, Hexokinase type II, HK II,
Muscle form hexokinase, HK2

Target/Specificity

The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody [AP8140f](#) was selected from the Center region of human HK2 . 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.

HK2 (Hexokinase II) Antibody (Center) Blocking peptide - Protein Information

Name HK2 ([HGNC:4923](#))

HK2 (Hexokinase II) Antibody (Center) Blocking peptide - 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 binding. It is the predominant hexokinase isozyme expressed in insulin-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) Blocking peptide - 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).

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

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)
Blocking peptide - Protocols**

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)