abcam

Product datasheet

Recombinant E. coli Glucokinase protein ab183231

1 Image

Description

Product name Recombinant E. coli Glucokinase protein

Purity > 95 % SDS-PAGE.

ab183231 was purified using conventional chromatography techniques.

Expression system Escherichia coli

Accession P0A6V8

Protein length Full length protein

Animal free No

Nature Recombinant

Species Escherichia coli

Sequence MGSSHHHHHHSSGLVPRGSHMGSMTKYALVGDVGGTNA

RLALCDIASGEI

 ${\sf SQAKTYSGLDYPSLEAVIRVYLEEHKVEVKDGCIAIACPITG}$

DWVAMTNH

TWAFSIAEMKKNLGFSHLEIINDFTAVSMAIPMLKKEHLIQF

GGAEPVEG

KPIAVYGAGTGLGVAHLVHVDKRWVSLPGEGGHVDFAPN

SEEEAILEIL

RAEIGHVSAERVLSGPGLVNLYRAIVKADNRLPENLKPKDI

TERALADSC

TDCRRALSLFCVIMGRFGGNLALNLGTFGGVFIAGGIVPRF

LEFFKASGF

RAAFEDKGRFKEYVHDIPVYLIVHDNPGLLGSGAHLRQTL

GHIL

Predicted molecular weight 37 kDa including tags

Amino acids 1 to 321

Tags His tag N-Terminus

Additional sequence information NP_416889

Description Recombinant *E. coli* Glucokinase protein

Specifications

Our Abpromise guarantee covers the use of ab183231 in the following tested applications.

1

The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

Applications SDS-PAGE

Mass Spectrometry

Mass spectrometry

MALDI-TOF

Form

Liquid

Preparation and Storage

Stability and Storage

Shipped at 4°C. Store at +4°C short term (1-2 weeks). Upon delivery aliquot. Store at -20°C or -

80°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycle.

pH: 8.00

Constituents: 0.32% Tris HCI, 0.88% Sodium chloride, 10% Glycerol (glycerin, glycerine)

General Info

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.

Tissue specificity

Isoform 1 is expressed in pancreas. Isoform 2 and isoform 3 is expressed in liver.

Involvement in disease

Defects in GCK are the cause of maturity-onset diabetes of the young type 2 (MODY2) [MIM:125851]; also shortened MODY-2. MODY is a form of diabetes that is characterized by an autosomal dominant mode of inheritance, onset in childhood or early adulthood (usually before 25 years of age), a primary defect in insulin secretion and frequent insulin-independence at the

beginning of the disease.

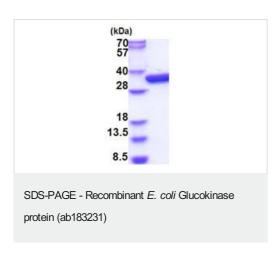
Defects in GCK are the cause of familial hyperinsulinemic hypoglycemia type 3 (HHF3) [MIM:602485]; also known as persistent hyperinsulinemic hypoglycemia of infancy (PHHI) or congenital hyperinsulinism. HHF is the most common cause of persistent hypoglycemia in infancy. Unless early and aggressive intervention is undertaken, brain damage from recurrent episodes of

hypoglycemia may occur.

Sequence similarities

Belongs to the hexokinase family.

Images



15% SDS-PAGE analysis of ab183231 (3µg).

Please note: All products are "FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURES"

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