

Product datasheet for **AP21311AF-N**

gIpK Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody

Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Applications:	ELISA, ID, IF, IP, R, WB
Recommended Dilution:	This product is intended for use in precipitating and non-precipitating antibody-binding assays (such as e.g., ELISA and Western blotting and Immunofluorescence or Histochemical techniques), to prepare an insoluble immuno-affinity adsorbent, for labelling with a marker of choice. <u>Working Dilutions:</u> Non-precipitating antibody-binding techniques: 1/10,000-1/50,000.
Reactivity:	Bacillus sp.
Host:	Rabbit
Isotype:	IgG
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Immunogen:	Glycerokinase isolated and purified from Bacillus stearothermophilus. Freund's complete adjuvant is used in the first step of the immunization procedure.
Specificity:	The antibody recognizes Glycerokinase from Bacillus stearothermophilus. The reagents were evaluated for potency, purity and specificity using most or all of the following techniques: Immunoelectrophoresis, Cross-Immunoelectrophoresis, Single Radial Immunodiffusion (Ouchterlony), block titration, ELISA, Immunoblotting and enzyme inhibition. Cross-reactivities against enzymes of other sources may occur but have not been determined.
Formulation:	PBS, pH 7.2 without preservatives and foreign proteins State: Azide Free State: Lyophilized hyperimmune IgG fraction
Reconstitution Method:	Restore by adding 1.0 ml of sterile distilled water
Concentration:	lot specific
Purification:	Ammonium Sulphate Precipitation and Ion Exchange Chromatography
Conjugation:	Unconjugated



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Storage:	Store the antibody lyophilized at 2-8°C and reconstituted at 2-8°C for one week or (in aliquots) at -20°C for longer. If a slight precipitation occurs upon storage, this should be removed by centrifugation.
Stability:	Shelf life: one year from despatch.
Database Link:	P18157
Background:	Glycerol kinase catalyzes the formation of glycerol 3 phosphate from ATP and glycerol. Dihydroxyacetone and L glyceraldehyde can also act as acceptors; UTP and, in the case of the yeast enzyme, ITP and GTP can act as donors. It provides a way for glycerol derived from fats or glycerides to enter the glycolytic pathway.
Synonyms:	Glycerokinase, GK, GKD