

Recombinant Human DAK cell lysate

Cat. No. DAK-2112HCL **Lot. No.** (See product label)

SPECIFICATION

Product Overview

Species	Human
Description	This gene is a member of the family of dihydroxyacetone kinases, which have a protein structure distinct from other kinases. The product of this gene phosphorylates dihydroxyacetone, and also catalyzes the formation of riboflavin 4,5-phosphate (aka cyclin FMN) from FAD. Several alternatively spliced transcript variants have been identified, but the full-length nature of only one has been determined.
Size	100 ul
Storage Buffer	1X Sample Buffer (50 mM Tris-HCl, 2% SDS, 10% glycerol, 300 mM 2-mercaptoethanol, 0.01% Bromophenol blue)
Applications	Western Blot;

GENE INFORMATION

Gene Name	DAK dihydroxyacetone kinase 2 homolog (S. cerevisiae) [Homo sapiens]
Official Symbol	DAK
Synonyms	DAK; dihydroxyacetone kinase 2 homolog (S. cerevisiae); dihydroxyacetone kinase 2 homolog (yeast); bifunctional ATP-dependent dihydroxyacetone kinase/FAD-AMP lyase (cyclizing); DKFZP586B1621; NET45; DHA kinase; glycerone kinase; Dha

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	kinase/FMN cyclase; FAD-AMP lyase cyclizing; FAD-AMP lyase cyclic FMN forming; ATP-dependent dihydroxyacetone kinase; MGC5621; DKFZp586B1621;
Gene ID	26007
mRNA Refseq	NM_015533
Protein Refseq	NP_056348
UniProt ID	Q3LXA3
Chromosome Location	11q12.2
Pathway	Glycerolipid metabolism, organism-specific biosystem; Glycerolipid metabolism, conserved biosystem; Immune System, organism-specific biosystem; Innate Immune System, organism-specific biosystem; Metabolic pathways, organism-specific biosystem; RIG-I-like receptor signaling pathway, organism-specific biosystem; RIG-I-like receptor signaling pathway, conserved biosystem;
Function	ATP binding; FAD-AMP lyase (cyclizing) activity; glycerone kinase activity; lyase activity; metal ion binding; nucleotide binding; transferase activity;