



DAK (h): 293 Lysate: sc-110850

BACKGROUND

DAK (dihydroxyacetone kinase 2 homolog), also known as NET45, bifunctional ATP-dependent dihydroxyacetone kinase/FAD-AMP lyase (cyclizing), DHA kinase (ATP-dependent dihydroxyacetone kinase), glycerone kinase, FAD-AMP lyase (cyclic FMN forming) or FMN cyclase, is a 575 amino acid protein belonging to the dihydroxyacetone kinase (DAK) family. Existing as a homodimer, DAK catalyzes the formation of FAD to cyclin FMN, as well as the phosphorylation of dihydroxyacetone and splitting of ribonucleoside diphosphate-X compounds. DAK contains one DhaK domain, a DhaL domain, and is encoded by a gene located on human chromosome 11. Chromosome 11 houses over 1,400 genes and comprises nearly 4% of the human genome. Jervell and Lange-Nielsen syndrome, Jacobsen syndrome, Niemann-Pick disease, hereditary angioedema and Smith-Lemli-Opitz syndrome are associated with defects in genes that maps to chromosome 11.

REFERENCES

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CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: DAK (human) mapping to 11q12.2.

PRODUCT

DAK (h): 293 Lysate represents a lysate of human DAK transfected 293 cells and is provided as 100 µg protein in 200 µl SDS-PAGE buffer.

RESEARCH USE

For research use only, not for use in diagnostic procedures.

APPLICATIONS

DAK (h): 293 Lysate is suitable as a Western Blotting positive control for human reactive DAK antibodies. Recommended use: 10-20 µl per lane.

Control 293 Lysate: sc-110760 is available as a Western Blotting negative control lysate derived from non-transfected 293 cells.

STORAGE

Store at -20° C. Repeated freezing and thawing should be minimized. Sample vial should be boiled once prior to use. Non-hazardous. No MSDS required.

PROTOCOLS

See our web site at www.scbt.com for detailed protocols and support products.