



## Anti-DAK monoclonal antibody (DCABH-11216)

This product is for research use only and is not intended for diagnostic use.

### PRODUCT INFORMATION

**Antigen 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.

**Immunogen** A synthetic peptide of human DAK is used for rabbit immunization.

**Isotype** IgG

**Source/Host** Rabbit

**Species Reactivity** Human

**Purification** Protein A

**Conjugate** Unconjugated

**Applications** Western Blot (Transfected lysate); ELISA

**Buffer** In 1x PBS, pH 7.4

**Preservative** None

**Storage** Store at -20°C or lower. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

### GENE INFORMATION

**Gene Name** [DAK dihydroxyacetone kinase 2 homolog \(S. cerevisiae\) \[ Homo sapiens \]](#)

**Official Symbol** DAK

<b>Synonyms</b>	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 kinase/FMN cyclase; FAD-AMP lyase cyclizing; FAD-AMP lyase cyclic FMN forming; ATP-dependent dihydroxyacetone kinase; MGC5621; DKFZp586B1621;
<b>Entrez Gene ID</b>	<a href="#">26007</a>
<b>Protein Refseq</b>	<a href="#">NP_056348</a>
<b>UniProt ID</b>	<a href="#">Q3LXA3</a>
<b>Chromosome Location</b>	11q12.2
<b>Pathway</b>	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;
<b>Function</b>	ATP binding; FAD-AMP lyase (cyclizing) activity; glycerone kinase activity; lyase activity; metal ion binding; nucleotide binding; transferase activity;