

**CHKL Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide**  
**Synthetic peptide**  
**Catalog # BP7066a****Specification**

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**CHKL Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Product Information**

Primary Accession [Q9Y259](#)

**CHKL Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Additional Information**

**Gene ID** 1120

**Other Names**

Choline/ethanolamine kinase, Choline kinase beta, CK, CKB, Choline kinase-like protein, Ethanolamine kinase, EK, Ethanolamine kinase beta, EKB, choline/ethanolamine kinase beta, CKEKB, CHKB, CHETK, CHKL

**Target/Specificity**

The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody [AP7066a](/product/products/AP7066a) was selected from the N-term region of human CHKL. A 10 to 100 fold molar excess to antibody is recommended. Precise conditions should be optimized for a particular assay.

**Format**

Peptides are lyophilized in a solid powder format. Peptides can be reconstituted in solution using the appropriate buffer as needed.

**Storage**

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C.

**Precautions**

This product is for research use only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

**CHKL Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Protein Information**

**Name** CHKB

**Synonyms** CHETK, CHKL

**Function**

Has a key role in phospholipid metabolism, and catalyzes the first step of phosphatidylethanolamine and phosphatidylcholine biosynthesis.

**CHKL Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Protocols**

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

#### **CHKL Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Images**

#### **CHKL Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Background**

The choline kinase-like protein encoded by CHKL belongs to the choline/ethanolamine kinase family. Choline kinase (CK) and ethanolamine kinase (EK) catalyze the phosphorylation of choline/ethanolamine to phosphocholine/phosphoethanolamine. This is the first enzyme in the biosynthesis of phosphatidylcholine/phosphatidylethanolamine in all animal cells. The highly purified CKs from mammalian sources and their recombinant gene products have been shown to have EK activity also, indicating that both activities reside on the same protein.