Hexokinase
from *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*

Catalog Number H5000
Storage Temperature –20 °C

CAS RN 9001-51-8
EC 2.7.1.1
Synonyms: ATP-δ-hexose 6-phosphotransferase

**Product Description**
Glycolysis is the process occurring in almost all living organisms by which they metabolize δ-glucose to generate energy and metabolic intermediates. In the first step of glycolysis, hexokinase phosphorylates the C6 position of δ-glucose in the presence of ATP by the following reaction:

\[ \text{HK} \]
\[ \text{ATP} + \text{D-glucose} \rightarrow \text{ADP} + \text{D-glucose 6-phosphate} \]

Yeast hexokinase has three isozymes, designated P-I, P-II, and glucokinase (Glk1). Each has distinctive properties. \(^1\) Yeast hexokinase P-II has both a catalytic and a regulatory function. \(^2\)

\[ pI: \]
\[ \text{P-I} 5.25 \]
\[ \text{P-II} 4.93 \]

Several other hexoses can serve as substrates for hexokinase (relative reaction rates). \(^4\)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Monomer</th>
<th>Reaction Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>glucose</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-deoxy-2-fluoro-δ-glucose</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mannoseamine</td>
<td>0.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5-thioglucone</td>
<td>0.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3-deoxy-3-aminoglucose</td>
<td>0.003</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Also: \(^1,4\) 1,5-anhydro-δ-glucitol, 1-thio-δ-glucose

\[ K_M \text{ (mM)}: \]
\[ \text{δ-glucose} 0.12 \text{ (P-I and P-II)} \]
\[ \text{δ-fructose} 0.33 \text{ (P-I and P-II)} \]
\[ \text{δ-mannose} 0.04 \text{ (Glk1)} \]
\[ \text{δ-mannosamine} 5 \]
\[ 5-thio-δ-glucose 4 \]

Molecular Weight: \(^5\) 110 kDa (dimer)  
Hexokinase is a dimeric protein with two equal 55 kDa monomers.

Extinction coefficient:
\[ \text{P-I} \quad E_{280}^{1%} = 8.85 \]
\[ \text{P-II} \quad E_{280}^{1%} = 9.47 \]

pH Optimum: \(^6\) 7.5–9.0

Activators: Mg\(^{2+}\) (\(K_M = 2.6 \text{ mM}\)), catecholamine-related compounds \(^7\)

Inhibitors \(^1,4\)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Monomer</th>
<th>(K_i) (mM)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>δ-glucosamine</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>δ-mannose</td>
<td>0.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>δ-xylose</td>
<td>25 (isozyme P-I)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>  </td>
<td>80 (isozyme P-II)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6-deoxy-δ-glucose</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N-acetylmannosamine</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Also sorbose-1-phosphate, polyphosphates, 6-deoxy-6-fluoroglucose, 2-C-hydroxy-methylglucose, lyxose, and thiol reactive compounds \(^6\)

Hexokinase is used for the determination of δ-glucose, δ-fructose, and δ-sorbitol in food or other biological materials. Hexokinase can also be used in the assay of glycosides that are convertible to glucose or fructose.
This product (Catalog Number H5000) is purified from *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* (baker’s yeast). It is supplied as a lyophilized powder. It is a mixture of isozymes.

Protein: ≥85%, balance primarily sodium citrate.

Specific activity: ≥25 units/mg protein (biuret)

Unit Definition: One unit will phosphorylate 1.0 μmole of D-glucose per min at pH 7.6 at 25 °C.

Hexokinase is assayed spectrophotometrically in a 2.57 ml reaction mixture containing 39 mM triethanolamine, 216 mM D-glucose, 0.74 mM ATP, 7.8 mM MgCl₂, 1.1 mM β–NADP, 2.5 units glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase, and 0.025–0.05 unit hexokinase.

Contaminants:
- glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase (≤10%)
- phosphoglucose isomerase (≤10%)

**Precautions and Disclaimer**

This product is for R&D use only, not for drug, household, or other uses. Please consult the Material Safety Data Sheet for information regarding hazards and safe handling practices.

**Preparation Instructions**

Hexokinase is soluble in cold water (0.5-1.0 unit/ml) or citrate buffer, pH 7.0.

**Storage/Stability**

Store the product at –20 °C and it is stable for at least 2 years when stored properly.

Solutions in water or citrate buffer have remained stable during repeated freezing and thawing for a period of 30 days.

**References**