

Anti-PKM2 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody Catalog # ABO13433

Specification

Anti-PKM2 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Product Information

Application	WB, IHC, IF, ICC, FC
Primary Accession	P14618
Host	Rabbit
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Reactivity	Rat, Human, Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Format	Liquid

Description

Anti-PKM2 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody . Tested in WB, IHC, ICC/IF, Flow Cytometry applications. This antibody reacts with Human, Mouse, Rat.

Anti-PKM2 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 5315

Other Names

Pyruvate kinase PKM, 2.7.1.40, Cytosolic thyroid hormone-binding protein, CTHBP, Opa-interacting protein 3, OIP-3, Pyruvate kinase 2/3, Pyruvate kinase muscle isozyme, Threonine-protein kinase PKM2, 2.7.11.1, Thyroid hormone-binding protein 1, THBP1, Tumor M2-PK, Tyrosine-protein kinase PKM2, 2.7.10.2, p58, PKM, OIP3 {ECO:0000303|PubMed:9466265}, PK2, PK3, PKM2

Calculated MW

57937 MW KDa

Application Details

WB 1:1000-1:2000
IHC 1:50-1:200
ICC/IF 1:50-1:200
FC 1:50

Subcellular Localization

Cytoplasm. Nucleus. Translocates to the nucleus in response to different apoptotic stimuli. Nuclear translocation is sufficient to induce cell death that is caspase independent, isoform-specific and independent of its enzymatic activity.

Tissue Specificity

Specifically expressed in proliferating cells, such as embryonic stem cells, embryonic carcinoma cells, as well as cancer cells..

Contents

Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline, pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol, 0.4-0.5mg/ml BSA.

Immunogen

A synthesized peptide derived from human PKM2

Purification

Affinity-chromatography

Storage

Store at -20°C for one year. For short term storage and frequent use, store at 4°C for up to one month. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Anti-PKM2 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Protein Information

Name PKM

Synonyms OIP3 {ECO:0000303|PubMed:9466265}, PK2,

Function

Catalyzes the final rate-limiting step of glycolysis by mediating the transfer of a phosphoryl group from phosphoenolpyruvate (PEP) to ADP, generating ATP (PubMed:15996096, PubMed:1854723, PubMed:20847263). The ratio between the highly active tetrameric form and nearly inactive dimeric form determines whether glucose carbons are channeled to biosynthetic processes or used for glycolytic ATP production (PubMed:15996096, PubMed:1854723, PubMed:20847263). The transition between the 2 forms contributes to the control of glycolysis and is important for tumor cell proliferation and survival (PubMed:15996096, PubMed:1854723, PubMed:20847263).

Cellular Location

[Isoform M2]: Cytoplasm. Nucleus Note=Translocates to the nucleus in response to various signals, such as EGF receptor activation or apoptotic stimuli (PubMed:17308100, PubMed:22056988, PubMed:24120661). Nuclear translocation is promoted by acetylation by EP300 (PubMed:24120661). Deacetylation by SIRT6 promotes its nuclear export in a process dependent of XPO4, thereby suppressing its ability to activate transcription and promote tumorigenesis (PubMed:26787900).

Tissue Location

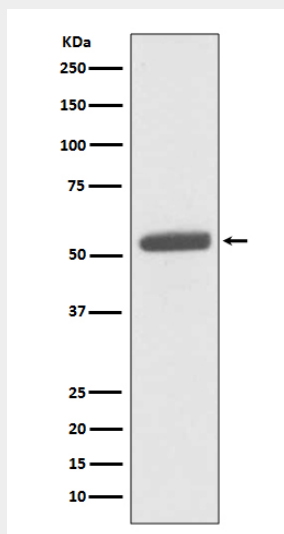
[Isoform M2]: Specifically expressed in proliferating cells, such as embryonic stem cells, embryonic carcinoma cells, as well as cancer cells.

Anti-PKM2 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Protocols

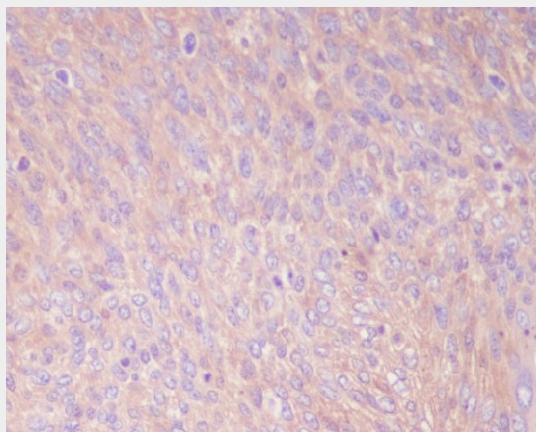
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

Anti-PKM2 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Images



Western blot analysis of PKM2 expression in HeLa cell lysate.



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human cervix cancer, using PKM2 Antibody.