

## Anti-PIM2 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody Catalog # ABO15888

### Specification

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#### Anti-PIM2 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Product Information

Application	WB, IF, ICC, IP
Primary Accession	<a href="#">Q9P1W9</a>
Host	Rabbit
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Rat, Human, Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Format	Liquid

#### Description

Anti-PIM2 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody . Tested in WB, ICC/IF, IP applications. This antibody reacts with Human, Mouse, Rat.

#### Anti-PIM2 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Additional Information

**Gene ID** 11040

#### Other Names

Serine/threonine-protein kinase pim-2, 2.7.11.1, Pim-2h, PIM2

#### Calculated MW

34-44 kDa KDa

#### Application Details

WB 1:500-1:2000<br>ICC/IF 1:50-1:200<br>IP 1:50

#### 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 PIM2

#### 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-PIM2 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Protein Information

**Name** PIM2

### Function

Proto-oncogene with serine/threonine kinase activity involved in cell survival and cell proliferation. Exerts its oncogenic activity through: the regulation of MYC transcriptional activity, the regulation of cell cycle progression, the regulation of cap-dependent protein translation and through survival signaling by phosphorylation of a pro-apoptotic protein, BAD. Phosphorylation of MYC leads to an increase of MYC protein stability and thereby an increase transcriptional activity. The stabilization of MYC exerted by PIM2 might explain partly the strong synergism between these 2 oncogenes in tumorigenesis. Regulates cap-dependent protein translation in a mammalian target of rapamycin complex 1 (mTORC1)-independent manner and in parallel to the PI3K-Akt pathway. Mediates survival signaling through phosphorylation of BAD, which induces release of the anti-apoptotic protein Bcl-X(L)/BCL2L1. Promotes cell survival in response to a variety of proliferative signals via positive regulation of the I-kappa-B kinase/NF-kappa-B cascade; this process requires phosphorylation of MAP3K8/COT. Promotes growth factor-independent proliferation by phosphorylation of cell cycle factors such as CDKN1A and CDKN1B. Involved in the positive regulation of chondrocyte survival and autophagy in the epiphyseal growth plate.

### Tissue Location

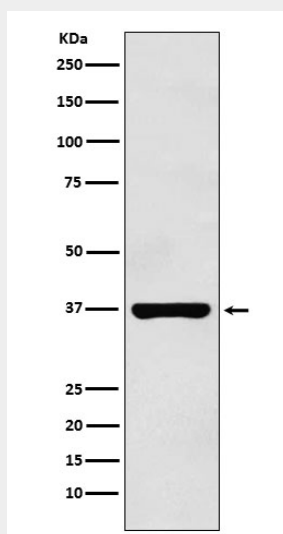
Highly expressed in hematopoietic tissues, in leukemic and lymphoma cell lines, testis, small intestine, colon and colorectal adenocarcinoma cells. Weakly expressed in normal liver, but highly expressed in hepatocellular carcinoma tissues

### Anti-PIM2 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-PIM2 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Images



Western blot analysis of PIM2 expression in Raji cell lysate.