

**PKM2 Antibody**  
**Rabbit mAb**  
**Catalog # AP90765****Specification**

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**PKM2 Antibody - Product Information**

Application	WB, IHC, FC, ICC
Primary Accession	<a href="#">P14618</a>
Reactivity	Rat
Clonality	Monoclonal
<b>Other Names</b>	
CTHBP; Cytosolic thyroid hormone binding protein; KP YM; OIP 3; Oip3; OIP3; OPA interacting protein 3; p58; PK Muscle type; muscle type; PK2; Pk3; PKM;	
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Host	Rabbit
Calculated MW	57937 Da

**PKM2 Antibody - Additional Information**

Purification	Affinity-chromatography
Immunogen	A synthesized peptide derived from human PKM2
Description	Pyruvate kinase is a glycolytic enzyme that catalyses the conversion of phosphoenolpyruvate to pyruvate. PKM2 is shown to be essential for aerobic glycolysis in tumors, known as the Warburg effect.
Storage Condition and Buffer	Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline , pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol. Store at +4°C short term. Store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze / thaw cycle.

**PKM2 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:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15996096" target="\_blank">15996096</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/1854723" target="\_blank">1854723</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20847263" target="\_blank">20847263</a>). 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:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15996096" target="\_blank">15996096</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/1854723" target="\_blank">1854723</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20847263" target="\_blank">20847263</a>). The transition between the 2 forms contributes to the control of glycolysis and is important for tumor cell proliferation and survival (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15996096" target="\_blank">15996096</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/1854723" target="\_blank">1854723</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20847263" target="\_blank">20847263</a>).

### 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

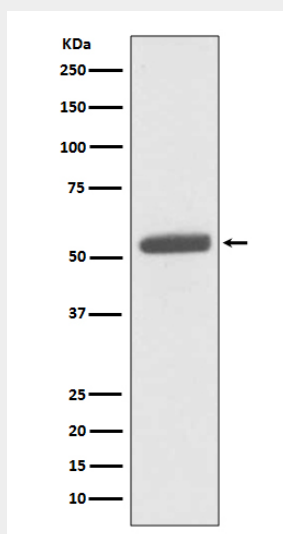
[Isoform M2]: Specifically expressed in proliferating cells, such as embryonic stem cells, embryonic carcinoma cells, as well as cancer cells.

## PKM2 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](#)

## PKM2 Antibody - Images



Western blot analysis of PKM2 expression in HeLa cell lysate.