PKM2 Rabbit pAb

CatalogNo: YT3777

Key Features

Host Species
- Rabbit

Reactivity
- Human,Mouse,Rat

Applications
- IF,WB,IHC,ELISA

MW
- 58kD (Observed)

Isotype
- IgG

Recommended Dilution Ratios

IF 1:50-200
WB 1:500-2000
ELISA 1:10000-20000
IHC 1:50-300

Storage

Storage*	-15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.

Basic Information

Clonality	Polyclonal

Immunogen Information

Immunogen	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human PKM2. AA range:181-230
Specificity	PKM2 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of PKM2 protein.

Target Information

Gene name PKM

Protein Name Pyruvate kinase PKM

Organism	Gene ID	UniProt ID
Human	5315;	P14618;
Mouse	18746;	P52480;
Rat	25630;	P11980;

Cellular Localization [Isoform M2]: Cytoplasm . Nucleus . 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). .; [Isoform M1]: Cytoplasm .

Tissue specificity [Isoform M2]: Specifically expressed in proliferating cells, such as embryonic stem cells, embryonic carcinoma cells, as well as cancer cells. ; [Isoform M1]: Expressed in adult tissues (PubMed:18337823). Not expressed in tumor cells (PubMed:18337823).

Function Catalytic activity:ATP + pyruvate = ADP + phosphoenolpyruvate.,cofactor:Divalent metal cations.,cofactor:Magnesium.,cofactor:Potassium.,enzyme regulation:Isoform M2 is allosterically activated by D-fructose 1,6-biphosphate (FBP). Inhibited by oxalate and 3,3',5-triiodo-L-thyronine (T3).,Function:Glycolytic enzyme that catalyzes the transfer of a phosphoryl group from phosphoenolpyruvate (PEP) to ADP, generating ATP.,miscellaneous:There are 4 isozymes of pyruvate kinase in mammals: L, R, M1 and M2. L type is major isozyme in the liver, R is found in red cells, M1 is the main form in muscle, heart and brain, and M2 is found in early fetal tissues as well as in most cancer cells.,online information:Pyruvate kinase entry,pathway:Carbohydrate degradation; glycolysis; pyruvate from D-glyceraldehyde 3-phosphate: step 5/5.,PTM:Phosphorylated upon DNA damage, probably by ATM or ATR.,similarity:Belongs to the pyruvate kinase family.,subunit:Monomer and homotetramer. Exists as a monomer in the absence of FBP, and reversibly associates to form a homotetramer in the presence of FBP. The monomeric form binds T3. Tetramer formation induces pyruvate kinase activity. Interacts with HERC1.,

Validation Data

Contact information

Orders: order@immunoway.com
Support: tech@immunoway.com
Telephone: 877-594-3616 (Toll Free), 408-747-0185
Website: http://www.immunoway.com
Address: 2200 Ringwood Ave San Jose, CA 95131 USA

Please scan the QR code to access additional product information:
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