

Anti-PIM2 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody

Catalog # ABO15888

Product Information

Application	WB, IF, ICC, IP
Primary Accession	Q9P1W9
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.

Additional Information

Gene ID	11040
Other Names	Serine/threonine-protein kinase pim-2, 2.7.11.1, Pim-2h, PIM2
Calculated MW	34190
Application Details	WB 1:500-1:2000 ICC/IF 1:50-1:200 IP 1:50
Source	Eukaryota
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.
Clone Names	Clone: 24P65
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.

Protein Information

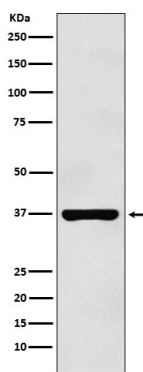
Name	PIM2
Function	Proto-oncogene with serine/threonine kinase activity involved in cell survival and cell proliferation. Exerts its oncogenic activity through: the regulation of MYC transcriptional activity, the regulation of cell cycle progression, the regulation of cap-dependent protein translation 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

Images



Western blot analysis of PIM2 expression in Raji cell lysate.

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