

# Anti-PKM2 Antibody

Mouse Anti Human Monoclonal Antibody

Catalog # AP53402

## Product Information

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<b>Application</b>	WB, IF
<b>Primary Accession</b>	<a href="#">P14618</a>
<b>Other Accession</b>	<a href="#">NM_002654</a>
<b>Reactivity</b>	Human, Mouse, Rat, Monkey
<b>Host</b>	Mouse
<b>Clonality</b>	Monoclonal
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG1
<b>Immunogen</b>	Purified recombinant human PKM2 protein fragments expressed in E.coli.
<b>Purification</b>	Affinity purified
<b>Calculated MW</b>	57937

## Additional Information

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<b>Gene ID</b>	5315
<b>Other Names</b>	CTHBP;Cytosolic thyroid hormone binding protein;Cytosolic thyroid hormone-binding protein;KPYM_HUMAN;MGC3932;OIP 3;OIP-3;OIP3;OPA interacting protein 3;Opa-interacting protein 3;p58;PK muscle type;PK, muscle type;PK2;PK3;PKM;PKM2;pykm;Pyruvate kinase 2/3;Pyruvate kinase 3;Pyruvate kinase isozymes M1/M2;Pyruvate kinase muscle;Pyruvate kinase muscle isozyme;pyruvate kinase PKM;Pyruvate kinase, muscle 2;TCB;THBP1;Thyroid hormone binding protein 1;Thyroid hormone binding protein cytosolic;Thyroid hormone-binding protein 1;Tumor M2 PK;Tumor M2-PK.
<b>Dilution</b>	WB~~1:1000 IF~~1:50~200
<b>Format</b>	Purified mouse monoclonal antibody in PBS(pH 7.4) containing with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide and 50% glycerol.
<b>Storage</b>	Store at -20 °C.Stable for 12 months from date of receipt

## Protein Information

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<b>Name</b>	PKM
<b>Synonyms</b>	OIP3 {ECO:0000303   PubMed:9466265}, PK2,
<b>Function</b>	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="#">15996096</a> , PubMed: <a href="#">1854723</a> , PubMed: <a href="#">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:[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).

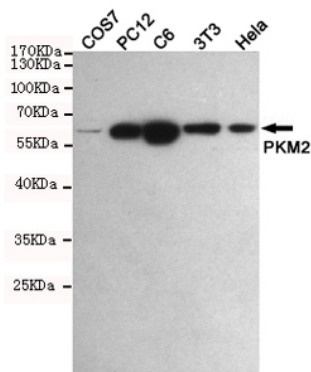
### Tissue Location

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

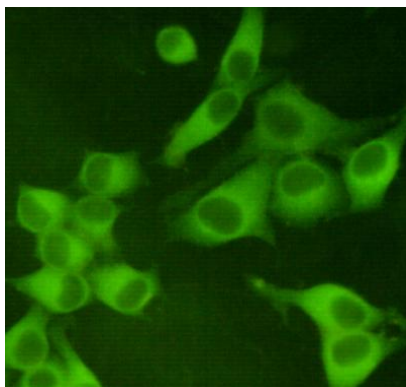
## Background

Glycolytic enzyme that catalyzes the transfer of a phosphoryl group from phosphoenolpyruvate (PEP) to ADP, generating ATP. Stimulates POU5F1-mediated transcriptional activation. Plays a general role in caspase independent cell death of tumor cells. The ra

## Images



Western blot detection of PKM2 in COS7,PC12,C6,3T3 and HeLa cell lysates using PKM2 mouse mAb (1:1000 diluted).Predicted band size:60KDa.Observed band size:60KDa.



Immunocytochemistry staining of HeLa cells fixed with 4% Paraformaldehyde and using anti-PKM2 mouse mAb (dilution 1:400).

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.