

PIM2 Rabbit mAb

Catalog # AP76657

Product Information

ApplicationWB, IPPrimary AccessionQ9P1W9ReactivityHumanHostRabbit

Clonality Monoclonal Antibody

Calculated MW 34190

Additional Information

Gene ID 11040

Other Names PIM2

Dilution WB~~1/500-1/1000 IP~~N/A

Format Liquid

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

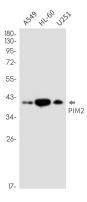
oncogenes in tumorigenesis. Regulates cap-dependent protein translation in a mammalian target of rapamycin complex 1 (mTORC1)-independent manner and in parallel to the PI3K-Akt pathway. Mediates survival signaling through phosphorylation of BAD, which induces release of the anti-apoptotic protein Bcl-X(L)/BCL2L1. 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

Images



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