

Immunotag™ Pim-1 Antibody

Antibody Specification	
Catalog No.	ITA0590
Product Description	Immunotag™ Pim-1 Antibody
Size	100 µg, 200 µg
Conjugation	HRP, Biotin, FITC, Alexa Fluor® 350, Alexa Fluor® 405, Alexa Fluor® 488, Alexa Fluor® 555, Alexa Fluor® 594, Alexa Fluor® 647
IMPORTANT NOTE	This product is custom manufactured with a lead time of 3-4 weeks. Once in production, this item cannot be cancelled from an order and is not eligible for return.
Target Protein	Pim-1
Clonality	Polyclonal
Storage/Stability	-20°C/1 year
Application	WB,IF/ICC,ELISA
Recommended Dilution	WB 1:500-1:2000, IF/ICC 1:100-1:500
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Reactive Species	Human,Mouse,Rat
Host Species	Rabbit
Immunogen	A synthesized peptide derived from human Pim-1
Specificity	Pim-1 Antibody detects endogenous levels of Pim-1
Purification	The antiserum was purified by peptide affinity chromatography.
Form	Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline , pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol.Store at -20 °C.Stable for 12 months from date of receipt
Gene Name	PIM1
Accession No.	P11309
Alternate Names	Oncogene PIM 1; Oncogene PIM1; PIM 1; pim 1 kinase 44 kDa isoform; Pim 1 kinase; pim 1 oncogene (proviral integration site 1); Pim 1 oncogene; PIM; PIM1; pim1 kinase 44 kDa isoform; PIM1_HUMAN; Pim2; PIM3; Proto oncogene serine/threonine protein kinase Pim 1; Proto-oncogene serine/threonine-protein kinase Pim-1; Proviral integration site 1; Proviral integration site 2;

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Description	<p>Proto-oncogene with serine/threonine kinase activity involved in cell survival and cell proliferation and thus providing a selective advantage in tumorigenesis. Exerts its oncogenic activity through: the regulation of MYC transcriptional activity, the regulation of cell cycle progression and by phosphorylation and inhibition of proapoptotic proteins (BAD, MAP3K5, FOXO3). Phosphorylation of MYC leads to an increase of MYC protein stability and thereby an increase of transcriptional activity. The stabilization of MYC exerted by PIM1 might explain partly the strong synergism between these two oncogenes in tumorigenesis. Mediates survival signaling through phosphorylation of BAD, which induces release of the anti-apoptotic protein Bcl-X(L)/BCL2L1. Phosphorylation of MAP3K5, an other proapoptotic protein, by PIM1, significantly decreases MAP3K5 kinase activity and inhibits MAP3K5-mediated phosphorylation of JNK and JNK/p38MAPK subsequently reducing caspase-3 activation and cell apoptosis. Stimulates cell cycle progression at the G1-S and G2-M transitions by phosphorylation of CDC25A and CDC25C. Phosphorylation of CDKN1A, a regulator of cell cycle progression at G1, results in the relocation of CDKN1A to the cytoplasm and enhanced CDKN1A protein stability. Promote cell cycle progression and tumorigenesis by down-regulating expression of a regulator of cell cycle progression, CDKN1B, at both transcriptional and post-translational levels. Phosphorylation of CDKN1B, induces 14-3-3-proteins binding, nuclear export and proteasome-dependent degradation. May affect the structure or silencing of chromatin by phosphorylating HP1 gamma/CBX3. Acts also as a regulator of homing and migration of bone marrow cells involving functional interaction with the CXCL12-CXCR4 signaling axis.</p>
Cell Pathway/ Category	Primary Polyclonal Antibody
Protein MW	50kDa
Usage	For Research Use Only! Not for diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.