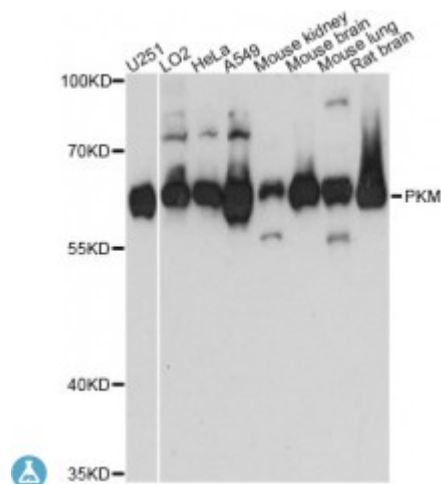


Anti-PKM Antibody



Description

This gene encodes a protein involved in glycolysis. The encoded protein is a pyruvate kinase that catalyzes the transfer of a phosphoryl group from phosphoenolpyruvate to ADP, generating ATP and pyruvate. This protein has been shown to interact with thyroid hormone and may mediate cellular metabolic effects induced by thyroid hormones. This protein has been found to bind Opa protein, a bacterial outer membrane protein involved in gonococcal adherence to and invasion of human cells, suggesting a role of this protein in bacterial pathogenesis. Several alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding a few distinct isoforms have been reported.

Model	STJ115844
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Applications	WB
Immunogen	Recombinant fusion protein containing a sequence corresponding to amino acids 11-221 of human PKM (NP_002645.3).
Gene ID	5315
Gene Symbol	PKM
Dilution range	WB 1:500 - 1:2000
Tissue Specificity	Specifically expressed in proliferating cells, such as embryonic stem cells, embryonic carcinoma cells, as well as cancer cells
Purification	Affinity purification
Note	For Research Use Only (RUO).

Protein Name	Pyruvate kinase PKM
Molecular Weight	57.937 kDa
Clonality	Polyclonal
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Isotype	IgG
Formulation	PBS with 0.02% sodium azide, 50% glycerol, pH7.3.
Storage Instruction	Store at -20C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.
Database Links	HGNC:9021OMIM:179050Reactome:R-HSA-6798695
Alternative Names	Pyruvate kinase PKM
Function	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 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, The transition between the 2 forms contributes to the control of glycolysis and is important for tumor cell proliferation and survival,
Cellular Localization	Cytoplasm, Nucleus,
Post-translational Modifications	ISGylated,