

## Pyruvate kinase PKM Polyclonal Conjugated Antibody

Catalog No: #C42380



Package Size: #C42380-AF350 100ul #C42380-AF405 100ul #C42380-AF488 100ul  
 #C42380-AF555 100ul #C42380-AF594 100ul #C42380-AF647 100ul  
 #C42380-AF680 100ul #C42380-AF750 100ul #C42380-Biotin 100ul

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 Support: [tech@signalwayantibody.com](mailto:tech@signalwayantibody.com)

## Description

Product Name	Pyruvate kinase PKM Polyclonal Conjugated Antibody
Host Species	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Species Reactivity	Hu
Specificity	The antibody detects endogenous level of total Pyruvate kinase PKM polyclonal antibody.
Immunogen Description	Recombinant human Pyruvate kinase PKM protein
Conjugates	Biotin AF350 AF405 AF488 AF555 AF594 AF647 AF680 AF750
Other Names	Cytosolic thyroid hormone-binding protein,CTHBP,Opa-interacting protein 3,OIP-3,Pyruvate kinase 2/3,Pyruvate kinase muscle isozyme,Thyroid hormone-binding protein 1,THBP1,Tumor M2-PK,p58,PKM,OIP3, PK2, PK3, PKM2
Accession No.	Swiss-Prot#:P14618
Uniprot	P14618
GeneID	5315;
Excitation Emission	AF350: 346nm/442nm AF405: 401nm/421nm AF488: 493nm/519nm AF555: 555nm/565nm AF594: 591nm/614nm AF647: 651nm/667nm AF680: 679nm/702nm AF750: 749nm/775nm
Formulation	0.01M Sodium Phosphate, 0.25M NaCl, pH 7.6, 5mg/ml Bovine Serum Albumin, 0.02% Sodium Azide
Storage	Store at 4°C in dark for 6 months

## Application Details

## Suggested Dilution:

AF350 conjugated: most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 250  
 AF405 conjugated: most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 250  
 AF488 conjugated: most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 250  
 AF555 conjugated: most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 250  
 AF594 conjugated: most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 250  
 AF647 conjugated: most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 250  
 AF680 conjugated: most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 250  
 AF750 conjugated: most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 250

## Background

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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.

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Note: This product is for in vitro research use only