## PKM2(phospho-Ser37) Antibody

## Catalog No: \#AB11456

Package Size: \#AB11456-1 50ul \#AB11456-2 100ul \#AB11456-4 25ul
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## Description

| Product Name | PKM2(phospho-Ser37) Antibody |
| :---: | :---: |
| Host Species | Rabbit |
| Clonality | Polyclonal |
| Purification | Antibodies were produced by immunizing rabbits with synthetic phosphopeptide and KLH conjugates. <br> Antibodies were purified by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific phosphopeptide. Non-phospho specific antibodies were removed by chromatogramphy using non-phosphopeptide. |
| Applications | WB IF |
| Species Reactivity | Hu |
| Specificity | The antibody detects endogenous level of PKM2 only when phosphorylated at serine 37. |
| Immunogen Type | Peptide-KLH |
| Immunogen Description | Peptide sequence around phosphorylation site of serine 37(I-D-S(p)-P-P) derived from Human PKM2. |
| Target Name | PKM2 |
| Modification | Phospho-Ser37 |
| Other Names | PKM, PK3, OIP3, PK2 |
| Accession No. | Swiss-Prot\#: P14618 NCBI Protein\#: NP_872270.1 |
| SDS-PAGE MW | 60kd |
| Concentration | $1.0 \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{ml}$ |
| Formulation | Supplied at $1.0 \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{mL}$ in phosphate buffered saline (without $\mathrm{Mg} 2+$ and $\mathrm{Ca} 2+$ ), $\mathrm{pH} 7.4,150 \mathrm{mM} \mathrm{NaCl}, 0.02 \%$ sodium azide and 50\% glycerol. |
| Storage | Store at $-20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |

## Application Details

Predicted MW: 60kd
Western Blot: 1:500~1:1000
Immunofluorescence: 1:100~1:200

## Images



Western blot analysis of in vitro kinase assays carried out with puried active ERK2, wild-type (WT) PKM2 and PKM2 S37A mutant using PKM2(phospho-Ser37)Antibody \#AB11456.


Immunofluorescence staining of methanol-fixed MEF cells using PKM2 (phospho-Ser37) Antibody \#AB11456.

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 ratio betwween 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.

Weiwei Yang1, Yanhua Zheng1, Yan Xia1, Haitao Ji, \"ERK1/2-dependent phosphorylation and nuclear translocation of PKM2 promotes the Warburg effect.\" Nature Cell Biology(2012)|doi:10.1038/ncb2629
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Note: This product is for in vitro research use only and is not intended for use in humans or animals.

