

Rabbit anti-Human PIM2 Polyclonal Antibody | anti-PIM2 antibody

PIM2 Antibody

CATALOG #	HOST	REACTIVITY	APPLICATIONS
AAA233062	Rabbit	Human	Immunofluorescence, Immunohistochemistry, ELISA

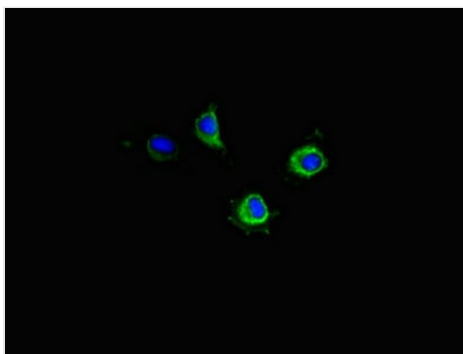
PRODUCT SYNONYMS

PIM2; Polyclonal Antibody; PIM2 Antibody; Serine/threonine-protein kinase pim-2 (EC 2.7.11.1); Pim-2h; anti-PIM2 antibody

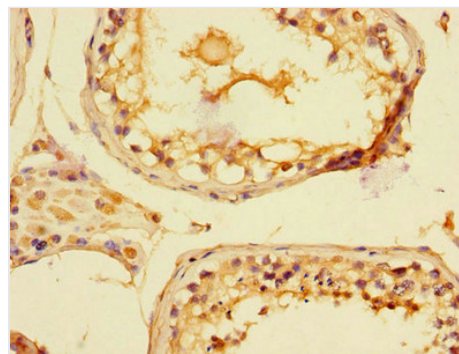
PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Purity/Purification	>95%, Protein G purified
Form/Format	Liquid
Sequence Length	311
Applicable Applications for anti-PIM2 antibody	IF (Immunofluorescence), IHC (Immunohistochemistry), ELISA
Immunogen	Recombinant human Serine/threonine-protein kinase pim-2 protein (1-210AA)
Immunogen Species	Homo Sapiens (Human)
Research Area	Signal Transduction
Target Names	PIM2
Conjugation	Non-conjugated
Santa Cruz Alternative	Potential replacement for Santa Cruz Biotechnology antibody catalog# sc-13675 / sc-26403 / sc-28778
Preparation and Storage	Upon delivery aliquot and store at -20 degree C or -80 degree C. Avoid repeated freeze.

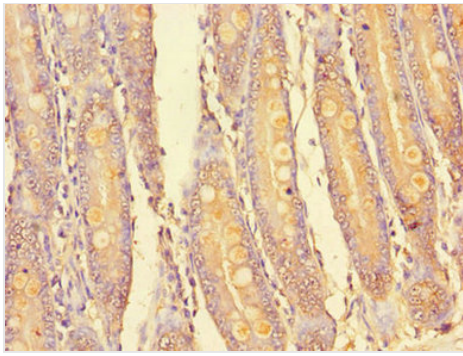
IMAGES


IHC (Immunohistochemistry)

Immunofluorescent analysis of HeLa cells using AAA233062 at a dilution of 1:100 and Alexa Fluor 488-conjugated AffiniPure Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG(H+L)


IHC (Immunohistochemistry)

Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded human testicular tissue using AAA233062 at dilution of 1:100



IHC (Immunohistochemistry)
Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded human small intestine tissue using AAA233062 at dilution of 1:100

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for anti-PIM2 antibody	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.
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NCBI AND UNIPROT INFORMATION

NCBI GI #	42821112
NCBI GeneID	11040
NCBI Accession #	NP_006866.2
NCBI GenBank Nucleotide #	NM_006875.3
UniProt Accession #	Q9P1W9; Q99739; A8K4G6
NCBI Official Full Name	serine/threonine-protein kinase pim-2
NCBI Official Synonym Full Names	Pim-2 proto-oncogene, serine/threonine kinase
NCBI Official Symbol	PIM2
NCBI Protein Information	serine/threonine-protein kinase pim-2
UniProt Protein Name	Serine/threonine-protein kinase pim-2
UniProt Gene Name	PIM2
UniProt Entry Name	PIM2_HUMAN

For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures. Small volumes of product may become entrapped in the seal of the vial during shipment and storage; if necessary, briefly centrifuge the vial on a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the cap.