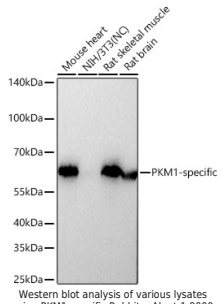
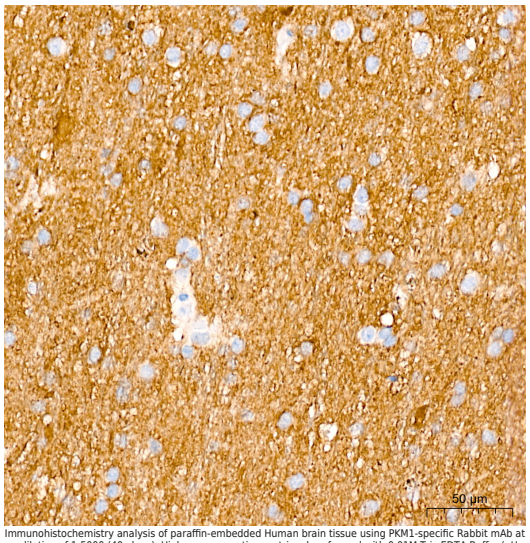
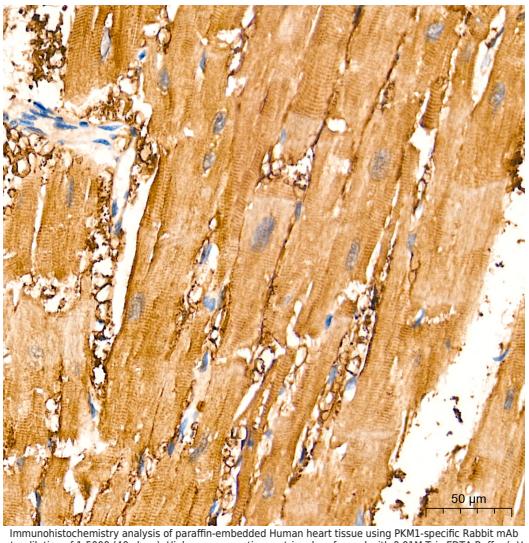
Product name:	PKM1-specific Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody
Cat number:	MAB21052
Conjugate:	Unconjugated
Size:	100 ug
Clone:	ARC50938
Host:	Rabbit
Isotype:	IgG
Immunogen:	Synthetic peptide. This information is considered to be commercially sensitive.
Reactivity:	Human,Mouse,Rat
Applications:	WB 1:9000 - 1:54000; IHC-P 1:2000 - 1:8000; ELISA Recommended starting concentration is 1 µg/mL. Please optimize the concentration based on your specific assay requirements.
Molecular Weight:	58 kDa
Purification:	Affinity purification
Form:	Liquid
Buffer:	PBS containing 50% glycerol and 0.05% BSA, preserved with proclin300 or sodium azide (as specified on the Certificate of Analysis), pH 7.3.
Storage:	Store at -20℃. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.
Background:	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.



Western blot analysis of various lysates using PKM1-specific Rabbit mAb at 1:9000 dilution incubated overnight at 4℃.



Immunohistochemistry analysis of paraffin-embedded Human brain tissue using PKM1-specific Rabbit mAb at a dilution of 1:5000 (40x lens). High pressure antigen retrieval performed with 0.01M Tris-EDTA Buffer (pH 9.0) prior to IHC staining.



Immunohistochemistry analysis of paraffin-embedded Human heart tissue using PKM1-specific Rabbit mAb at a dilution of 1:5000 (40x lens). High pressure antigen retrieval performed with 0.01M Tris-EDTA Buffer (pH 9.0) prior to IHC staining.