

PKM2 Protein, Mouse, Recombinant (E. coli, His & Myc)

General Information

Synonyms:	Pkm2;Pyruvate kinase PKM;Pyruvate kinase muscle isozyme;Tyrosine-protein kinase PKM2; Pkm;Pk3;Pykm;Threonine-protein kinase PKM2
Protein Construction:	1-531 aa
Species:	Mouse
Expression Host:	E. coli
Accession:	P52480
Molecular Weight:	62.8 kDa (predicted)
AA Sequence:	MPKPHSEAGTAFIQQLHAAMADTFLEHMCRLDIDSAPITARNTGIICTIGPASRSVEMLKEMIKSGMNVARL NFSHGTHEYHAETIKNVREATESFASDPILYRPVAVALDTKGPEIRTGLIKGSGTAEVELKKGATLKITLDNAYM EKCDENILWLDYKNICKVVEVGSKIYVDDGLISLQVKEKGADFLVTEVENGGSLGSKKGVNLPGAAVDLPAVS EKDIQDLKFGVEQDVMVFASFIRKAADVHEVRKVLGEKGKNIKIENHEGVRRFDEILEASDGIMVARGDL GIEIPAQKVFVLAQKMMIGRCNRAGKPVICATQMLESMIKKPRPTRAEGSDVANAVLDGADCIMLSGETAKGDY PLEAVRMQHLIAREAEAAIYHLQLFEELRRLAPITSDPTEAAAVGAVEASFKCCSGAIIVLTKSGRSAHQVARYR PRAPIAVTRNPQTARQAHLYRGIFVLCDAVLNAWAEDVDLRVNLAMDVVGKARGFFKKGDDVIVLTGWPR GSGFTNTMRVVPVP

QC Testing

Biological Activity:	Activity has not been tested. It is theoretically active, but we cannot guarantee it. If you require protein activity, we recommend choosing the eukaryotic expression version first.
Purity:	> 85% as determined by SDS-PAGE.
Endotoxin:	< 1.0 EU/μg of the protein as determined by the LAL method.
Formulation:	Tris-based buffer, 50% glycerol

Preparation and Storage

Reconstitution:

A Certificate of Analysis (CoA) containing reconstitution instructions is included with the products. Please refer to the CoA for detailed information.

Stability & Storage:

Lyophilized powders can be stably stored for over 12 months, while liquid products can be stored for 6-12 months at -80°C. For reconstituted protein solutions, the solution can be stored at -20°C to -80°C for at least 3 months. Please avoid multiple freeze-thaw cycles and store products in aliquots.

Actual storage temperature shall be subject to the COA.

Shipping:

In general, lyophilized powders are shipped with blue ice, while solutions are shipped with dry ice.

Protein Background

Glycolytic enzyme that catalyzes the transfer of a phosphoryl group from phosphoenolpyruvate (PEP) to ADP, generating ATP. 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. In addition to its role in glycolysis, also regulates transcription. Stimulates POU5F1-mediated transcriptional activation. Promotes in a STAT1-dependent manner, the expression of the immune checkpoint protein CD274 in ARNTL/BMAL1-deficient macrophages. Also acts as a translation regulator for a subset of mRNAs, independently of its pyruvate kinase activity: associates with subpools of endoplasmic reticulum-associated ribosomes, binds directly to the mRNAs translated at the endoplasmic reticulum and promotes translation of these endoplasmic reticulum-destined mRNAs. Plays a general role in caspase independent cell death of tumor cells.

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