

Rabbit Anti-Phospho-PIM1 (Ser99) antibody

SL20020R

Product Name:	Phospho-PIM1 (Ser99)
Chinese Name:	磷酸化前病毒整合位点蛋白1抗体
Alias:	PIM1 (phospho S99); PIM1 (phospho Ser99); Oncogene PIM 1; Oncogene PIM1; PIM 1; Pim 1 kinase; Pim 1 oncogene; PIM; Pim2; PIM3; Proto oncogene serine/threonine protein kinase Pim 1; Proviral integration site 1; Proviral integration site 2.
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human, Mouse, Rat, Chicken, Dog, Pig, Cow, Horse, Sheep, Guinea Pig,
Applications:	ELISA=1:500-1000IHC-P=1:400-800IHC-F=1:400-800ICC=1:100-500IF=1:100- 500 (Paraffin sections need antigen repair) not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Molecular weight:	44kDa
Cellular localization:	The nucleus The cell membrane
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthesised phosphopeptide derived from human PIM1 around the phosphorylation site of Ser99:IN(p-S)LA
Lsotype:	IgG
Purification:	affinity purified by Protein A
Storage Buffer:	0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
Storage:	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20°C. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.
PubMed:	PubMed
Product Detail:	The protein encoded by this gene belongs to the Ser/Thr protein kinase family, and PIM subfamily. This gene is expressed primarily in B-lymphoid and myeloid cell lines, and is overexpressed in hematopoietic malignancies and in prostate cancer. It plays a role in signal transduction in blood cells, contributing to both cell proliferation and survival,

and thus provides a selective advantage in tumorigenesis. Both the human and orthologous mouse genes have been reported to encode two isoforms (with preferential cellular localization) resulting from the use of alternative in-frame translation initiation codons, the upstream non-AUG (CUG) and downstream AUG codons (PMIDs:16186805, 1825810).[provided by RefSeq, Aug 2011]

Function:

Proto-oncogene with serine/threonine kinase activity involved in cell survival and cell proliferation and thus providing a selective advantage in tumorigenesis. Exerts its oncogenic activity through: the regulation of MYC transcriptional activity, the regulation of cell cycle progression and by phosphorylation and inhibition of proapoptotic proteins (BAD, MAP3K5, FOXO3). Phosphorylation of MYC leads to an increase of MYC protein stability and thereby an increase of transcriptional activity. The stabilization of MYC exerced by PIM1 might explain partly the strong synergism between these two oncogenes in tumorigenesis. Mediates survival signaling through phosphorylation of BAD, which induces release of the anti-apoptotic protein Bcl-X(L)/BCL2L1. Phosphorylation of MAP3K5, an other proapoptotic protein, by PIM1, significantly decreases MAP3K5 kinase activity and inhibits MAP3K5-mediated phosphorylation of JNK and JNK/p38MAPK subsequently reducing caspase-3 activation and cell apoptosis. Stimulates cell cycle progression at the G1-S and G2-M transitions by phosphorylation of CDC25A and CDC25C. Phosphorylation of CDKN1A, a regulator of cell cycle progression at G1, results in the relocation of CDKN1A to the cytoplasm and enhanced CDKN1A protein stability. Promote cell cycle progression and tumorigenesis by down-regulating expression of a regulator of cell cycle progression, CDKN1B, at both transcriptional and post-translational levels. Phosphorylation of CDKN1B, induces 14-3-3-proteins binding, nuclear export and proteasome-dependent degradation. May affect the structure or silencing of chromatin by phosphorylating HP1 gamma/CBX3. Acts also as a regulator of homing and migration of bone marrow cells involving functional interaction with the CXCL12-CXCR4 signaling axis.

Subunit:

Isoform 2 is isolated as a monomer whereas isoform 1 complexes with other proteins. Binds to RP9. Isoform 1, but not isoform 2, binds BMX. Isoform 2 interacts with CDKN1B and FOXO3. Interacts with BAD. Interacts with PPP2CA; this interaction promotes dephosphorylation of PIM1, ubiquitination and proteasomal degradation. Interacts with HSP90, this interaction stabilizes PIM1 protein levels. Interacts (ubiquitinated form) with HSP70 and promotes its proteosomal degradation. Interacts with CDKN1A. Interacts with CDC25C. Interacts (via N-terminal 96 residues) with CDC25A. Interacts with MAP3K5. Interacts with MYC.

Subcellular Location:

Isoform 2: Cytoplasm. Nucleus. Isoform 1: Cell membrane.

Tissue Specificity:

Expressed primarily in cells of the hematopoietic and germline lineages. Isoform 1 and isoform 2 are both expressed in prostate cancer cell lines.

Post-translational modifications:

Autophosphorylated on both serine/threonine and tyrosine residues. Phosphorylated. Interaction with PPP2CA promotes dephosphorylation. Ubiquitinated, leading to proteasomal degradation.

Similarity:

Belongs to the protein kinase superfamily. CAMK Ser/Thr protein kinase family. PIM subfamily.

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Contains 1 protein kinase domain.

SWISS: P11309

Gene ID: 5292

Database links:

Entrez Gene: 5292Human

Entrez Gene: 18712Mouse

Entrez Gene: 24649Rat

Omim: 164960Human

SwissProt: P11309Human

SwissProt: P06803Mouse

SwissProt: P26794Rat

Unigene: 81170Human

Unigene: 405293Mouse

Unigene: 485038Mouse

Unigene: 34888Rat

Important Note:

This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

