

Mouse Pdk2 Antibody (N-term)

Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab) Catalog # AP14075a

Specification

Mouse Pdk2 Antibody (N-term) - Product Information

Application IHC-P, WB,E
Primary Accession O9IK42

Other Accession 064536, 015119, NP 598428.2

Reactivity Human, Mouse

Predicted Rat
Host Rabbit
Clonality Polyclonal
Isotype Rabbit IgG
Calculated MW 46041
Antigen Region 78-107

Mouse Pdk2 Antibody (N-term) - Additional Information

Gene ID 18604

Other Names

[Pyruvate dehydrogenase (acetyl-transferring)] kinase isozyme 2, mitochondrial, Pyruvate dehydrogenase kinase isoform 2, PDH kinase 2, Pdk2

Target/Specificity

This Mouse Pdk2 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 78-107 amino acids from the N-terminal region of mouse Pdk2.

Dilution

IHC-P~~1:10~50 WB~~1:1000

E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.

Format

Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions

Mouse Pdk2 Antibody (N-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Mouse Pdk2 Antibody (N-term) - Protein Information



Name Pdk2

Function Kinase that plays a key role in the regulation of glucose and fatty acid metabolism and homeostasis via phosphorylation of the pyruvate dehydrogenase subunits PDHA1 and PDHA2 (PubMed:22360721). This inhibits pyruvate dehydrogenase activity, and thereby regulates metabolite flux through the tricarboxylic acid cycle, down-regulates aerobic respiration and inhibits the formation of acetyl-coenzyme A from pyruvate. Inhibition of pyruvate dehydrogenase decreases glucose utilization and increases fat metabolism. Mediates cellular responses to insulin. Plays an important role in maintaining normal blood glucose levels and in metabolic adaptation to nutrient availability. Via its regulation of pyruvate dehydrogenase activity, plays an important role in maintaining normal blood pH and in preventing the accumulation of ketone bodies under starvation. Plays a role in the regulation of cell proliferation and in resistance to apoptosis under oxidative stress. Plays a role in p53/TP53-mediated apoptosis.

Cellular LocationMitochondrion matrix

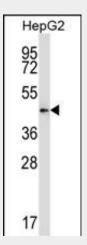
Tissue LocationDetected in heart (at protein level).

Mouse Pdk2 Antibody (N-term) - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

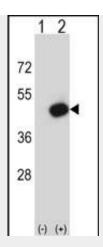
- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- <u>Immunohistochemistry</u>
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

Mouse Pdk2 Antibody (N-term) - Images

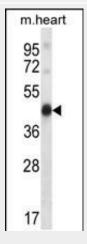


Mouse Pdk2 Antibody (N-term) (Cat. #AP14075a) western blot analysis in HepG2 cell line lysates (35ug/lane). This demonstrates the Pdk2 antibody detected the Pdk2 protein (arrow).





Western blot analysis of Pdk2 (arrow) using rabbit polyclonal Mouse Pdk2 Antibody (N-term) (Cat. #AP14075a). 293 cell lysates (2 ug/lane) either nontransfected (Lane 1) or transiently transfected (Lane 2) with the Pdk2 gene.



Mouse Pdk2 Antibody (N-term) (Cat. #AP14075a) western blot analysis in mouse heart tissue lysates (35ug/lane). This demonstrates the Pdk2 antibody detected the Pdk2 protein (arrow).



Mouse Pdk2 Antibody (N-term) (AP14075a)immunohistochemistry analysis in formalin fixed and paraffin embedded mouse heart tissue followed by peroxidase conjugation of the secondary antibody and DAB staining. This data demonstrates the use of Mouse Pdk2 Antibody (N-term) for immunohistochemistry. Clinical relevance has not been evaluated.



Mouse Pdk2 Antibody (N-term) - Background

Pdk2 inhibits the mitochondrial pyruvate dehydrogenase complex by phosphorylation of the E1 alpha subunit, thus contributing to the regulation of glucose metabolism.

Mouse Pdk2 Antibody (N-term) - References

Sun, W., et al. Clin. Cancer Res. 15(2):476-484(2009) Pagliarini, D.J., et al. Cell 134(1):112-123(2008) Osafune, K., et al. Development 133(1):151-161(2006) Papin, J., et al. Curr. Opin. Biotechnol. 15(1):78-81(2004) Mootha, V.K., et al. Cell 115(5):629-640(2003)