

兔抗 MAPK1/3(Ab-205/222) 多克隆抗体

中文名称: 兔抗 MAPK1/3(Ab-205/222) 多克隆抗体

英文名称: Anti-MAPK1/3(Ab-205/222) rabbit polyclonal antibody

别名: ERK; p38; p40; p41; ERK2; ERT1; ERK-2; MAPK2; PRKM1; PRKM2; P42MAPK; p41mapk; p42-MAPK/ERK1; ERT2; ERK-1; PRKM3; P44ERK1; P44MAPK; H

储 存: 冷冻(-20℃) 避光

抗 原: MAPK1/3(Ab-205/222)

宿 主: Rabbit

反应种属: Human Mouse

相关类别: 一抗

标记物: Unconjugate

克隆类型: rabbit polyclonal

技术规格

Background:

nt of the MAP kinase signal transduction pathway. MAPK1/ ERK2 and MAPK3/ERK1 are the 2 MAPKs which play an im portant role in the MAPK/ERK cascade. They participate als o in a signaling cascade initiated by activated KIT and KITL G/SCF. Depending on the cellular context, the MAPK/ERK c ascade mediates diverse biological functions such as cell gr owth, adhesion, survival and differentiation through the reg ulation of transcription, translation, cytoskeletal rearrangem ents. The MAPK/ERK cascade plays also a role in initiation and regulation of meiosis, mitosis, and postmitotic function

s in differentiated cells by phosphorylating a number of tra

Serine/threonine kinase which acts as an essential compone



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	nscription factors. About 160 substrates have already been discovered for ERKs. Many of these substrates are localized in the nucleus, and seem to participate in the regulation of transcription upon stimulation. However, other substrates are found in the cytosol as well as in other cellular organe lles, and those are responsible for processes such as transl ation, mitosis and apoptosis. Moreover, the MAPK/ERK casc ade is also involved in the regulation of the endosomal dy namics, including lysosome processing and endosome cycling through the perinuclear recycling compartment (PNRC); as well as in the fragmentation of the Golgi apparatus during mitosis. The substrates include transcription factors (such as ATF2, BCL6, ELK1, ERF, FOS, HSF4 or SPZ1), cytoskelet all elements (such as CANX, CTTN, GJA1, MAP2, MAPT, PX N, SORBS3 or STMN1), regulators of apoptosis (such as BA D, BTG2, CASP9, DAPK1, IER3, MCL1 or PPARG), regulators of translation (such as EIF4EBP1) and a variety of other signaling-related molecules (like ARHGEF2, DCC, FRS2 or GRB 10). Protein kinases (such as RAF1, RPS6KA1/RSK1, RPS6KA 3/RSK2, RPS6KA2/RSK3, RPS6KA6/RSK4, SYK, MKNK1/MNK1, MKNK2/MNK2, RPS6KA5/MSK1, RPS6KA4/MSK2, MAPKAPK3 or MAPKAPK5) and phosphatases (such as DUSP1, DUSP4, DUSP6 or DUSP16) are other substrates which enable the propagation the MAPK/ERK signal to additional cytosolic and nuclear targets, thereby extending the specificity of the cascade. Mediates phosphorylation of TPR in respons to EG F stimulation. May play a role in the spindle assembly checkpoint. Phosphorylates PML and promotes its interaction with PIN1, leading to PML degradation. Acts as a transcriptional repressor. Binds to a [GC]AAA[GC] consensus sequence. Repress the expression of interferon gamma-induced genes. Seems to bind to the promoter of CCL5, DMP1, IFIH1, IFI TM1, IRF7, IRF9, LAMP3, OAS1, OAS2, OAS3 and STAT1. Transcriptional activity is independent of kinase activity.
Applications:	WB
Name of antibody:	MAPK1/3(Ab-205/222)
Immunogen:	Synthesized peptide derived from Internal of human MAPK 1.
Full name:	mitogen-activated protein kinase 1/3
Synonyms :	ERK; p38; p40; p41; ERK2; ERT1; ERK-2; MAPK2; PRKM1; PR KM2; P42MAPK; p41mapk; p42-MAPK/ERK1; ERT2; ERK-1; P RKM3; P44ERK1; P44MAPK; HS44KDAP; HUMKER1A; p44-ER K1; p44-MAPK



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SwissProt:	P28482/P27361
WB Predicted band size:	41,43 kDa
WB Positive control:	NIH/3T3 cells lysate
WB Recommended dilution:	500-3000

