

## 10-6593: Mouse Monoclonal Antibody to Erk2 (Clone: 814CT5.4.2)(Discontinued)(Discontinued)

<b>Clonality :</b>	Monoclonal
<b>Clone Name :</b>	814CT5.4.2
<b>Application :</b>	WB
<b>Reactivity :</b>	Mouse,Human
<b>Gene :</b>	MAPK1
<b>Gene ID :</b>	5594
<b>Uniprot ID :</b>	P28482
<b>Format :</b>	Purified
<b>Alternative Name :</b>	Mitogen-activated protein kinase 1, MAP kinase 1, MAPK 1, ERT1, Extracellular signal-regulated kinase 2, ERK-2, MAP kinase isoform p42, p42-MAPK, Mitogen-activated protein kinase 2, MAP kinase 2, MAPK 2, MAPK1, ERK2, PRKM1, PRKM2
<b>Isotype :</b>	Mouse IgG1,Kappa
<b>Immunogen Information :</b>	Synthetic Peptide

### Description

Serine/threonine kinase which acts as an essential component of the MAP kinase signal transduction pathway. MAPK1/ERK2 and MAPK3/ERK1 are the 2 MAPKs which play an important role in the MAPK/ERK cascade. They participate also in a signaling cascade initiated by activated KIT and KITLG/SCF. Depending on the cellular context, the MAPK/ERK cascade mediates diverse biological functions such as cell growth, adhesion, survival and differentiation through the regulation of transcription, translation, cytoskeletal rearrangements. The the MAPK/ERK cascade plays also a role in initiation and regulation of meiosis, mitosis, and postmitotic functions in differentiated cells by phosphorylating a number of transcription 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 organelles, and those are responsible for processes such as translation, mitosis and apoptosis. Moreover, the MAPK/ERK cascade is also involved in the regulation of the endosomal dynamics, 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), cytoskeletal elements (such as CANX, CTTN, GJA1, MAP2, MAPT, PXN, SORBS3 or STMN1), regulators of apoptosis (such as BAD, 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 GRB10). Protein kinases (such as RAF1, RPS6KA1/RSK1, RPS6KA3/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. 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, IFITM1, IRF7, IRF9, LAMP3, OAS1, OAS2, OAS3 and STAT1. Transcriptional activity is independent of kinase activity.

### Product Info

<b>Amount :</b>	80 µl / 400 µl
<b>Purification :</b>	Protein G Chromatography
<b>Content :</b>	Purified monoclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide.
<b>Storage condition :</b>	Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

## Application Note

WB~1:1000

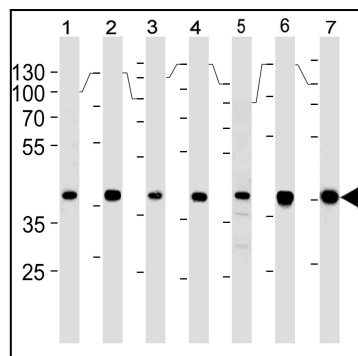


Figure 1: Western blot analysis of MAPK1 Antibody (10-6593) with Lane 1: MCF-7, Lane 2: HepG2, Lane 3: NCI-H292, Lane 4: HeLa, Lane 5: mouse NIH/3T3, Lane 6: Neuro-2a, Lane 7: rat C6 cell line lysates (35 $\mu$ g/lane). This demonstrates the MAPK1 antibody detected the MAPK1 protein.