10320 Camino Santa Fe, Suite G
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Erk2 Monoclonal Antibody [Knockout Validated]

Mouse Monoclonal Antibody (Mab)
Catalog # AW5701

Specification

Erk2 Monoclonal Antibody [Knockout Validated] - Product Information

Application	**WB,E**
Primary Accession	P28482
Other Accession	P26696, P63086, P63085, P46196
Reactivity	**Human, Mouse**
Predicted	**Rat, Bovine, Xenopus**
Host	**Mouse**
Clonality	**Monoclonal**
Isotype	**IgG1,k**
Antigen Source	**Human**

Erk2 Monoclonal Antibody [Knockout Validated] - Additional Information

Gene ID 5594

Antigen Region
154-183

Other Names
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, Knockout

Dilution
WB~~1:1000

Target/Specificity
This Erk2 antibody is generated from mice immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 154-183 amino acids from human Erk2.

Format
Purified monoclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein G column, eluted with high and low pH buffers and neutralized immediately, followed by dialysis against PBS.

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
Erk2 Monoclonal Antibody [Knockout Validated] is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Erk2 Monoclonal Antibody [Knockout Validated] - Protein Information

Name MAPK1 (HGNC:6871)

Synonyms ERK2, PRKM1, PRKM2

Function
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 MAPK/ERK cascade also plays 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 FXR1) 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. Mediates phosphorylation of TPR in response to EGF stimulation. May play a role in the spindle assembly checkpoint. Phosphorylates PML and promotes its interaction with PIN1, leading to PML degradation. Phosphorylates CDK2AP2 (By similarity).

Cellular Location
Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, spindle. Nucleus. Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, microtubule organizing center, centrosome. Cytoplasm. Membrane, caveola {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P63086}. Cell junction, focal adhesion {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P63085}. Note=Associated with the spindle during prometaphase and metaphase (By similarity). PEA15-binding and phosphorylated DAPK1 promote its cytoplasmic retention. Phosphorylation at Ser- 246 and Ser-248 as well as autophosphorylation at Thr-190 promote nuclear localization.

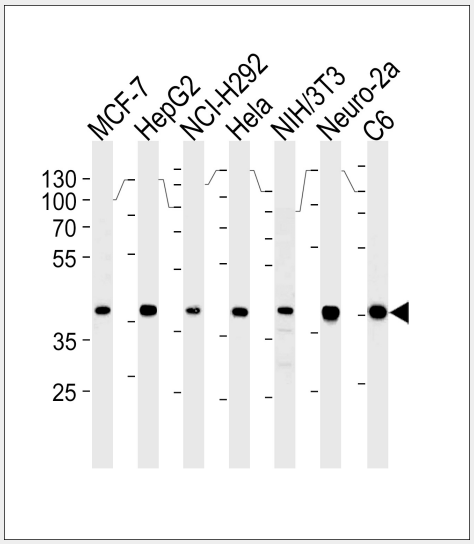
Erk2 Monoclonal Antibody [Knockout Validated] - Protocols

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

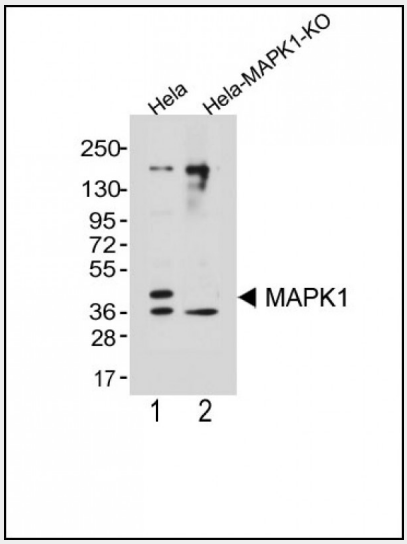
- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

Erk2 Monoclonal Antibody [Knockout Validated] - Images

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Erk2 Antibody (Center) (Cat. #AW5701) western blot analysis in MCF-7,HepG2,NCI-H292,Hela,mouse NIH/3T3 and Neuro-2a,rat C6 cell line lysates (35µg/lane).This demonstrates the MAPK1 antibody detected the MAPK1 protein (arrow).



All lanes : Anti-Erk2 Antibody at 1:1000 dilution (upper) Lane 1: Hela Lane 2: Hela-Erk2-Knockout Lysates/proteins at 20 µg per lane. Secondary Goat Anti-Mouse IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated at 1/10000 dilution. Predicted band size : 41 kDa Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFDM/TBST.

Erk2 Monoclonal Antibody [Knockout Validated] - Background

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.

Erk2 Monoclonal Antibody [Knockout Validated] - References

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Gonzalez F.A., et al. FEBS Lett. 304:170-178(1992).
Dunham I., et al. Nature 402:489-495(1999).
Gevaert K., et al. Nat. Biotechnol. 21:566-569(2003).
Sgouras D.N., et al. EMBO J. 14:4781-4793(1995).