

ERK 1/2 (phospho Thr202/Y204) rabbit pAb

Cat No.:ES1530

For research use only

Overview

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|--------------------------|---|
| Product Name | ERK 1/2 (phospho Thr202/Y204) rabbit pAb |
| Host species | Rabbit |
| Applications | IF;WB;IHC;ELISA |
| Species Cross-Reactivity | Human;Mouse;Rat;Fish |
| Recommended dilutions | IF: 1:50-200 Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. Immunohistochemistry: 1/100 - 1/300. ELISA: 1/20000. Not yet tested in other applications. |
| Immunogen | Synthesized phospho-peptide around the phosphorylation site of human ERK 1/2 (phospho Thr202/Y204) |
| Specificity | Phospho-ERK 1/2 (T202/Y204) Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of ERK 1/2 protein only when phosphorylated at T202 or Y204. |
| Formulation | Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide. |
| Storage | Store at -20°C. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles. |
| Protein Name | Mitogen-activated protein kinase 3 |
| Gene Name | MAPK1/MAPK3 |
| Cellular localization | Cytoplasm . Nucleus. Membrane, caveola . Cell junction, focal adhesion . Autophosphorylation at Thr-207 promotes nuclear localization (PubMed:19060905). PEA15-binding redirects the biological outcome of MAPK3 kinase-signaling by sequestering MAPK3 into the cytoplasm (By similarity). . |
| Purification | The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen. |
| Clonality | Polyclonal |
| Concentration | 1 mg/ml |
| Observed band | |
| Human Gene ID | 5595/5594 |
| Human Swiss-Prot Number | P27361/P28482 |





Alternative Names

MAPK3; ERK1; PRKM3; Mitogen-activated protein kinase 3; MAP kinase 3; MAPK 3; ERT2; Extracellular signal-regulated kinase 1; ERK-1; Insulin-stimulated MAP2 kinase; MAP kinase isoform p44; p44-MAPK; Microtubule-associated protein 2 kinase; p

Background

The protein encoded by this gene is a member of the MAP kinase family. MAP kinases, also known as extracellular signal-regulated kinases (ERKs), act in a signaling cascade that regulates various cellular processes such as proliferation, differentiation, and cell cycle progression in response to a variety of extracellular signals. This kinase is activated by upstream kinases, resulting in its translocation to the nucleus where it phosphorylates nuclear targets. Alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding different protein isoforms have been described. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008],

