ERK 1/2 Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog Number:E-AB-40265 1 Publications

Note: Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

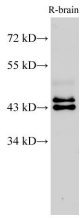
Description

Reactivity	Mouse,Rat
Immunogen	Recombinant Rat Mitogen-activated protein kinase 3 protein
Host	Rabbit
Isotype	IgG
Purification	Antigen Affinity Purification
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Formulation	PBS with 0.05% Proclin300 and 50% glycerol, pH7.4.

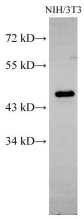
Applications Recommended Dilution

WB	1:500-1:1000

Data



Western Blot analysis of Rat brain using ERK1/2 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:500
Observed Mw:43,46 kDa
Calculated Mw:43,46 kDa



Western Blot analysis of NIH/3T3 cells using ERK1/2 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:500

Preparation & Storage

Storage	Store at -20℃. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.

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;This gene encodes a member of the MAP kinase family. MAP kinases, also known as extracellular signal-regulated kinases (ERKs), act as an integration point for multiple biochemical signals, and are involved in a wide variety of cellular processes such as proliferation, differentiation, transcription regulation and development. The activation of this kinase requires its phosphorylation by upstream kinases. Upon activation, this kinase translocates to the nucleus of the stimulated cells, where it phosphorylates nuclear targets. One study also suggests that this protein acts as a transcriptional repressor independent of its kinase activity. The encoded protein has been identified as a moonlighting protein based on its ability to perform mechanistically distinct functions. Two alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding the same protein, but differing in the UTRs, have been reported for this gene.

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