Phospho-p44/42 MAPK (Erk1/2) (Thr202/Tyr204) (D13.14.4E) XP[®] Rabbit mAb (Sepharose[®] Bead Conjugate)



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Applications:	Reactivity:	Sensitivity:	MW (kDa):	Source/Isotype:	UniProt ID:	Entrez-Gene Id:
IP	H M R Hm Mk Mi	Endogenous	44, 42	Rabbit IgG	#P27361, #P28482	5595, 5594
	Dm Z B Da Pa Sc	3		3		

Product UsageApplicationDilutionInformationImmunoprecipitation1:20

Storage Supplied in 10 mM sodium HEPES (pH 7.5), 150 mM NaCl, 100 μg/ml BSA, 50% glycerol. Store at –20°C.

Do not aliquot the antibodies.

Specificity/Sensitivity Phospho-p44/42 MAPK (Erk1/2) (Thr202/Tyr204) (D13.14.4E) XP® Rabbit mAb (Sepharose® Bead

Conjugate) detects endogenous levels of p44 and p42 MAP kinase (Erk1 and Erk2) when dually phosphorylated at Thr202 and Tyr204 of Erk1 (Thr185 and Tyr187 of Erk2), and singly phosphorylated at Thr202. This antibody does not cross-react with the corresponding phosphorylated residues of either

INK/SAPK or p38 MAP kinases.

Species predicted to react based on 100% sequence homology Chicken, C. elegans

Source / Purification

Monoclonal antibody is produced by immunizing animals with a synthetic phosphopeptide corresponding to residues surrounding Thr202/Tyr204 of human p44 MAP kinase.

Description

This Cell Signaling Technology (CST) antibody is immobilized via covalent binding of primary amino groups to N-hydroxysuccinimide (NHS)-activated Sepharose® beads. Phospho-p44/42 MAPK (Erk1/2) (Thr202/Tyr204) (D13.14.4E) XP® Rabbit mAb (Sepharose® Bead Conjugate) is useful for immunoprecipitation assays. The unconjugated Phospho-p44/42 MAPK (Erk1/2) (Thr202/Tyr204) (D13.14.4E) XP® Rabbit mAb (#4370) reacts with human, mouse, rat, monkey, mink, pig, *Saccharomyces cerevisiae, Drosophila melanogaster,* hamster, bovine and zebrafish Phospho-p44/42 MAPK protein. CST expects that Phospho-p44/42 MAPK (Erk1/2) (Thr202/Tyr204) (D13.14.4E) XP® Rabbit mAb (Sepharose® Bead Conjugate) will also recognize phospho MAPK in these species.

Background

Mitogen-activated protein kinases (MAPKs) are a widely conserved family of serine/threonine protein kinases involved in many cellular programs, such as cell proliferation, differentiation, motility, and death. The p44/42 MAPK (Erk1/2) signaling pathway can be activated in response to a diverse range of extracellular stimuli, including mitogens, growth factors, and cytokines (1-3), and research investigators consider it an important target in the diagnosis and treatment of cancer (4). Upon stimulation, a sequential three-part protein kinase cascade is initiated, consisting of a MAP kinase kinase kinase (MAPKK or MAP3K), a MAP kinase kinase (MAPKK or MAP2K), and a MAP kinase (MAPK). Multiple p44/42 MAP3Ks have been identified, including members of the Raf family, as well as Mos and Tpl2/COT. MEK1 and MEK2 are the primary MAPKKs in this pathway (5,6). MEK1 and MEK2 activate p44 and p42 through phosphorylation of activation loop residues Thr202/Tyr204 and Thr185/Tyr187, respectively. Several downstream targets of p44/42 have been identified, including p90RSK (7) and the transcription factor Elk-1 (8,9). p44/42 are negatively regulated by a family of dual-specificity (Thr/Tyr) MAPK phosphatases, known as DUSPs or MKPs (10), along with MEK inhibitors, such as U0126 and PD98059.

Background References

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Species Reactivity Species reactivity is determined by testing in at least one approved application (e.g., western blot).

Applications Key IP: Immunoprecipitation

Cross-Reactivity Key H: Human M: Mouse R: Rat Hm: Hamster Mk: Monkey Mi: Mink Dm: D. melanogaster Z: Zebrafish B:

Bovine **Dg:** Dog **Pg:** Pig **Sc:** S. cerevisiae

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