PathScan® Phospho-p44 MAPK (Thr202/Tyr204) Sandwich ELISA Kit



Orders: 877-616-CELL (2355)

orders@cellsignal.com

Support: 877-678-TECH (8324)

info@cellsignal.com cellsignal.com

3 Trask Lane | Danvers | Massachusetts | 01923 | USA

Web:

Species Cross Reactivity:

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UniProt ID: **Entrez-Gene Id:** #P27361

For Research Use Only. Not for Use in Diagnostic Procedures.

Product Includes	Product #	Quantity	Color	Storage Temp
Phospho-p44/42 MAPK (Thr202/Tyr204) Mouse Detection mAb	14078	1 ea	Green (Lyophilized)	+4C
Anti-mouse IgG, HRP-linked Antibody (ELISA Formulated)	13304	1 ea	Red (Lyophilized)	+4C
Detection Antibody Diluent	13339	11 ml	Green	+4C
HRP Diluent	13515	11 ml	Red	+4C
TMB Substrate	7004	11 ml	Colorless	+4C
STOP Solution	7002	11 ml	Colorless	+4C
Sealing Tape	54503	2 ea		+4C
ELISA Wash Buffer (20X)	9801	25 ml	Colorless	+4C
ELISA Sample Diluent	11083	25 ml	Blue	+4C
Cell Lysis Buffer (10X)	9803	15 ml	Yellowish	-20C

Kit contents scale proportionally with size, except sealing tape.

Example: The V1 kit contains 5X the listed quantities above, but will exclude the sealing tape.

The microwell plate is supplied as 12 8-well modules - Each module is designed to break apart for 8 tests.

Description

CST's PathScan® Phospho-p44 MAPK (Thr202/Tyr204) Sandwich ELISA Kit is a solid phase sandwich enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) that detects endogenous levels of p44 MAP Kinase (Erk1) when phosphorylated at Thr202/Tyr204. A p44 MAP Kinase Rabbit Antibody has been coated onto the microwells. After incubation with cell lysates, p44 MAP Kinase (phospho and nonphospho) is captured by the coated antibody. Following extensive washing, a phospho-p44/42 MAPK (Thr202/Tyr204) Mouse Detection Antibody is added to detect phosphorylation of Thr202/Tyr204 on the captured p44 MAP Kinase (Erk1) protein. Anti-mouse IgG, HRP-linked antibody is then used to recognize the bound detection antibody. HRP substrate, TMB, is added to develop color. The magnitude of absorbance for this developed color is proportional to the quantity of p44 MAP Kinase (Erk1) phosphorylated at Thr202/Tyr204.

Antibodies in kit are custom formulations specific to kit.

Specificity/Sensitivity

CST's PathScan® Phospho-p44 MAPK (Thr202/Tyr204) Sandwich ELISA Kit #7315 detects endogenous levels of phospho-p44 MAP Kinase when phosphorylated at Thr202/Tyr204. As shown in Figure 1, a significant induction of p44 MAP Kinase (Erk1) phosphorylation at Thr202/Tyr204 can be detected in PDGF-treated NIH/3T3 cells using the Phospho-p44 MAPK (Thr202/Tyr204) Sandwich ELISA Kit #7315. The level of total p44 MAP Kinase (Erk1) detected by Western analysis remains unchanged. Note: This assay may have an increased absorbance reading if the diluted lysate that is applied to the microwells contains a final concentration of 0.5% sodium deoxycholate or 0.05% SDS. This kit detects proteins from the indicated species, as determined through in-house testing, but may also detect homologous proteins from other 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 (MAPKKK 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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#7315

PathScan[®] Phospho-p44 MAPK (Thr202/Tyr204) Sandwich ELISA Kit



ELISA Colorimetric

NOTE: Refer to product-specific datasheets or product webpage for assay incubation temperature.

A. Solutions and Reagents

NOTE: Prepare solutions with reverse osmosis deionized (RODI) or equivalent grade water.

- 1. 20X Phosphate Buffered Saline (PBS): (#9808) To prepare 1 L PBS: add 50 ml 10X PBS to 950 ml dH₂O, mix.
- 2. Bring all microwell strips to room temperature before use.
- 3. Prepare 1X Wash Buffer by diluting 20X Wash Buffer (included in each PathScan® Sandwich ELISA Kit) in dH₂O.
- 4. **1X Cell Lysis Buffer**: 10X Cell Lysis Buffer (#9803): To prepare 10 ml of 1X Cell Lysis Buffer, add 1 ml of 10X Cell Lysis Buffer to 9 ml of dH₂O, mix. Buffer can be stored at 4°C for short-term use (1-2 weeks).

Recommended: Add 1 mM phenylmethylsulfonyl fluoride (PMSF) (#8553) immediately before use.

NOTE: Refer to product-specific datasheet or webpage for lysis buffer recommendation.

5. **TMB Substrate**: (#7004). 6. **STOP Solution**: (#7002).

B. Preparing Cell Lysates

For adherent cells

- 1. Aspirate media when the culture reaches 80–90% confluence. Treat cells by adding fresh media containing regulator for desired time.
- 2. Remove media and rinse cells once with ice-cold 1X PBS.
- 3. Remove PBS and add 0.5 ml ice-cold 1X cell lysis buffer plus 1 mM PMSF to each plate (10 cm diameter) and incubate the plate on ice for 5 min.
- 4. Scrape cells off the plate and transfer to an appropriate tube. Keep on ice.
- 5. Sonicate lysates on ice.
- 6. Microcentrifuge for 10 min (x14,000 rpm) at 4°C and transfer the supernatant to a new tube. The supernatant is the cell lysate. Store at -80°C in single-use aliquots.

For suspension cells

- 1. Remove media by low speed centrifugation (\sim 1,200 rpm) when the culture reaches 0.5–1.0 x 10⁶ viable cells/ml. Treat cells by adding fresh media containing regulator for desired time.
- 2. Collect cells by low speed centrifugation (~1,200 rpm) and wash once with 5-10 ml ice-cold 1X PBS.
- 3. Cells harvested from 50 ml of growth media can be lysed in 2.0 ml of 1X cell lysis buffer plus 1 mM PMSF.
- 4. Sonicate lysates on ice.
- 5. Microcentrifuge for 10 min (x14,000 rpm) at 4°C and transfer the supernatant to a new tube. The supernatant is the cell lysate. Store at -80°C in single-use aliquots.

C. Test Procedure

- After the microwell strips have reached room temperature, break off the required number of microwells. Place the
 microwells in the strip holder. Unused microwells must be resealed in the storage bag and stored at 4°C
 immediately.
- Cell lysates can be undiluted or diluted with sample diluent (supplied in each PathScan® Sandwich ELISA Kit, blue color). Individual datasheets or product webpage for each kit provide information regarding an appropriate dilution factor for lysates and kit assay results.
- 3. Add 100 µl of each undiluted or diluted cell lysate to the appropriate well. Seal with tape and press firmly onto top of microwells. Incubate the plate for 2 hr at 37°C. Alternatively, the plate can be incubated overnight at 4°C.
- 4. Gently remove the tape and wash wells:
 - 1. Discard plate contents into a receptacle.
 - 2. Wash 4 times with 1X wash buffer, 200 µl each time per well.
 - 3. For each wash, strike plates on fresh paper towels hard enough to remove the residual solution in each well, but do not allow wells to completely dry at any time.
 - 4. Clean the underside of all wells with a lint-free tissue.
- 5. Add 100 μ l of detection antibody (green color) to each well. Seal with tape and incubate the plate at 37°C for 1 hr

- 6. Repeat wash procedure (Section C, Step 4).
- 7. Add 100 µl of HRP-linked secondary antibody (red color) to each well. Seal with tape and incubate the plate for 30 min at 37°C.
- 8. Repeat wash procedure (Section C, Step 4).
- 9. Add 100 μ l of TMB substrate to each well. Seal with tape and incubate the plate for 10 min at 37°C or 30 min at 25°C.
- 10. Add 100 μ l of STOP solution to each well. Shake gently for a few seconds.

NOTE: Initial color of positive reaction is blue, which changes to yellow upon addition of STOP solution.

11. Read results

- 1. **Visual Determination**: Read within 30 min after adding STOP solution.
- 2. **Spectrophotometric Determination**: Wipe underside of wells with a lint-free tissue. Read absorbance at 450 nm within 30 min after adding STOP solution.

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