

#1150 Store at -20°C

Phospho-p44/42 MAPK (Erk1/2) (Thr202/Tyr204) Blocking Peptide



Orders ■ 877-616-CELL (2355)
orders@cellsignal.com
Support ■ 877-678-TECH (8324)
info@cellsignal.com
Web ■ www.cellsignal.com

✓ 100 µg

rev. 09/13/18

For Research Use Only. Not For Use In Diagnostic Procedures.

Description: This peptide is used to specifically block Phospho-p44/42 MAPK (Erk1/2) (Thr202/Tyr204) (D13.14.4E) Rabbit mAb #4370 reactivity by peptide dot blot.

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.

Quality Control: The quality of the peptide was evaluated by reversed-phase HPLC and by mass spectrometry. The peptide detects Phospho-p44/42 MAPK (Erk1/2) (Thr202/Tyr204) (D13.14.4E) Rabbit mAb #4370 signal completely in peptide dot blot.

Directions for Use: Use as a blocking reagent to evaluate the specificity of antibody reactivity in peptide dot blot protocols.

Background References:

- (1) Roux, P.P. and Blenis, J. (2004) *Microbiol Mol Biol Rev* 68, 320–44.
- (2) Baccharini, M. (2005) *FEBS Lett* 579, 3271–7.
- (3) Meloche, S. and Pouysselgur, J. (2007) *Oncogene* 26, 3227–39.
- (4) Roberts, P.J. and Der, C.J. (2007) *Oncogene* 26, 3291–310.
- (5) Rubinfeld, H. and Seger, R. (2005) *Mol Biotechnol* 31, 151–74.
- (6) Murphy, L.O. and Blenis, J. (2006) *Trends Biochem Sci* 31, 268–75.
- (7) Dalby, K.N. et al. (1998) *J Biol Chem* 273, 1496–505.
- (8) Marais, R. et al. (1993) *Cell* 73, 381–93.
- (9) Kortenjann, M. et al. (1994) *Mol Cell Biol* 14, 4815–24.
- (10) Owens, D.M. and Keyse, S.M. (2007) *Oncogene* 26, 3203–13.

Entrez Gene ID #5595, 5594
UniProt ID #P27361, P28482

Storage: Supplied in 20 mM potassium phosphate (pH 7.0), 50 mM NaCl, 0.1 mM EDTA, 1 mg/ml BSA, 5% glycerol and 1% DMSO. Store at -20°C.

For product specific protocols please see the web page for this product at www.cellsignal.com.

Please visit www.cellsignal.com for a complete listing of recommended companion products.

© 2015 Cell Signaling Technology, Inc. Cell Signaling Technology is a trademark of Cell Signaling Technology, Inc.

Applications Key: W—Western IP—Immunoprecipitation IHC—Immunohistochemistry ChIP—Chromatin Immunoprecipitation IF—Immunofluorescence F—Flow cytometry E-P—ELISA-Peptide
Species Cross-Reactivity Key: H—human M—mouse R—rat Hm—hamster Mk—monkey Mi—mink C—chicken Dm—D. melanogaster X—Xenopus Z—zebrafish B—bovine
Dg—dog Pg—pig Sc—S. cerevisiae Ce—C. elegans Hr—horse All—all species expected Species enclosed in parentheses are predicted to react based on 100% homology.