

MAPK10

Reactivity: Human Mouse Rat

Tested applications: WB IHC ICC

Recommended Dilution: WB 1:500 - 1:2000 IHC 1:50 - 1:200 ICC 1:50 - 1:200

Calculated MW: 36kDa

Observed MW: Refer to Figures

Immunogen:

Recombinant protein of human MAPK10

Storage Buffer:

Store at -20. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles. Buffer: PBS with 0.02% sodium azide, 50% glycerol, pH7.3.

Concentration:

ps

Synonym:

FLJ12099; FLJ33785; JNK3; JNK3A; MGC50974; PRKM10; p493F12; p54Bsapk;

Catalog #: A2112

Antibody Type:

Polyclonal Antibody

Species: Rabbit

Gene ID: 5602

Isotype: IgG

Swiss Prot: P53779

Purity: Affinity purification

For research use only.

Background:

The stress-activated protein kinase/Jun-amino-terminal kinase SAPK/JNK is potently and preferentially activated by a variety of environmental stresses including UV and gamma radiation, ceramides, inflammatory cytokines, and in some instances, growth factors and GPCR agonists (1-6). As with the other MAPKs, the core signaling unit is composed of a MAPKKK, typically MEKK1-MEKK4, or by one of the mixed lineage kinases (MLKs), which phosphorylate and activate MKK4/7. Upon activation, MKKs phosphorylate and activate the SAPK/JNK kinase (2). Stress signals are delivered to this cascade by small GTPases of the Rho family (Rac, Rho, cdc42) (3). Both Rac1 and cdc42 mediate the stimulation of MEKKs and MLKs (3). Alternatively, MKK4/7 can be activated in a GTPase-independent mechanism via stimulation of a germinal center kinase (GCK) family member (4). There are three SAPK/JNK genes each of which undergoes alternative splicing, resulting in numerous isoforms (3). SAPK/JNK, when active as a dimer, can translocate to the nucleus and regulate transcription through its effects on c-Jun, ATF-2, and other transcription factors (3,5).

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