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Erk1/2 Antibody

Mouse Monoclonal Antibody (Mab)
Catalog # AM2189b

Product Information

Application	WB, E
Primary Accession	P27361
Other Accession	P28482
Reactivity	Human, Rat, Mouse
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Isotype	IgG2a
Clone Names	784CT7.6.3
Calculated MW	43136

Additional Information

Gene ID	5595
Other Names	Mitogen-activated protein kinase 3, MAP kinase 3, MAPK 3, ERT2, Extracellular signal-regulated kinase 1, ERK-1, Insulin-stimulated MAP2 kinase, MAP kinase isoform p44, p44-MAPK, Microtubule-associated protein 2 kinase, p44-ERK1, MAPK3, ERK1, PRKM3
Target/Specificity	Purified His-tagged Erk1/2 protein was used to produced this monoclonal antibody.
Dilution	WB~~1:1000 E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.
Format	Purified monoclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein G column, followed by dialysis against PBS.
Storage	Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.
Precautions	Erk1/2 Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

Name	MAPK3
Synonyms	ERK1, PRKM3
Function	Serine/threonine kinase which acts as an essential component of the MAP

kinase signal transduction pathway (PubMed:34497368). MAPK1/ERK2 and MAPK3/ERK1 are the 2 MAPKs which play an important role in the MAPK/ERK cascade. They participate also in a signaling cascade initiated by activated KIT and KITLG/SCF. Depending on the cellular context, the MAPK/ERK cascade mediates diverse biological functions such as cell growth, adhesion, survival and differentiation through the regulation of transcription, translation, cytoskeletal rearrangements. The MAPK/ERK cascade also plays a role in initiation and regulation of meiosis, mitosis, and postmitotic functions in differentiated cells by phosphorylating a number of transcription factors. About 160 substrates have already been discovered for ERKs. Many of these substrates are localized in the nucleus, and seem to participate in the regulation of transcription upon stimulation. However, other substrates are found in the cytosol as well as in other cellular organelles, and those are responsible for processes such as translation, mitosis and apoptosis. Moreover, the MAPK/ERK cascade is also involved in the regulation of the endosomal dynamics, including lysosome processing and endosome cycling through the perinuclear recycling compartment (PNRC); as well as in the fragmentation of the Golgi apparatus during mitosis. The substrates include transcription factors (such as ATF2, BCL6, ELK1, ERF, FOS, HSF4 or SPZ1), cytoskeletal elements (such as CANX, CTTN, GJA1, MAP2, MAPT, PXN, SORBS3 or STMN1), regulators of apoptosis (such as BAD, BTG2, CASP9, DAPK1, IER3, MCL1 or PPARG), regulators of translation (such as EIF4EBP1) and a variety of other signaling-related molecules (like ARHGEF2, DEPTOR, FRS2 or GRB10) (PubMed:35216969). Protein kinases (such as RAF1, RPS6KA1/RSK1, RPS6KA3/RSK2, RPS6KA2/RSK3, RPS6KA6/RSK4, SYK, MKNK1/MNK1, MKNK2/MNK2, RPS6KA5/MSK1, RPS6KA4/MSK2, MAPKAPK3 or MAPKAPK5) and phosphatases (such as DUSP1, DUSP4, DUSP6 or DUSP16) are other substrates which enable the propagation the MAPK/ERK signal to additional cytosolic and nuclear targets, thereby extending the specificity of the cascade.

Cellular Location

Cytoplasm {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P21708}. Nucleus. Membrane, caveola {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P21708}. Cell junction, focal adhesion {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q63844} Note=Autophosphorylation at Thr-207 promotes nuclear localization (PubMed:19060905). PEA15-binding redirects the biological outcome of MAPK3 kinase-signaling by sequestering MAPK3 into the cytoplasm (By similarity). {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q63844, ECO:0000269|PubMed:19060905}

Background

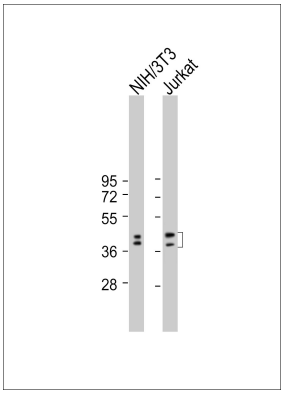
Serine/threonine kinase which acts as an essential component of the MAP kinase signal transduction pathway. MAPK1/ERK2 and MAPK3/ERK1 are the 2 MAPKs which play an important role in the MAPK/ERK cascade. They participate also in a signaling cascade initiated by activated KIT and KITLG/SCF. Depending on the cellular context, the MAPK/ERK cascade mediates diverse biological functions such as cell growth, adhesion, survival and differentiation through the regulation of transcription, translation, cytoskeletal rearrangements. The the MAPK/ERK cascade plays also a role in initiation and regulation of meiosis, mitosis, and postmitotic functions in differentiated cells by phosphorylating a number of transcription factors. About 160 substrates have already been discovered for ERKs. Many of these substrates are localized in the nucleus, and seem to participate in the regulation of transcription upon stimulation. However, other substrates are found in the cytosol as well as in other cellular organelles, and those are responsible for processes such as translation, mitosis and apoptosis. Moreover, the MAPK/ERK cascade is also involved in the regulation of the endosomal dynamics, including lysosome processing and endosome cycling through the perinuclear recycling compartment (PNRC); as well as in the fragmentation of the Golgi apparatus during mitosis. The substrates include transcription factors (such as ATF2, BCL6, ELK1, ERF, FOS, HSF4 or SPZ1), cytoskeletal elements (such as CANX, CTTN, GJA1, MAP2, MAPT, PXN, SORBS3 or STMN1), regulators of apoptosis (such as BAD, BTG2, CASP9, DAPK1, IER3, MCL1 or PPARG), regulators of translation (such as EIF4EBP1) and a variety of other signaling-related molecules (like ARHGEF2, FRS2 or GRB10). Protein kinases (such as RAF1, RPS6KA1/RSK1, RPS6KA3/RSK2, RPS6KA2/RSK3, RPS6KA6/RSK4, SYK, MKNK1/MNK1, MKNK2/MNK2, RPS6KA5/MSK1, RPS6KA4/MSK2, MAPKAPK3 or MAPKAPK5) and phosphatases (such as DUSP1, DUSP4,

DUSP6 or DUSP16) are other substrates which enable the propagation the MAPK/ERK signal to additional cytosolic and nuclear targets, thereby extending the specificity of the cascade.

References

Sano H., et al. J. Biol. Chem. 277:19439-19447(2002).
Ronnstrand L., et al. Cell. Mol. Life Sci. 61:2535-2548(2004).
Charest D.L., et al. Mol. Cell. Biol. 13:4679-4690(1993).
Aebersold D.M., et al. Submitted (APR-2001) to the EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases.
Cheng H., et al. Submitted (FEB-2006) to the EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases.

Images



All lanes : Anti-Erk1/2 at 1:2000 dilution Lane 1: NIH/3T3 whole cell lysate Lane 2: Jurkat whole cell lysate Lysates/proteins at 20 µg per lane. Secondary Goat Anti-Mouse IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated (ASP1615) at 1/15000 dilution. Observed band size : 43kDa Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFDM/TBST.

Citations

- Interleukin 1 beta-induced calcium signaling via TRPA1 channels promotes mitogen-activated protein kinase-dependent mesangial cell proliferation
- Cezanne contributes to cancer progression by playing a key role in the deubiquitination of IGF-1R
- Disruption of mTOR and MAPK pathways correlates with severity in idiopathic autism.
- Expression patterns of claudin-5 and its related signals during luteal regression in pseudopregnant rats: The enhanced effect of additional PGF treatment.
- Neuroprotective Effect and Mechanism of Thiazolidinedione on Dopaminergic Neurons In Vivo and In Vitro in Parkinson's Disease.
- Integrin α6/Akt/Erk signaling is essential for human breast cancer resistance to radiotherapy.
- Sp1-CD147 positive feedback loop promotes the invasion ability of ovarian cancer.
- Prostaglandin F2α induces expression of activating transcription factor 3 (ATF3) and activates MAPK signaling in the rat corpus luteum.