

MAPK15/ERK8 Rabbit pAb

Catalog # AP100120

Product Information

Application	IHC-P, IHC-F, IF, E
Primary Accession	Q8TD08
Other Accession	Q8TD08
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	59832
Physical State	Liquid
Immunogen	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human MAPK15/ERK8
Epitope Specificity	1-100/544
Isotype	IgG
Purity	affinity purified by Protein A
Buffer	0.01M TBS (pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.02% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
SIMILARITY	Belongs to the protein kinase superfamily. CMGC Ser/Thr protein kinase family. MAP kinase subfamily. Contains 1 protein kinase domain.
Post-translational modifications	Dually phosphorylated on Thr-175 and Tyr-177, which activates the enzyme. Autophosphorylated on threonine and tyrosine residues in vitro. Ubiquitinated. Ubiquitination may allow its tight kinase activity regulation and rapid turnover. May be ubiquitinated by a SCF E3 ligase.
Important Note	This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.
Background Descriptions	MAPK15 is a 544 amino acid protein that belongs to the CMGC Ser/Thr protein kinase family (MAP kinase subfamily). MAP kinases play a significant role in many biological processes, including cell adhesion and spreading, cell differentiation and apoptosis. MAPK15 functions as a catalytic kinase using ATP to produce ADP and a phosphoprotein. A TXY motif, containing one threonine and one tyrosine residue, activates the MAP kinases upon phosphorylation. MAPK15 is a ubiquitously expressed protein with highest expression found in lung and kidney.

Additional Information

Gene ID	225689
Other Names	ERK7; ERK8; MK15_HUMAN; MAPK15; MAP kinase 15; MAPK 15; Extracellular signal-regulated kinase 7 (ERK-7); Extracellular signal-regulated kinase 8 (ERK-8); 2.7.11.24; mitogen-activated protein kinase 15; extracellular signal regulated kinase 8
Dilution	IHC-P=1:100-500,IHC-F=1:100-500,ICC/IF=1:100-500,IF=1:100-500,ELISA=1:500 0-10000
Storage	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody

is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.

Protein Information

Name	MAPK15 (HGNC:24667)
Function	Atypical MAPK protein that regulates several process such as autophagy, ciliogenesis, protein trafficking/secretion and genome integrity, in a kinase activity-dependent manner (PubMed:20733054, PubMed:21847093, PubMed:22948227, PubMed:24618899, PubMed:29021280). Controls both, basal and starvation-induced autophagy through its interaction with GABARAP, MAP1LC3B and GABARAPL1 leading to autophagosome formation, SQSTM1 degradation and reduced MAP1LC3B inhibitory phosphorylation (PubMed:22948227). Regulates primary cilium formation and the localization of ciliary proteins involved in cilium structure, transport, and signaling (PubMed:29021280). Prevents the relocation of the sugar-adding enzymes from the Golgi to the endoplasmic reticulum, thereby restricting the production of sugar- coated proteins (PubMed:24618899). Upon amino-acid starvation, mediates transitional endoplasmic reticulum site disassembly and inhibition of secretion (PubMed:21847093). Binds to chromatin leading to MAPK15 activation and interaction with PCNA, that which protects genomic integrity by inhibiting MDM2-mediated degradation of PCNA (PubMed:20733054). Regulates DA transporter (DAT) activity and protein expression via activation of RhoA (PubMed:28842414). In response to H₂O₂ treatment phosphorylates ELAVL1, thus preventing it from binding to the PDCD4 3'UTR and rendering the PDCD4 mRNA accessible to miR-21 and leading to its degradation and loss of protein expression (PubMed:26595526). Also functions in a kinase activity-independent manner as a negative regulator of growth (By similarity). Phosphorylates in vitro FOS and MBP (PubMed:11875070, PubMed:16484222, PubMed:19166846, PubMed:20638370). During oocyte maturation, plays a key role in the microtubule organization and meiotic cell cycle progression in oocytes, fertilized eggs, and early embryos (By similarity). Interacts with ESRRA promoting its re-localization from the nucleus to the cytoplasm and then prevents its transcriptional activity (PubMed:21190936).
Cellular Location	Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, cilium basal body. Cell junction, tight junction. Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, microtubule organizing center, centrosome, centriole Cytoplasmic vesicle, autophagosome. Golgi apparatus. Nucleus. Cytoplasm. Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, spindle {ECO:0000250 UniProtKB:Q80Y86}. Note=Co-localizes to the cytoplasm only in presence of ESRRA (PubMed:21190936) Translocates to the nucleus upon activation (PubMed:20638370). At prometaphase I, metaphase I (MI), anaphase I, telophase I, and metaphase II (MII) stages, is stably detected at the spindle (By similarity). {ECO:0000250 UniProtKB:Q80Y86, ECO:0000269 PubMed:20638370, ECO:0000269 PubMed:21190936}
Tissue Location	Widely expressed with a maximal expression in lung and kidney.

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