

Phospho-MAPKAPK5(S93) Antibody

Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)

Catalog # AP3151a

Product Information

Application	WB, IHC-P, E
Primary Accession	Q8IW41
Other Accession	Q54992
Reactivity	Human, Mouse
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Calculated MW	54220

Additional Information

Gene ID	8550
Other Names	MAP kinase-activated protein kinase 5, MAPK-activated protein kinase 5, MAPKAP kinase 5, MAPKAP-K5, MAPKAPK-5, MK-5, MK5, p38-regulated/activated protein kinase, PRAK, MAPKAPK5, PRAK
Target/Specificity	This MAPKAPK5 Antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic phosphopeptide corresponding to amino acid residues surrounding S93 of human MAPKAPK5.
Dilution	WB~~1:1000 IHC-P~~1:100~500 E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.
Format	Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.
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	Phospho-MAPKAPK5(S93) Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

Name	MAPKAPK5
Synonyms	PRAK
Function	Tumor suppressor serine/threonine-protein kinase involved in mTORC1 signaling and post-transcriptional regulation. Phosphorylates FOXO3,

ERK3/MAPK6, ERK4/MAPK4, HSP27/HSPB1, p53/TP53 and RHEB. Acts as a tumor suppressor by mediating Ras-induced senescence and phosphorylating p53/TP53. Involved in post-transcriptional regulation of MYC by mediating phosphorylation of FOXO3: phosphorylation of FOXO3 leads to promote nuclear localization of FOXO3, enabling expression of miR-34b and miR-34c, 2 post-transcriptional regulators of MYC that bind to the 3'UTR of MYC transcript and prevent MYC translation. Acts as a negative regulator of mTORC1 signaling by mediating phosphorylation and inhibition of RHEB. Part of the atypical MAPK signaling via its interaction with ERK3/MAPK6 or ERK4/MAPK4: the precise role of the complex formed with ERK3/MAPK6 or ERK4/MAPK4 is still unclear, but the complex follows a complex set of phosphorylation events: upon interaction with atypical MAPK (ERK3/MAPK6 or ERK4/MAPK4), ERK3/MAPK6 (or ERK4/MAPK4) is phosphorylated and then mediates phosphorylation and activation of MAPKAPK5, which in turn phosphorylates ERK3/MAPK6 (or ERK4/MAPK4). Mediates phosphorylation of HSP27/HSPB1 in response to PKA/PRKACA stimulation, inducing F-actin rearrangement.

Cellular Location

Cytoplasm. Nucleus. Note=Translocates to the cytoplasm following phosphorylation and activation. Interaction with ERK3/MAPK6 or ERK4/MAPK4 and phosphorylation at Thr-182, activates the protein kinase activity, followed by translocation to the cytoplasm Phosphorylation by PKA/PRKACA at Ser-115 also induces nuclear export

Tissue Location

Expressed ubiquitously.

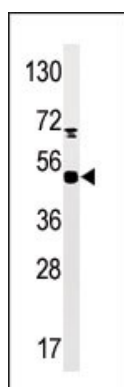
Background

The protein encoded by this gene is a member of the serine/threonine kinase family. In response to cellular stress and proinflammatory cytokines, this kinase is activated through its phosphorylation by MAP kinases including MAPK1/ERK, MAPK14/p38-alpha, and MAPK11/p38-beta. In vitro, this kinase phosphorylates heat shock protein HSP27 at its physiologically relevant sites.

References

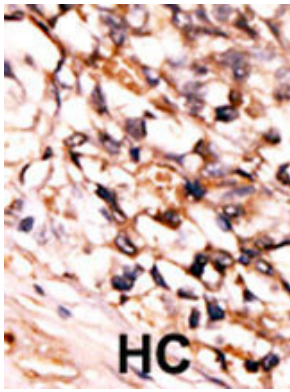
New, L., et al., EMBO J. 17(12):3372-3384 (1998).
 Ni, H., et al., Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun. 243(2):492-496 (1998).

Images



The anti-Phospho-MAPKAPK5-S93 Pab (Cat. #AP3151a) is used in Western blot to detect Phospho-MAPKAPK5-S93 in mouse heart tissue lysate. PAD4(arrow) was detected using the purified Pab.

Formalin-fixed and paraffin-embedded human cancer tissue reacted with the primary antibody, which was peroxidase-conjugated to the secondary antibody,



followed by DAB staining. This data demonstrates the use of this antibody for immunohistochemistry; clinical relevance has not been evaluated. BC = breast carcinoma; HC = hepatocarcinoma.

Citations

- [Abrogation of microcystin cytotoxicity by MAP kinase inhibitors and N-acetyl cysteine is confounded by OATPIB1 uptake activity inhibition.](#)

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