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Bi-Phospho-ERK1/2(T202/Y204) Antibody

Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP3607a

Product Information

Application	WB, DB, E
Primary Accession	P27361
Other Accession	P21708, Q63844, P40417
Reactivity	Human
Predicted	Drosophila, Mouse, Rat, Bovine, Canine, Rabbit, Chicken
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Clone Names	RB15981
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	This ERK1/2 Antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic phosphopeptide corresponding to amino acid residues surrounding T202/Y204 of human ERK1/2.
Dilution	WB~~1:1000 DB~~1:500 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	Bi-Phospho-ERK1/2(T202/Y204) 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. Phosphorylates GJA1 at 'Ser-279' and 'Ser-282' resulting in an increase in GJA1 ubiquitination and ultimately lysosomal degradation (By similarity).
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}

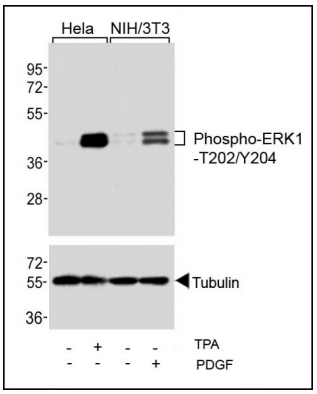
Background

MAPK3 is a member of the MAP kinase family. MAP kinases, also known as extracellular signal-regulated kinases (ERKs), act in a signaling cascade that regulates various cellular processes such as proliferation, differentiation, and cell cycle progression in response to a variety of extracellular signals. This kinase is activated by upstream kinases, resulting in its translocation to the nucleus where it phosphorylates nuclear targets.

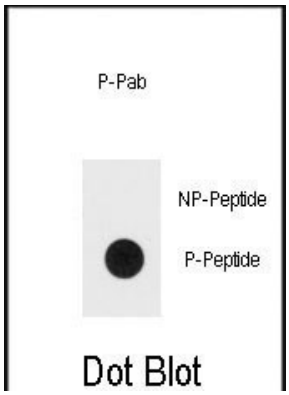
References

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Mukherjee, S., et al., Infect. Immun. 72(9):5274-5282 (2004).
Sebkova, L., et al., Infect. Immun. 72(9):5019-5026 (2004).
Huang, H.M., et al., Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun. 320(4):1247-1252 (2004).
Mizuno, S., et al., Am. J. Respir. Cell Mol. Biol. 31(2):184-192 (2004).

Images



Western blot analysis of extracts from Hela cells, untreated or treated with TPA (200nM), and NIH/3T3 cells, untreated or treated with PDGF (100ng/ml), using Phospho-ERK1-T202/Y204 Antibody (upper) or Tubulin (lower).



Dot blot analysis of Bi-phospho-ERK1/2-T202/Y204 Antibody (Cat.#AP3607a) on nitrocellulose membrane. 50ng of Bisphospho-peptide or Non Phosphorylated peptide per dot were adsorbed. Antibody working concentrations are 0.5ug per ml.

Citations

- Integrin α6/Akt/Erk signaling is essential for human breast cancer resistance to radiotherapy.

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