10320 Camino Santa Fe, Suite G
San Diego, CA 92121
Tel: 858.875.1900 Fax: 858.875.1999

JIP2 Rabbit pAb

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Catalog # AP55231

Product Information

Application	WB, IHC-P, IHC-F, IF, E
Primary Accession	Q13387
Predicted	Human, Mouse, Rat, Horse
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	87975
Physical State	Liquid
Immunogen	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human JIP2
Epitope Specificity	31-130/824
Isotype	IgG
Purity	affinity purified by Protein A
Buffer	0.01M TBS (pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.02% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
SUBCELLULAR LOCATION	Cytoplasm. Accumulates in cell surface projections.
SIMILARITY	Belongs to the JIP scaffold family. Contains 1 PID domain. Contains 1 SH3 domain.
Important Note	This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.
Background Descriptions	c-Jun NH2-terminal kinases (JNKs) are distant members of the MAP kinase family (1). JNK1 is activated by dual phosphorylation at a Thr-Pro-Tyr motif in response to ultraviolet (UV) light, and it functions to phosphorylate c-Jun at amino terminal serine regulatory sites, Ser-63 and Ser-73, resulting in transcriptional activation (2-5). Two additional JNK family members have been identified as JNK2 and JNK3 (3). JIP-1 (for JNK interacting protein-1) has been identified as a cytoplasmic inhibitor of JNK that retains JNK in the cytoplasm, thereby inhibiting JNK-regulated gene expression. Evidence suggests that JNK1 and JNK2 bind to JIP-1 with greater affinity than to ATF-2 and c-Jun, which are targets of the JNK signaling pathway. JIP-1 contains an amino terminal JNK binding domain and a carboxy terminal SH3 domain. ATF-2 and c-Jun also contain the JNK binding domain and are thought to compete with JIP-1 for JNK binding (6). Multiple splice variants if JIP-1, including JIP-1b, JIP-1c (also designated islet-brain 1 or IB-1), JIP-2a, JIP-2b and JIP-3, have been identified in brain (7).

Additional Information

Gene ID	23542
Other Names	C-Jun-amino-terminal kinase-interacting protein 2, JIP-2, JNK-interacting protein 2, Islet-brain-2, IB-2, JNK MAP kinase scaffold protein 2, Mitogen-activated protein kinase 8-interacting protein 2, MAPK8IP2, IB2, JIP2, PRKM8IPL

Target/Specificity	Expressed mainly in the brain and pancreas, including insulin-secreting cells. In the nervous system, more abundantly expressed in the cerebellum, pituitary gland, occipital lobe and the amygdala. Also expressed in fetal brain. Very low levels found in uterus, ovary, prostate, colon, testis, adrenal gland, thyroid gland and salivary gland.
Dilution	WB=1:500-2000,IHC-P=1:100-500,IHC-F=1:100-500,ICC/IF=1:100-500,IF=1:100-500,ELISA=1:5000-10000
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	MAPK8IP2
Synonyms	IB2, JIP2, PRKM8IPL
Function	The JNK-interacting protein (JIP) group of scaffold proteins selectively mediates JNK signaling by aggregating specific components of the MAPK cascade to form a functional JNK signaling module. JIP2 inhibits IL1 beta-induced apoptosis in insulin-secreting cells. May function as a regulator of vesicle transport, through interactions with the JNK-signaling components and motor proteins (By similarity).
Cellular Location	Cytoplasm. Note=Accumulates in cell surface projections
Tissue Location	Expressed mainly in the brain and pancreas, including insulin-secreting cells. In the nervous system, more abundantly expressed in the cerebellum, pituitary gland, occipital lobe and the amygdala. Also expressed in fetal brain. Very low levels found in uterus, ovary, prostate, colon, testis, adrenal gland, thyroid gland and salivary gland

Background

c-Jun NH2-terminal kinases (JNKs) are distant members of the MAP kinase family (1). JNK1 is activated by dual phosphorylation at a Thr-Pro-Tyr motif in response to ultraviolet (UV) light, and it functions to phosphorylate c-Jun at amino terminal serine regulatory sites, Ser-63 and Ser-73, resulting in transcriptional activation (2-5). Two additional JNK family members have been identified as JNK2 and JNK3 (3). JIP-1 (for JNK interacting protein-1) has been identified as a cytoplasmic inhibitor of JNK that retains JNK in the cytoplasm, thereby inhibiting JNK-regulated gene expression. Evidence suggests that JNK1 and JNK2 bind to JIP-1 with greater affinity than to ATF-2 and c-Jun, which are targets of the JNK signaling pathway. JIP-1 contains an amino terminal JNK binding domain and a carboxy terminal SH3 domain. ATF-2 and c-Jun also contain the JNK binding domain and are thought to compete with JIP-1 for JNK binding (6). Multiple splice variants if JIP-1, including JIP-1b, JIP-1c (also designated islet-brain 1 or IB-1), JIP-2a, JIP-2b and JIP-3, have been identified in brain (7).