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MAPKAPK2 Antibody (N-term)

Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP7229a

Product Information

Application	WB, IHC-P, E
Primary Accession	P49137
Reactivity	Human
Predicted	Mouse, Rat, Bovine, Canine, Rabbit
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Clone Names	RB3590
Calculated MW	45568
Antigen Region	28-58

Additional Information

Gene ID	9261
Other Names	MAP kinase-activated protein kinase 2, MAPK-activated protein kinase 2, MAPKAP kinase 2, MAPKAP-K2, MAPKAPK-2, MK-2, MK2, MAPKAPK2
Target/Specificity	This MAPKAPK2 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 28-58 amino acids from the N-terminal region of human MAPKAPK2.
Dilution	WB~~1:1000 IHC-P~~1:100~500 E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.
Format	Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.05% (V/V) Proclin 300. This antibody is prepared by Saturated Ammonium Sulfate (SAS) precipitation 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	MAPKAPK2 Antibody (N-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

Name	MAPKAPK2
Function	Stress-activated serine/threonine-protein kinase involved in cytokine production, endocytosis, reorganization of the cytoskeleton, cell migration, cell cycle control, chromatin remodeling, DNA damage response and

	transcriptional regulation. Following stress, it is phosphorylated and activated by MAP kinase p38-alpha/MAPK14, leading to phosphorylation of substrates. Phosphorylates serine in the peptide sequence, Hyd-X-R-X(2)-S, where Hyd is a large hydrophobic residue. Phosphorylates ALOX5, CDC25B, CDC25C, CEP131, ELAVL1, HNRNPA0, HSP27/HSPB1, KRT18, KRT20, LIMK1, LSP1, PABPC1, PARN, PDE4A, RCSD1, RPS6KA3, TAB3 and TTP/ZFP36. Phosphorylates HSF1; leading to the interaction with HSP90 proteins and inhibiting HSF1 homotrimerization, DNA-binding and transactivation activities (PubMed:16278218). Mediates phosphorylation of HSP27/HSPB1 in response to stress, leading to the dissociation of HSP27/HSPB1 from large small heat-shock protein (sHsps) oligomers and impairment of their chaperone activities and ability to protect against oxidative stress effectively. Involved in inflammatory response by regulating tumor necrosis factor (TNF) and IL6 production post-transcriptionally: acts by phosphorylating AU-rich elements (AREs)-binding proteins ELAVL1, HNRNPA0, PABPC1 and TTP/ZFP36, leading to the regulation of the stability and translation of TNF and IL6 mRNAs. Phosphorylation of TTP/ZFP36, a major post-transcriptional regulator of TNF, promotes its binding to 14-3-3 proteins and reduces its ARE mRNA affinity, leading to inhibition of dependent degradation of ARE-containing transcripts. Phosphorylates CEP131 in response to cellular stress induced by ultraviolet irradiation which promotes binding of CEP131 to 14-3-3 proteins and inhibits formation of novel centriolar satellites (PubMed:26616734). Also involved in late G2/M checkpoint following DNA damage through a process of post-transcriptional mRNA stabilization: following DNA damage, relocalizes from nucleus to cytoplasm and phosphorylates HNRNPA0 and PARN, leading to stabilization of GADD45A mRNA. Involved in toll-like receptor signaling pathway (TLR) in dendritic cells: required for acute TLR- induced macropinocytosis by phosphorylating and activating RPS6KA3.
Cellular Location	Cytoplasm. Nucleus. Note=Phosphorylation and subsequent activation releases the autoinhibitory helix, resulting in the export from the nucleus into the cytoplasm
Tissue Location	Expressed in all tissues examined.

Background

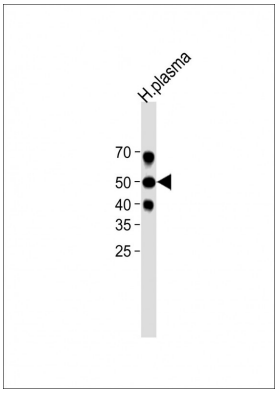
MAPKAPK2 a member of the Ser/Thr protein kinase family. This kinase is regulated through direct phosphorylation by p38 MAP kinase. In conjunction with p38 MAP kinase, this kinase is known to be involved in many cellular processes including stress and inflammatory responses, nuclear export, gene expression regulation and cell proliferation. Heat shock protein HSP27 was shown to be one of the substrates of this kinase in vivo.

References

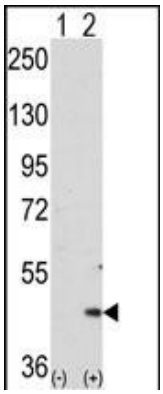
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Han, Q., et al., J. Biol. Chem. 277(50):48379-48385 (2002).
Werz, O., et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 97(10):5261-5266 (2000).
Kotlyarov, A., et al., Nat. Cell Biol. 1(2):94-97 (1999).
Craxton, A., et al., J. Immunol. 161(7):3225-3236 (1998).

Images

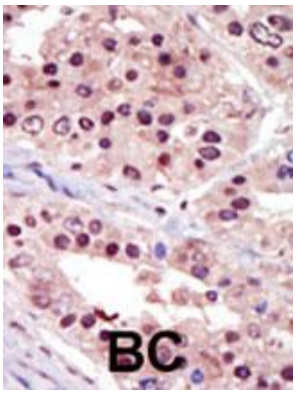
All lanes: Anti-MAPKAPK2 Antibody at 1:2000 dilution + human plasma lysate Lysates/proteins at 20 µg per lane. Secondary: Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase



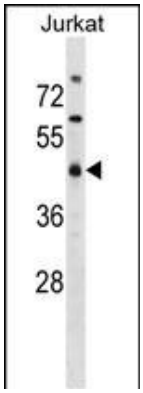
conjugated (ASP1615) at 1/15000 dilution. Observed band size: 50 KDa Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFDM/TBST.



Western blot analysis of MAPKAPK2 (arrow) using MAPKAPK2 Antibody (N-term) (Cat.#AP7229a). 293 cell lysates (2 ug/lane) either nontransfected (Lane 1) or transiently transfected with the MAPKAPK2 gene (Lane 2) (Origene Technologies).



Formalin-fixed and paraffin-embedded human cancer tissue reacted with the primary antibody, which was peroxidase-conjugated to the secondary antibody, followed by AEC staining. This data demonstrates the use of this antibody for immunohistochemistry; clinical relevance has not been evaluated. BC = breast carcinoma; HC = hepatocarcinoma.



MAPKAPK2 Antibody (F43) (Cat. #AP7229a) western blot analysis in Jurkat cell line lysates (35ug/lane).This demonstrates the MAPKAPK2 antibody detected the MAPKAPK2 protein (arrow).

Citations

- A novel LKB1 isoform enhances AMPK metabolic activity and displays oncogenic properties.

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.