

Anti-MAP3K20 Picoband Antibody
Catalog # ABO10125**Specification****Anti-MAP3K20 Picoband Antibody - Product Information**

Application	WB, E
Primary Accession	Q9NYL2
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Clonality	Polyclonal
Format	Lyophilized

Description

Rabbit IgG polyclonal antibody for MAP3K20 detection. Tested with WB, Direct ELISA in Human;Mouse;Rat.

Reconstitution

Add 0.2ml of distilled water will yield a concentration of 500ug/ml.

Anti-MAP3K20 Picoband Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 51776

Other Names

Mitogen-activated protein kinase kinase kinase MLT, 2.7.11.25, Human cervical cancer suppressor gene 4 protein, HCCS-4, Leucine zipper- and sterile alpha motif-containing kinase, MLK-like mitogen-activated protein triple kinase, Mixed lineage kinase-related kinase, MLK-related kinase, MRK, Sterile alpha motif- and leucine zipper-containing kinase AZK, ZAK, MLTK

Application Details

Western blot, 0.1-0.5 µg/ml
 Direct ELISA, 0.1-0.5 µg/ml

Subcellular Localization

Cytoplasm.

Tissue Specificity

Ubiquitously expressed. Isoform 2 is the predominant form in all tissues examined, except for liver, in which isoform 1 is more highly expressed.

Contents

Each vial contains 4mg Trehalose, 0.9mg NaCl, 0.2mg Na₂HPO₄, 0.05mg NaN₃.

Immunogen

E. coli-derived human MAP3K20 recombinant protein (Position: F276-E511).

Cross Reactivity

No cross reactivity with other proteins.

Storage

At -20°C; for one year. After r°Constitution,

at 4°C; for one month. It can also be aliquotted and stored frozen at -20°C; for a longer time. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

Anti-MAP3K20 Picoband Antibody - Protein Information

Name MAP3K20 ([HGNC:17797](#))

Function

Stress-activated component of a protein kinase signal transduction cascade that promotes programmed cell death in response to various stress, such as ribosomal stress, osmotic shock and ionizing radiation (PubMed:[10924358](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/10924358) target="_blank">10924358, PubMed:[11836244](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/11836244) target="_blank">11836244, PubMed:[12220515](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/12220515) target="_blank">12220515, PubMed:[14521931](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/14521931) target="_blank">14521931, PubMed:[15350844](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15350844) target="_blank">15350844, PubMed:[15737997](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15737997) target="_blank">15737997, PubMed:[18331592](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/18331592) target="_blank">18331592, PubMed:[20559024](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20559024) target="_blank">20559024, PubMed:[26999302](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/26999302) target="_blank">26999302, PubMed:[32289254](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/32289254) target="_blank">32289254, PubMed:[32610081](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/32610081) target="_blank">32610081, PubMed:[35857590](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/35857590) target="_blank">35857590). Acts by catalyzing phosphorylation of MAP kinase kinases, leading to activation of the JNK (MAPK8/JNK1, MAPK9/JNK2 and/or MAPK10/JNK3) and MAP kinase p38 (MAPK11, MAPK12, MAPK13 and/or MAPK14) pathways (PubMed:[11042189](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/11042189) target="_blank">11042189, PubMed:[11836244](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/11836244) target="_blank">11836244, PubMed:[12220515](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/12220515) target="_blank">12220515, PubMed:[14521931](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/14521931) target="_blank">14521931, PubMed:[15172994](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15172994) target="_blank">15172994, PubMed:[15737997](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15737997) target="_blank">15737997, PubMed:[32289254](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/32289254) target="_blank">32289254, PubMed:[32610081](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/32610081) target="_blank">32610081, PubMed:[35857590](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/35857590) target="_blank">35857590). Activates JNK through phosphorylation of MAP2K4/MKK4 and MAP2K7/MKK7, and MAP kinase p38 gamma (MAPK12) via phosphorylation of MAP2K3/MKK3 and MAP2K6/MKK6 (PubMed:[11836244](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/11836244) target="_blank">11836244, PubMed:[12220515](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/12220515) target="_blank">12220515). Involved in stress associated with adrenergic stimulation; contributes to cardiac decompensation during periods of acute cardiac stress (PubMed:[15350844](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15350844) target="_blank">15350844, PubMed:[21224381](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/21224381) target="_blank">21224381, PubMed:[27859413](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/27859413) target="_blank">27859413). May be involved in regulation of S and G2 cell cycle checkpoint by mediating phosphorylation of CHEK2 (PubMed:[15342622](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15342622) target="_blank">15342622).

Cellular Location

Cytoplasm. Nucleus. Note=Translocates to the nucleus upon ultraviolet B irradiation.

Tissue Location

Ubiquitously expressed. Isoform ZAKbeta is the predominant form in all tissues examined, except for liver, in which isoform ZAKalpha is more highly expressed

Anti-MAP3K20 Picoband Antibody - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

Anti-MAP3K20 Picoband Antibody - Images

Anti-MAP3K20 Picoband Antibody - Background

Sterile alpha motif and leucine zipper containing kinase AZK, also known as ZAK, is a human gene. This gene is a member of the MAPKKK family of signal transduction molecules and encodes a protein with an N-terminal kinase catalytic domain, followed by a leucine zipper motif and a sterile-alpha motif (SAM). This magnesium-binding protein forms homodimers and is located in the cytoplasm. The protein mediates gamma radiation signaling leading to cell cycle arrest and activity of this protein plays a role in cell cycle checkpoint regulation in cells. The protein also has pro-apoptotic activity. Alternate transcriptional splice variants, encoding different isoforms, have been characterized.