

**Anti-ERK1 (Thr-202/Tyr-204) [conserved], Phosphospecific Antibody**  
**Catalog # AN1784****Specification****Anti-ERK1 (Thr-202/Tyr-204) [conserved], Phosphospecific Antibody - Product Information**

|                   |                        |
|-------------------|------------------------|
| Application       | WB                     |
| Primary Accession | <a href="#">P28482</a> |
| Reactivity        | Bovine                 |
| Host              | Mouse                  |
| Clonality         | Mouse Monoclonal       |
| Isotype           | IgG1                   |
| Calculated MW     | 41390                  |

**Anti-ERK1 (Thr-202/Tyr-204) [conserved], Phosphospecific Antibody - Additional Information**

Gene ID 5594

**Other Names**

ERK, p42, p44, MAPK

**Target/Specificity**

Mitogen-activated protein kinases (MAPKs) are a widely conserved family of serine/threonine protein kinases involved in many cellular programs such as cell proliferation, differentiation, motility, and death. The ERK1/2 (p44/42) signaling pathway can be activated in response to a diverse range of extracellular stimuli including mitogens, growth factors, and cytokines. Upon stimulation, a sequential three-part protein kinase cascade is initiated, consisting of a MAP kinase kinase kinase (MAPKKK), a MAP kinase kinase (MAPKK), and a MAP kinase (MAPK). Multiple ERK1/2 MAPKKKs have been identified, including members of the Raf family as well as Mos and Tpl2/Cot. MEK1 and MEK2 are the primary MAPKKs in this pathway. MEK1 and MEK2 activate ERK1 and ERK2 through phosphorylation of activation loop residues Thr-202/Tyr-204 and Thr-185/Tyr-187, respectively. ERK1/2 are negatively regulated by a family of dual-specificity (Thr/Tyr) MAPK phosphatases. Several downstream targets of ERK1/2 have been identified, including p90RSK and the transcription factor Elk-1.

**Dilution**

WB~~1:1000

**Storage**

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

**Precautions**

Anti-ERK1 (Thr-202/Tyr-204) [conserved], Phosphospecific Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

**Shipping**

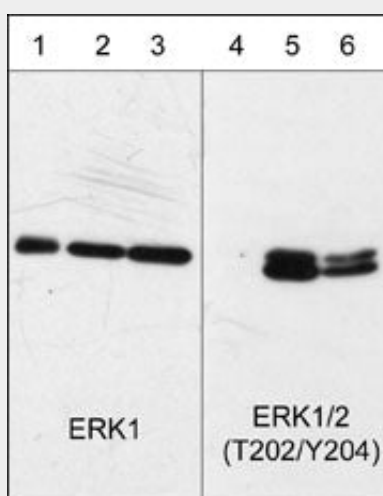
Blue Ice

## Anti-ERK1 (Thr-202/Tyr-204) [conserved], Phosphospecific Antibody - Protocols

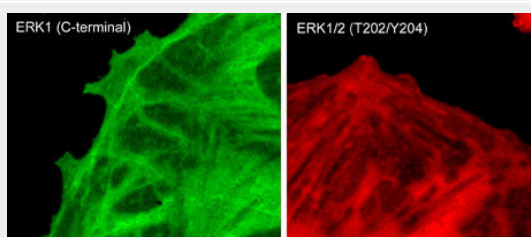
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

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

## Anti-ERK1 (Thr-202/Tyr-204) [conserved], Phosphospecific Antibody - Images



Western blot analysis of human A431 epithelial cells untreated (lanes 1 & 4) or treated with 100 nM calyculin A for 30 min. (lanes 2 & 5) or 100 ng/ml EGF for 60 min. (lanes 3 & 6). The blots were probed with anti-ERK1 (C-terminal region) (lanes 1, 2, & 3) or anti-ERK1/2 (Thr-202/Tyr-204) (lanes 4, 5, & 6).



Immunocytochemical labeling of phosphorylated ERK1 in paraformaldehyde-fixed and NP-40-permeabilized rat A7r5 cells treated with calyculin A. The fixed cells were labeled with mouse monoclonal antibodies to anti-ERK1 (EM2331) and anti-ERK1/2 (Thr-202/Tyr-204) (EM2061). The antibodies were detected using Goat anti-Mouse secondary antibodies conjugated to DyLight® 488 (left) and DyLight® 594 (right).

## Anti-ERK1 (Thr-202/Tyr-204) [conserved], Phosphospecific Antibody - Background

Mitogen-activated protein kinases (MAPKs) are a widely conserved family of serine/threonine protein kinases involved in many cellular programs such as cell proliferation, differentiation, motility, and death. The ERK1/2 (p44/42) signaling pathway can be activated in response to a diverse range of extracellular stimuli including mitogens, growth factors, and cytokines. Upon

stimulation, a sequential three-part protein kinase cascade is initiated, consisting of a MAP kinase kinase kinase (MAPKKK), a MAP kinase kinase (MAPKK), and a MAP kinase (MAPK). Multiple ERK1/2 MAPKKKs have been identified, including members of the Raf family as well as Mos and Tpl2/Cot. MEK1 and MEK2 are the primary MAPKKs in this pathway. MEK1 and MEK2 activate ERK1 and ERK2 through phosphorylation of activation loop residues Thr-202/Tyr-204 and Thr-185/Tyr-187, respectively. ERK1/2 are negatively regulated by a family of dual-specificity (Thr/Tyr) MAPK phosphatases. Several downstream targets of ERK1/2 have been identified, including p90RSK and the transcription factor Elk-1.