

Anti-ERK2 (central region) Antibody
Catalog # AN1785**Specification**

Anti-ERK2 (central region) Antibody - Product Information

| | |
|-------------------|--|
| Application | WB |
| Primary Accession | P49138 |
| Reactivity | Bovine, Chicken, Drosophila, C.Elegans |
| Host | Rabbit |
| Clonality | Rabbit Polyclonal |
| Isotype | IgG |
| Calculated MW | 44050 |

Anti-ERK2 (central region) Antibody - Additional Information

| | |
|---------------------|-------|
| Gene ID | 17164 |
| 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.

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-ERK2 (central region) Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Shipping

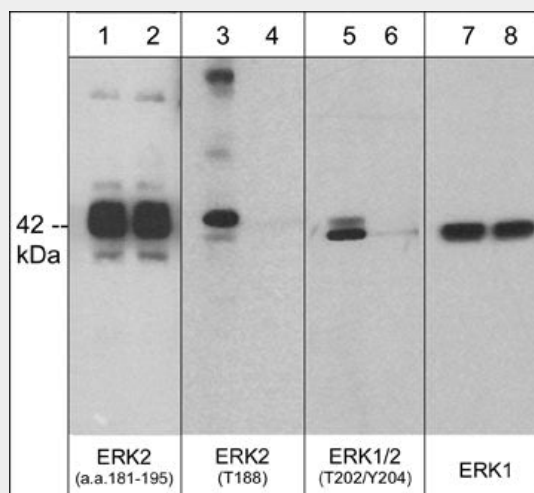
Blue Ice

Anti-ERK2 (central region) Antibody - Protocols

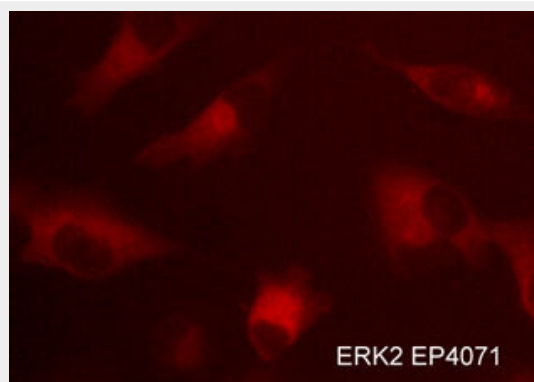
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

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

Anti-ERK2 (central region) Antibody - Images



Western blot analysis of human A431 epithelial cells treated with 100 nM calyculin A for 30 min. (lanes 1, 3, 5, & 7) then the blot was treated with lambda phosphatase (lanes 2, 4, 6, & 8). The blots were probed with polyclonal anti-ERK2 (a.a. 181-195) (lanes 1 & 2), anti-ERK2 (Thr-188) (lanes 3 & 4), anti-ERK1/2 (Thr-202/Tyr-204) (lanes 5 & 6), or monoclonal anti-ERK1 (C-terminal region) (lanes 7 & 8).



Immunocytochemical labeling of ERK2 in aldehyde-fixed and NP-40 permeabilized human NCI-H1915 lung carcinoma cells. The cells were labeled with rabbit polyclonal anti-ERK2 (EP4071) antibody. The antibody was detected using appropriate secondary antibody conjugated to DyLight® 594.

Anti-ERK2 (central region) 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.