

Anti-p38 α MAP Kinase (C-terminal) M138 Antibody
Catalog # AN1876**Specification****Anti-p38 α MAP Kinase (C-terminal) M138 Antibody - Product Information**

Application	WB
Primary Accession	P70618
Reactivity	Bovine
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Mouse Monoclonal
Isotype	IgG1
Calculated MW	41321

Anti-p38 α MAP Kinase (C-terminal) M138 Antibody - Additional Information**Other Names**

MAPK, p38, p38alpha, p38MAPK

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-p38 α MAP Kinase (C-terminal) M138 Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

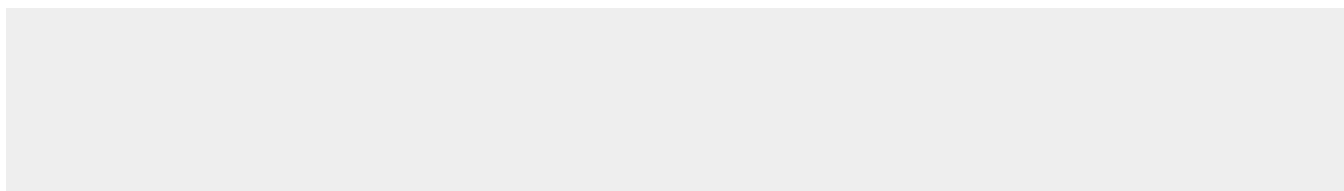
Shipping

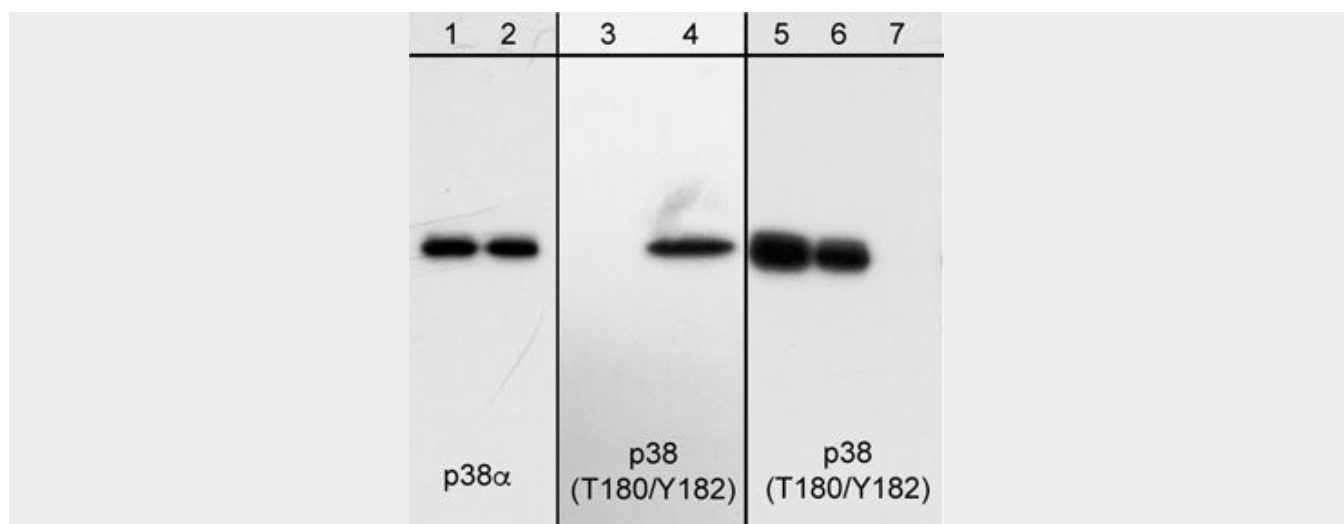
Blue Ice

Anti-p38 α MAP Kinase (C-terminal) M138 Antibody - Protocols

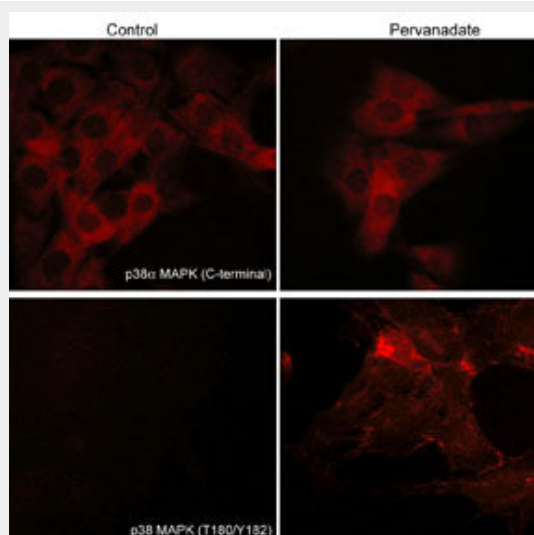
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

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

Anti-p38 α MAP Kinase (C-terminal) M138 Antibody - Images



Western blot analysis of A431 cells serum starved overnight (lanes 1 & 3) or treated with pervanadate (1 mM) for 30 minutes (lanes 2 & 4). The blot was probed with anti-p38 α (lanes 1 & 2) or anti-p38 (T180/Y182) (lanes 3-4). Lanes 5-7 shows a blot of A431 cells treated with pervanadate and probed with anti-p38 (T180/Y182) in the presence of no peptide (lane 5), phospho-ERK1 (T202/Y204) peptide (lane 6) or phospho-p38 (T180/Y182) peptide (lane 7).



Immunocytochemical labeling of activated p38 MAPK in pervanadate-treated mouse C2C12. The cells were labeled with mouse monoclonal p38 α MAPK and p38 MAPK (T180/Y182) antibodies, then the antibodies were detected using appropriate secondary antibodies conjugated to Cy3.

Anti-p38 α MAP Kinase (C-terminal) M138 Antibody - Background

p38 MAP kinase (MAPK), also called RK, CSBP, and SAPK2a, is the mammalian orthologue of the yeast HOG kinase. This family of kinases participates in signaling cascades that control cellular responses to cytokines and stress. Four isoforms of p38 MAPK (α , β , γ , δ) have been identified. Similar to the SAPK/JNK pathway, p38 MAPK is activated by a variety of cellular stresses including osmotic shock, inflammatory cytokines, lipopolysaccharides, UV light, and growth factors. MKK3 and SEK activate p38 MAPK by dual phosphorylation at Thr-180/Tyr-182. Activated p38 MAPK has been shown to phosphorylate and activate MAPKAP kinase 2 and to phosphorylate the transcription factors ATF-2, Max, and MEF2. T cells possess an alternative pathway for p38 activation where stimulation of the antigen receptor (TCR) induces phosphorylation of p38 on Tyr-323. This site is required for TCR-mediated phosphorylation of Thr-180 and catalytic activity. Thus, Tyr-323 may also have important roles in regulating p38 MAP kinase pathways.