

**ERK 8 (phospho Thr175/Y177) Polyclonal Antibody**  
**Catalog # AP67289****Specification****ERK 8 (phospho Thr175/Y177) Polyclonal Antibody - Product Information**

Application	WB, IHC-P
Primary Accession	<a href="#">Q8TD08</a>
Reactivity	Human, Mouse
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal

**ERK 8 (phospho Thr175/Y177) Polyclonal Antibody - Additional Information****Gene ID** 225689**Other Names**

MAPK15; ERK7; ERK8; Mitogen-activated protein kinase 15; MAP kinase 15; MAPK 15; Extracellular signal-regulated kinase 7; ERK-7; Extracellular signal-regulated kinase 8; ERK-8

**Dilution**

WB~~Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. Immunohistochemistry: 1/100 - 1/300. ELISA: 1/5000. Not yet tested in other applications.

IHC-P~~N/A

**Format**

Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide.

**Storage Conditions**

-20°C

**ERK 8 (phospho Thr175/Y177) Polyclonal Antibody - Protein Information****Name** MAPK15 ([HGNC:24667](#))**Function**

Atypical MAPK protein that regulates several process such as autophagy, ciliogenesis, protein trafficking/secretion and genome integrity, in a kinase activity-dependent manner (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20733054" target="\_blank">20733054</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/21847093" target="\_blank">21847093</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/22948227" target="\_blank">22948227</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/24618899" target="\_blank">24618899</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/29021280" target="\_blank">29021280</a>). Controls both, basal and starvation-induced autophagy through its interaction with GABARAP, MAP1LC3B and GABARAPL1 leading to autophagosome formation, SQSTM1 degradation and reduced MAP1LC3B inhibitory phosphorylation (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/22948227" target="\_blank">22948227</a>). Regulates primary cilium formation and the localization of ciliary proteins involved in cilium structure, transport, and signaling (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/29021280" target="\_blank">29021280</a>).

target="\_blank">29021280</a>). Prevents the relocation of the sugar-adding enzymes from the Golgi to the endoplasmic reticulum, thereby restricting the production of sugar-coated proteins (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/24618899" target="\_blank">24618899</a>). Upon amino-acid starvation, mediates transitional endoplasmic reticulum site disassembly and inhibition of secretion (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/21847093" target="\_blank">21847093</a>). Binds to chromatin leading to MAPK15 activation and interaction with PCNA, that which protects genomic integrity by inhibiting MDM2-mediated degradation of PCNA (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20733054" target="\_blank">20733054</a>). Regulates DA transporter (DAT) activity and protein expression via activation of RhoA (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/28842414" target="\_blank">28842414</a>). In response to H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> treatment phosphorylates ELAVL1, thus preventing it from binding to the PDCD4 3'UTR and rendering the PDCD4 mRNA accessible to miR-21 and leading to its degradation and loss of protein expression (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/26595526" target="\_blank">26595526</a>). Also functions in a kinase activity-independent manner as a negative regulator of growth (By similarity). Phosphorylates in vitro FOS and MBP (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/11875070" target="\_blank">11875070</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16484222" target="\_blank">16484222</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19166846" target="\_blank">19166846</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20638370" target="\_blank">20638370</a>). During oocyte maturation, plays a key role in the microtubule organization and meiotic cell cycle progression in oocytes, fertilized eggs, and early embryos (By similarity). Interacts with ESRRA promoting its re-localization from the nucleus to the cytoplasm and then prevents its transcriptional activity (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/21190936" target="\_blank">21190936</a>).

#### Cellular Location

Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, cilium basal body. Cell junction, tight junction. Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, microtubule organizing center, centrosome, centriole Cytoplasmic vesicle, autophagosome. Golgi apparatus. Nucleus. Cytoplasm. Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, spindle {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q80Y86}. Note=Co-localizes to the cytoplasm only in presence of ESRRA (PubMed:21190936) Translocates to the nucleus upon activation (PubMed:20638370). At prometaphase I, metaphase I (MI), anaphase I, telophase I, and metaphase II (MII) stages, is stably detected at the spindle (By similarity). {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q80Y86, ECO:0000269|PubMed:20638370, ECO:0000269|PubMed:21190936}

#### Tissue Location

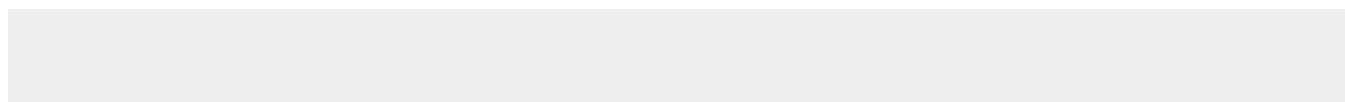
Widely expressed with a maximal expression in lung and kidney.

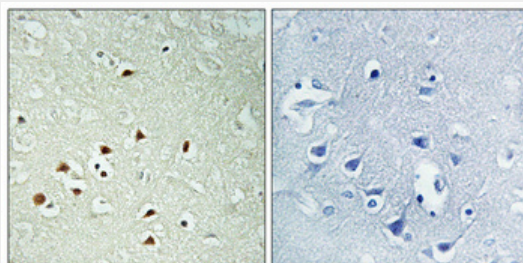
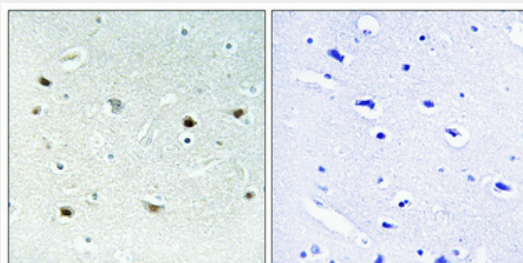
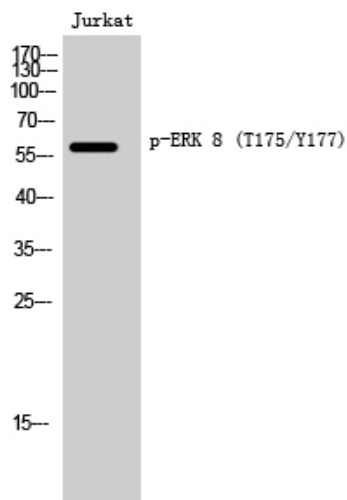
### ERK 8 (phospho Thr175/Y177) Polyclonal Antibody - Protocols

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](#)

### ERK 8 (phospho Thr175/Y177) Polyclonal Antibody - Images





### ERK 8 (phospho Thr175/Y177) Polyclonal Antibody - Background

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H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> treatment phosphorylates ELAVL1, thus preventing it from binding to the PDCD4 3'UTR and rendering the PDCD4 mRNA accessible to miR-21 and leading to its degradation and loss of protein expression (PubMed:26595526). Also functions in a kinase activity-independent manner as a negative regulator of growth (By similarity). Phosphorylates in vitro FOS and MBP (PubMed:11875070, PubMed:16484222, PubMed:20638370, PubMed:19166846). During oocyte maturation, plays a key role in the microtubule organization and meiotic cell cycle progression in oocytes, fertilized eggs, and early embryos (By similarity). Interacts with ESRRA promoting its re-localization from the nucleus to the cytoplasm and then prevents its transcriptional activity (PubMed:21190936).