

JIP-1 (phospho Thr103) Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog # AP67487**Specification**

JIP-1 (phospho Thr103) Polyclonal Antibody - Product Information

Application	WB, IHC-P, IF
Primary Accession	Q9UQF2
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal

JIP-1 (phospho Thr103) Polyclonal Antibody - Additional Information**Gene ID** 9479**Other Names**

MAPK8IP1; IB1; JIP1; PRKM8IP; C-Jun-amino-terminal kinase-interacting protein 1; JIP-1; JNK-interacting protein 1; Islet-brain 1; IB-1; JNK MAP kinase scaffold protein 1; Mitogen-activated protein kinase 8-interacting protein 1

Dilution

WB~~Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. Immunohistochemistry: 1/100 - 1/300. Immunofluorescence: 1/200 - 1/1000. ELISA: 1/5000. Not yet tested in other applications.
IHC-P~~N/A
IF~~1:50~200

Format

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

Storage Conditions

-20°C

JIP-1 (phospho Thr103) Polyclonal Antibody - Protein Information**Name** MAPK8IP1**Synonyms** IB1, JIP1, PRKM8IP**Function**

The JNK-interacting protein (JIP) group of scaffold proteins selectively mediates JNK signaling by aggregating specific components of the MAPK cascade to form a functional JNK signaling module. Required for JNK activation in response to excitotoxic stress. Cytoplasmic MAPK8IP1 causes inhibition of JNK-regulated activity by retaining JNK in the cytoplasm and inhibiting JNK phosphorylation of c-Jun. May also participate in ApoER2-specific reelin signaling. Directly, or indirectly, regulates GLUT2 gene expression and beta-cell function. Appears to have a role in cell signaling in mature and developing nerve terminals. May function as a regulator of vesicle transport, through interactions with the JNK-signaling components and motor proteins. Functions as an anti-apoptotic protein and whose level seems to influence the beta-cell death or survival

response. Acts as a scaffold protein that coordinates with SH3RF1 in organizing different components of the JNK pathway, including RAC1 or RAC2, MAP3K11/MLK3 or MAP3K7/TAK1, MAP2K7/MKK7, MAPK8/JNK1 and/or MAPK9/JNK2 into a functional multiprotein complex to ensure the effective activation of the JNK signaling pathway. Regulates the activation of MAPK8/JNK1 and differentiation of CD8(+) T-cells.

Cellular Location

Cytoplasm. Cytoplasm, perinuclear region. Nucleus. Endoplasmic reticulum membrane. Mitochondrion membrane. Note=Accumulates in cell surface projections. Under certain stress conditions, translocates to the perinuclear region of neurons. In insulin-secreting cells, detected in both the cytoplasm and nucleus (By similarity).

Tissue Location

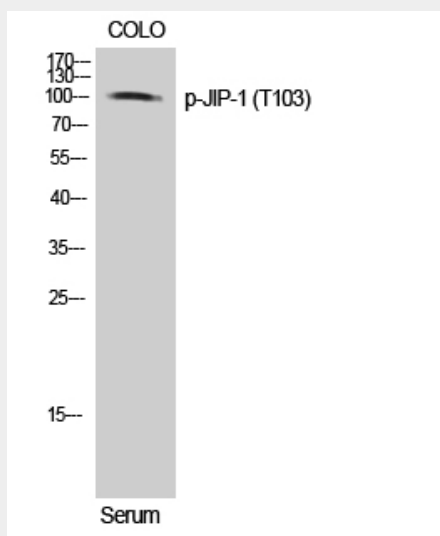
Highly expressed in brain. Expressed in neurons, localizing to neurite tips in differentiating cells. Also expressed in the pancreas, testis and prostate. Low levels in heart, ovary and small intestine. Decreased levels in pancreatic beta cells sensitize cells to IL-1-beta-induced apoptosis

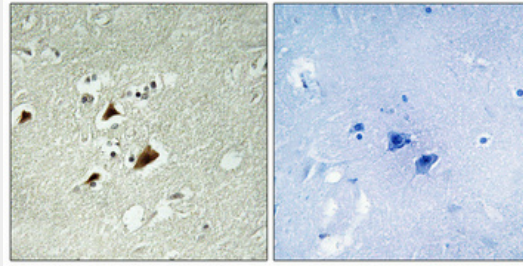
JIP-1 (phospho Thr103) Polyclonal Antibody - Protocols

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](#)

JIP-1 (phospho Thr103) Polyclonal Antibody - Images





JIP-1 (phospho Thr103) Polyclonal Antibody - Background

The JNK-interacting protein (JIP) group of scaffold proteins selectively mediates JNK signaling by aggregating specific components of the MAPK cascade to form a functional JNK signaling module. Required for JNK activation in response to excitotoxic stress. Cytoplasmic MAPK8IP1 causes inhibition of JNK-regulated activity by retaining JNK in the cytoplasm and inhibiting JNK phosphorylation of c-Jun. May also participate in ApoER2-specific reelin signaling. Directly, or indirectly, regulates GLUT2 gene expression and beta-cell function. Appears to have a role in cell signaling in mature and developing nerve terminals. May function as a regulator of vesicle transport, through interactions with the JNK-signaling components and motor proteins. Functions as an anti-apoptotic protein and whose level seems to influence the beta-cell death or survival response. Acts as a scaffold protein that coordinates with SH3RF1 in organizing different components of the JNK pathway, including RAC1 or RAC2, MAP3K11/MLK3 or MAP3K7/TAK1, MAP2K7/MKK7, MAPK8/JNK1 and/or MAPK9/JNK2 into a functional multiprotein complex to ensure the effective activation of the JNK signaling pathway. Regulates the activation of MAPK8/JNK1 and differentiation of CD8(+) T-cells.