

JNK3 Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog # AP70626

### Specification

## JNK3 Polyclonal Antibody - Product Information

Application Primary Accession Reactivity Host Clonality WB, IHC-P, IF <u>P53779</u> Human, Mouse, Rat Rabbit Polyclonal

## JNK3 Polyclonal Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 5602

**Other Names** MAPK10; JNK3; JNK3A; PRKM10; SAPK1B; Mitogen-activated protein kinase 10; MAP kinase 10; MAPK 10; MAP kinase p49 3F12; Stress-activated protein kinase 1b; SAPK1b; Stress-activated protein kinase JNK3; c-Jun N-terminal kinase 3

Dilution WB~~Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. Immunohistochemistry: 1/100 - 1/300. Immunofluorescence: 1/200 - 1/1000. ELISA: 1/20000. 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

## JNK3 Polyclonal Antibody - Protein Information

Name MAPK10

Synonyms JNK3, JNK3A, PRKM10, SAPK1B

### Function

Serine/threonine-protein kinase involved in various processes such as neuronal proliferation, differentiation, migration and programmed cell death. Extracellular stimuli such as pro-inflammatory cytokines or physical stress stimulate the stress-activated protein kinase/c-Jun N-terminal kinase (SAP/JNK) signaling pathway. In this cascade, two dual specificity kinases MAP2K4/MKK4 and MAP2K7/MKK7 phosphorylate and activate MAPK10/JNK3. In turn, MAPK10/JNK3 phosphorylates a number of transcription factors, primarily components of AP-1 such as JUN and ATF2 and thus regulates AP-1 transcriptional activity. Plays regulatory roles in the signaling pathways during neuronal apoptosis. Phosphorylates the neuronal microtubule regulator STMN2. Acts in the regulation of the amyloid-beta precursor protein/APP signaling during neuronal



differentiation by phosphorylating APP. Also participates in neurite growth in spiral ganglion neurons. Phosphorylates the CLOCK-BMAL1 heterodimer and plays a role in the photic regulation of the circadian clock (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/22441692" target="\_blank">22441692</a>). Phosphorylates JUND and this phosphorylation is inhibited in the presence of MEN1 (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/22327296" target="\_blank">22327296</a>).

#### **Cellular Location**

Cytoplasm. Membrane; Lipid-anchor. Nucleus Mitochondrion. Note=Palmitoylation regulates MAPK10 trafficking to cytoskeleton. Recruited to the mitochondria in the presence of SARM1 (By similarity).

#### **Tissue Location**

Specific to a subset of neurons in the nervous system. Present in the hippocampus and areas, cerebellum, striatum, brain stem, and weakly in the spinal cord. Very weak expression in testis and kidney

## **JNK3 Polyclonal Antibody - Protocols**

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

- <u>Western Blot</u>
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- <u>Immunohistochemistry</u>
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- <u>Cell Culture</u>

# JNK3 Polyclonal Antibody - Images







# JNK3 Polyclonal Antibody - Background

Serine/threonine-protein kinase involved in various processes such as neuronal proliferation, differentiation, migration and programmed cell death. Extracellular stimuli such as proinflammatory cytokines or physical stress stimulate the stress- activated protein kinase/c-Jun N-terminal kinase (SAP/JNK) signaling pathway. In this cascade, two dual specificity kinases MAP2K4/MKK4 and MAP2K7/MKK7 phosphorylate and activate MAPK10/JNK3. In turn, MAPK10/JNK3 phosphorylates a number of transcription factors, primarily components of AP-1 such as JUN and ATF2 and thus regulates AP-1 transcriptional activity. Plays regulatory roles in the signaling pathways during neuronal apoptosis. Phosphorylates the neuronal microtubule regulator STMN2. Acts in the regulation of the amyloid-beta precursor protein/APP signaling during neuronal differentiation by phosphorylating APP. Participates also in neurite growth in spiral ganglion neurons. Phosphorylates the CLOCK-ARNTL/BMAL1 heterodimer and plays a role in the photic regulation of the circadian clock (PubMed:22441692).