

## **SEK1 Polyclonal Antibody**

Catalog # AP72414

# **Specification**

## **SEK1 Polyclonal Antibody - Product Information**

**Application Primary Accession** Reactivity Host Clonality

WB, IHC-P, IF P45985 Human, Mouse, Rat Rabbit **Polyclonal** 

## **SEK1 Polyclonal Antibody - Additional Information**

### **Gene ID 6416**

### **Other Names**

MAP2K4; JNKK1; MEK4; MKK4; PRKMK4; SEK1; SERK1; SKK1; Dual specificity mitogen-activated protein kinase kinase 4; MAP kinase kinase 4; MAPKK 4; JNK-activating kinase 1; MAPK/ERK kinase 4; MEK 4; SAPK/ERK kinase 1; SEK1; Stress-activated pro

#### **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

### **SEK1 Polyclonal Antibody - Protein Information**

### Name MAP2K4

Synonyms JNKK1, MEK4, MKK4, PRKMK4, SEK1, SERK1,

### **Function**

Dual specificity protein kinase which acts as an essential component of the MAP kinase signal transduction pathway. Essential component of the stress-activated protein kinase/c-lun N-terminal kinase (SAP/INK) signaling pathway. With MAP2K7/MKK7, is the one of the only known kinase to directly activate the stress-activated protein kinase/c-Jun N-terminal kinases MAPK8/JNK1, MAPK9/JNK2 and MAPK10/JNK3. MAP2K4/MKK4 and MAP2K7/MKK7 both activate the JNKs by phosphorylation, but they differ in their preference for the phosphorylation site in the Thr-Pro-Tyr motif. MAP2K4 shows preference for phosphorylation of the Tyr residue and MAP2K7/MKK7 for the Thr residue. The phosphorylation of the Thr residue by MAP2K7/MKK7 seems to be the prerequisite for JNK activation at least in response to pro-inflammatory cytokines, while other stimuli activate





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both MAP2K4/MKK4 and MAP2K7/MKK7 which synergistically phosphorylate JNKs. MAP2K4 is required for maintaining peripheral lymphoid homeostasis. The MKK/JNK signaling pathway is also involved in mitochondrial death signaling pathway, including the release cytochrome c, leading to apoptosis. Whereas MAP2K7/MKK7 exclusively activates JNKs, MAP2K4/MKK4 additionally activates the p38 MAPKs MAPK11, MAPK12, MAPK13 and MAPK14.

**Cellular Location** Cytoplasm. Nucleus.

## **Tissue Location**

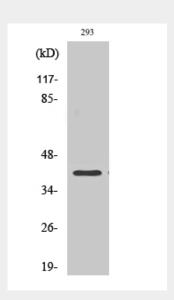
Abundant expression is seen in the skeletal muscle. It is also widely expressed in other tissues

# **SEK1 Polyclonal Antibody - Protocols**

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

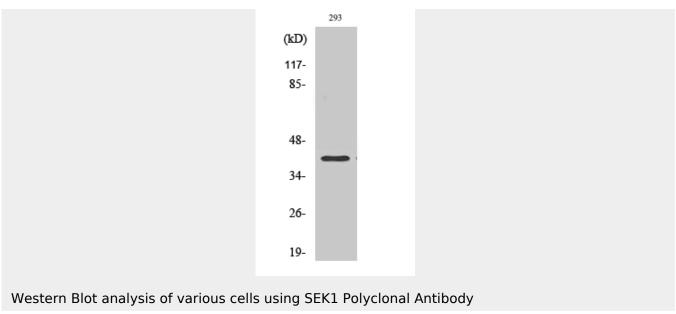
- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

# SEK1 Polyclonal Antibody - Images



Western Blot analysis of various cells using SEK1 Polyclonal Antibody





# **SEK1 Polyclonal Antibody - Background**

Dual specificity protein kinase which acts as an essential component of the MAP kinase signal transduction pathway. Essential component of the stress-activated protein kinase/c-Jun N-terminal kinase (SAP/JNK) signaling pathway. With MAP2K7/MKK7, is the one of the only known kinase to directly activate the stress-activated protein kinase/c-Jun N-terminal kinases MAPK8/JNK1, MAPK9/JNK2 and MAPK10/JNK3. MAP2K4/MKK4 and MAP2K7/MKK7 both activate the JNKs by phosphorylation, but they differ in their preference for the phosphorylation site in the Thr-Pro-Tyr motif. MAP2K4 shows preference for phosphorylation of the Tyr residue and MAP2K7/MKK7 for the Thr residue. The phosphorylation of the Thr residue by MAP2K7/MKK7 seems to be the prerequisite for JNK activation at least in response to proinflammatory cytokines, while other stimuli activate both MAP2K4/MKK4 and MAP2K7/MKK7 which synergistically phosphorylate JNKs. MAP2K4 is required for maintaining peripheral lymphoid homeostasis. The MKK/JNK signaling pathway is also involved in mitochondrial death signaling pathway, including the release cytochrome c, leading to apoptosis. Whereas MAP2K7/MKK7 exclusively activates JNKs, MAP2K4/MKK4 additionally activates the p38 MAPKS MAPK11, MAPK12, MAPK13 and MAPK14.