

ERK4 Antibody (C-term)
Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP7503a**Specification**

ERK4 Antibody (C-term) - Product Information

Application	IHC-P, WB,E
Primary Accession	P31152
Reactivity	Human, Mouse
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Calculated MW	65922
Antigen Region	527-557

ERK4 Antibody (C-term) - Additional Information**Gene ID** 5596**Other Names**

Mitogen-activated protein kinase 4, MAP kinase 4, MAPK 4, Extracellular signal-regulated kinase 4, ERK-4, MAP kinase isoform p63, p63-MAPK, MAPK4, ERK4, PRKM4

Target/Specificity

This ERK4 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 527-557 amino acids from the C-terminal region of human ERK4.

Dilution

IHC-P~~1:10~50

WB~~1:1000

E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.

Format

Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is prepared by Saturated Ammonium Sulfate (SAS) precipitation followed by dialysis against PBS.

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions

ERK4 Antibody (C-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

ERK4 Antibody (C-term) - Protein Information**Name** MAPK4

Synonyms ERK4, PRKM4

Function Atypical MAPK protein. Phosphorylates microtubule-associated protein 2 (MAP2) and MAPKAPK5. The precise role of the complex formed with MAPKAPK5 is still unclear, but the complex follows a complex set of phosphorylation events: upon interaction with atypical MAPKAPK5, ERK4/MAPK4 is phosphorylated at Ser-186 and then mediates phosphorylation and activation of MAPKAPK5, which in turn phosphorylates ERK4/MAPK4. May promote entry in the cell cycle (By similarity).

Cellular Location

Cytoplasm. Nucleus. Note=Translocates to the cytoplasm following interaction with MAPKAPK5

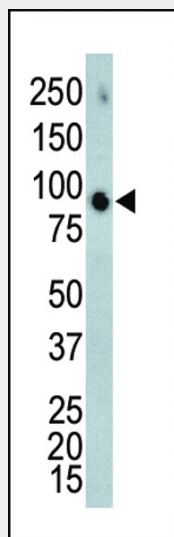
Tissue Location

High expression in heart and brain.

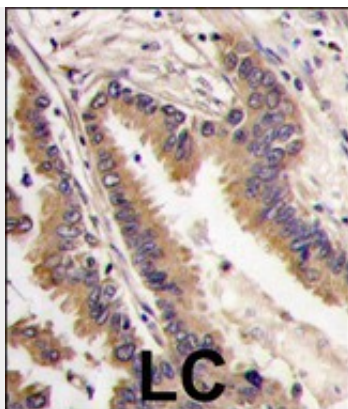
ERK4 Antibody (C-term) - Protocols

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](#)

ERK4 Antibody (C-term) - Images

Western blot analysis of anti-ERK4 Pab (Cat. #AP7503a) in mouse brain tissue lysate. ERK4 (arrow) was detected using purified Pab. Secondary HRP-anti-rabbit was used for signal visualization with chemiluminescence.



Formalin-fixed and paraffin-embedded human lung carcinoma tissue reacted with ERK4 antibody (C-term), which was peroxidase-conjugated to the secondary antibody, followed by DAB staining. This data demonstrates the use of this antibody for immunohistochemistry; clinical relevance has not been evaluated.

ERK4 Antibody (C-term) - Background

Protein kinases are enzymes that transfer a phosphate group from a phosphate donor, generally the γ phosphate of ATP, onto an acceptor amino acid in a substrate protein. By this basic mechanism, protein kinases mediate most of the signal transduction in eukaryotic cells, regulating cellular metabolism, transcription, cell cycle progression, cytoskeletal rearrangement and cell movement, apoptosis, and differentiation. With more than 500 gene products, the protein kinase family is one of the largest families of proteins in eukaryotes. The family has been classified in 8 major groups based on sequence comparison of their tyrosine (PTK) or serine/threonine (STK) kinase catalytic domains. The CMGC group consists of 60 kinases including the cyclin-dependent kinase (CDK) and close relatives family, the MAP kinase (ERK) family, the glycogen synthase kinase 3 (GSK3) family, and the Cdc2-like kinase (CLK) family.

ERK4 Antibody (C-term) - References

- Robinson, M.J., et al., Curr. Opin. Cell Biol. 9(2):180-186 (1997).
- Davis, R.J., Mol. Reprod. Dev. 42(4):459-467 (1995).
- Seeger, R., et al., FASEB J. 9(9):726-735 (1995).
- Li, L., et al., Oncogene 9(2):647-649 (1994).
- Zhu, A.X., et al., Mol. Cell. Biol. 14(12):8202-8211 (1994).