

### MAP3K13 (LZK) Antibody (C-term)

Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab) Catalog # AP8008a

### **Specification**

### MAP3K13 (LZK) Antibody (C-term) - Product Information

**Application** IHC-P,E **Primary Accession** 043283 Other Accession A7MBB4 Reactivity Human Predicted **Bovine** Host **Rabbit** Clonality **Polyclonal** Isotype Rabbit IgG Antigen Region 340-369

### MAP3K13 (LZK) Antibody (C-term) - Additional Information

#### **Gene ID 9175**

#### **Other Names**

Mitogen-activated protein kinase kinase kinase 13, Leucine zipper-bearing kinase, Mixed lineage kinase, MLK, MAP3K13 (<a

href="http://www.genenames.org/cgi-bin/gene\_symbol\_report?hgnc\_id=6852" target=" blank">HGNC:6852</a>)

### Target/Specificity

This MAP3K13 (LZK) antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 340~369 amino acids from the C-terminal region of human LZK.

### **Dilution**

IHC-P~~1:50~100

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**

MAP3K13 (LZK) Antibody (C-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

#### MAP3K13 (LZK) Antibody (C-term) - Protein Information



### Name MAP3K13 (<u>HGNC:6852</u>)

**Function** Activates the JUN N-terminal pathway through activation of the MAP kinase kinase MAP2K7. Acts synergistically with PRDX3 to regulate the activation of NF-kappa-B in the cytosol. This activation is kinase-dependent and involves activating the IKK complex, the IKBKB- containing complex that phosphorylates inhibitors of NF-kappa-B.

#### **Cellular Location**

Cytoplasm. Membrane; Peripheral membrane protein

#### **Tissue Location**

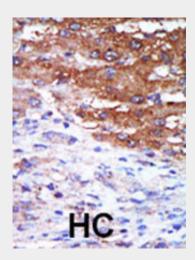
Expressed in the adult brain, liver, placenta and pancreas, with expression strongest in the pancreas

### MAP3K13 (LZK) 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
- <u>Immunoprecipitation</u>
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

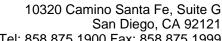
# MAP3K13 (LZK) Antibody (C-term) - Images



Formalin-fixed and paraffin-embedded human cancer tissue reacted with the primary antibody, which was peroxidase-conjugated to the secondary antibody, followed by AEC staining. This data demonstrates the use of this antibody for immunohistochemistry; clinical relevance has not been evaluated. BC = breast carcinoma; HC = hepatocarcinoma.

# MAP3K13 (LZK) Antibody (C-term) - Background

Protein kinases are enzymes that transfer a phosphate group from a phosphate donor, generally the g 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





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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 tyrosine-like kinase (TLK) group consists of 40 tyrosine and serine-threonine kinases such as MLK (mixed-lineage kinase), LISK (LIMK/TESK), IRAK (interleukin-1 receptor-associated kinase), Raf, RIPK (receptor-interacting protein kinase), and STRK (activin and TGF-beta receptors) families.

# MAP3K13 (LZK) Antibody (C-term) - References

Saiga, T. et al. Mol Cell Biol. 2009 July; 29(13): 3529?543. Blume-Jensen P, et al. Nature 2001. 411: 355. Cantrell D, J. Cell Sci. 2001. 114: 1439. Jhiang S Oncogene 2000. 19: 5590. Manning G, et al. Science 2002. 298: 1912. Moller, D, et al. Am. J. Physiol. 1994. 266: C351-C359. Robertson, S. et al. Trends Genet. 2000. 16: 368. Robinson D, et al. Oncogene 2000. 19: 5548. Vanhaesebroeck, B, et al. Biochem. J. 2000. 346: 561.