

## MLK4 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide

Synthetic peptide  
Catalog # BP8006a

### Specification

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#### MLK4 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Product Information

Primary Accession [Q5TCX8](#)

#### MLK4 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Additional Information

Gene ID 84451

#### Other Names

Mitogen-activated protein kinase kinase kinase MLK4, Mixed lineage kinase 4, MLK4  
{ECO:0000303|Ref1}

#### Target/Specificity

The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody [AP8006a](/product/products/AP8006a) was selected from the N-term region of human MLK4. A 10 to 100 fold molar excess to antibody is recommended. Precise conditions should be optimized for a particular assay.

#### Format

Peptides are lyophilized in a solid powder format. Peptides can be reconstituted in solution using the appropriate buffer as needed.

#### Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C.

#### Precautions

This product is for research use only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

#### MLK4 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Protein Information

Name MAP3K21 ([HGNC:29798](#))

#### Function

Negative regulator of TLR4 signaling. Does not activate JNK1/MAPK8 pathway, p38/MAPK14, nor ERK2/MAPK1 pathways.

#### MLK4 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Protocols

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

#### MLK4 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Images

### **MLK4 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Background**

Mixed-lineage kinases (MLKs) function as mitogen-activated protein kinase kinase kinases (MAP3Ks), activating the p38 and JNK signaling cascades. Systematic mutational analyses of tyrosine kinases reveal that a minimum of 30% of colorectal cancer contain at least one mutation in the tyrosine kinases; sampling of colorectal cancer cells suggest an important role of MLK4 in this process.

### **MLK4 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - References**

Gregory,S.G., Nature 441 (7091), 315-321 (2006)