

MAP3K13 (LZK) Blocking Peptide (C-term) (S869)

Synthetic peptide

Catalog # BP8008d

Specification

MAP3K13 (LZK) Blocking Peptide (C-term) (S869) - Product Information

Primary Accession

[O43283](#)**MAP3K13 (LZK) Blocking Peptide (C-term) (S869) - Additional Information**

Gene ID 9175

Other Names

Mitogen-activated protein kinase kinase kinase 13, Leucine zipper-bearing kinase, Mixed lineage kinase, MLK, MAP3K13 (http://www.genenames.org/cgi-bin/gene_symbol_report?hgnc_id=6852)
HGNC:6852

Target/Specificity

The synthetic peptide sequence is selected from aa 869-884 of HUMAN MAP3K13 (http://www.genenames.org/cgi-bin/gene_symbol_report?hgnc_id=6852)
HGNC:6852

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.

MAP3K13 (LZK) Blocking Peptide (C-term) (S869) - Protein InformationName MAP3K13 ([HGNC:6852](#))**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) Blocking Peptide (C-term) (S869) - Protocols

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

MAP3K13 (LZK) Blocking Peptide (C-term) (S869) - Images

MAP3K13 (LZK) Blocking Peptide (C-term) (S869) - 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 tyrosine-like kinase (TLK) group consists of 40 tyrosine and serine-threonine kinases such as MLK (mixed-lineage kinase), LSK (LIMK/TESK), IRAK (interleukin-1 receptor-associated kinase), Raf, RIPK (receptor-interacting protein kinase), and STRK (activin and TGF-beta receptors) families.

MAP3K13 (LZK) Blocking Peptide (C-term) (S869) - References

Saiga, T. et al. Mol Cell Biol. 2009 July; 29(13): 3529-3543. Blume-Jensen P, et al. Nature 2001. 411: 355. Cantrell D, J. Cell Sci. 2001. 114: 1439. Jhian 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.