



# MK04 Monoclonal Antibody

|                           |   |
|---------------------------|---|
| <b>Catalog No</b>         | YP-mAb-04968  |
| <b>Isotype</b>            | IgG   |
| <b>Reactivity</b>         | Human;Mouse   |
| <b>Applications</b>       | WB  |
| <b>Gene Name</b>          | MAPK4 ERK4 PRKM4  |
| <b>Protein Name</b>       | Mitogen-activated protein kinase 4 (MAP kinase 4) (MAPK 4) (EC 2.7.11.24) (Extracellular signal-regulated kinase 4) (ERK-4) (MAP kinase isoform p63) (p63-MAPK)   |
| <b>Immunogen</b>          | Synthesized peptide derived from human protein . at AA range: 410-490   |
| <b>Specificity</b>        | MK04 Monoclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of protein.  |
| <b>Formulation</b>        | Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, and 0.02% sodium azide.  |
| <b>Source</b>             | Monoclonal, Mouse,IgG   |
| <b>Purification</b>       | The antibody was affinity-purified from mouse antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.  |
| <b>Dilution</b>           | WB 1:500-1:2000   |
| <b>Concentration</b>      | 1 mg/ml   |
| <b>Purity</b>             | ≥90%  |
| <b>Storage Stability</b>  | -20°C/1 year  |
| <b>Synonyms</b>           |   |
| <b>Observed Band</b>      | 64kD  |
| <b>Cell Pathway</b>       | Cytoplasm . Nucleus . Translocates to the cytoplasm following interaction with MAPKAPK5. .  |
| <b>Tissue Specificity</b> | High expression in heart and brain.   |
| <b>Function</b>           | catalytic activity:ATP + a protein = ADP + a phosphoprotein.,cofactor:Magnesium.,function:Phosphorylates microtubule-associated protein 2 (MAP2). May promote entry in the cell cycle.,similarity:Belongs to the protein kinase superfamily.,similarity:Belongs to the protein kinase superfamily. CMGC Ser/Thr protein kinase family. MAP kinase subfamily.,similarity:Contains 1 protein kinase domain.,tissue specificity:High expression in heart and brain., |
| <b>Background</b>         | Mitogen-activated protein kinase 4 is a member of the mitogen-activated protein kinase family. Tyrosine kinase growth factor receptors activate mitogen-activated protein kinases which then translocate into the nucleus and phosphorylate nuclear targets. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants. [provided by RefSeq, May 2014],  |

**matters needing attention**

Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!

**Usage suggestions**

This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.

**Products Images**