



p38 Monoclonal Antibody

Catalog No	YP-mAb-14885
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human;Mouse;Rat
Applications	WB
Gene Name	MAPK14
Immunogen	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human p38 MAPK. AA range:147-196
Specificity	p38 Monoclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of p38 protein.
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source	Monoclonal, mouse,IgG
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from mouse antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Dilution	Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000.
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	-20°C/1 year
Synonyms	RK;p38;CSBP;EXIP;Mxi2;CSBP1;CSBP2;CSPB1;PRKM14;PRKM15;SAPK2A;p38ALPHA;p38 MAPK;MAPK14;Mitogen-activated protein kinase 14;MAP kinase 14;MAPK 14;Cytokine suppressive anti-inflammatory drug-binding protein;CSAID-binding protein;MAP kinase MXI2;MAX-interacting protein
Observed Band	38kD
Calculated Molecular Weight	38kD
Cell Pathway	Cytoplasm . Nucleus .
Tissue Specificity	Brain, heart, placenta, pancreas and skeletal muscle. Expressed to a lesser extent in lung, liver and kidney.
Function	catalytic activity:ATP + a protein = ADP + a phosphoprotein., cofactor:Magnesium.,domain:The TXY motif contains the threonine and tyrosine residues whose phosphorylation activates the MAP kinases.,enzyme regulation:Activated by threonine and tyrosine phosphorylation by either of two dual specificity kinases, MAP2K3 or MAP2K6, and potentially also MAP2K4. Inhibited by dual specificity phosphatases, such as DUSP1. Specifically inhibited by the binding of pyridinyl-imidazole compounds, which are cytokine-suppressive anti-inflammatory drugs (CSAID). Isoform Mxi2 is 100-fold less

sensitive to these agents than the other isoforms and is not inhibited by DUSP1. Isoform Ekip is not activated by MAP2K6.,function:Responds to activation by environmental stress, pro-inflammatory cytokines and lipopolysaccharide (LPS) by phosphorylating a number of transcription factors, such as ELK1 and ATF2 and seve

Background

The protein encoded by this gene is a member of the MAP kinase family. MAP kinases act as an integration point for multiple biochemical signals, and are involved in a wide variety of cellular processes such as proliferation, differentiation, transcription regulation and development. This kinase is activated by various environmental stresses and proinflammatory cytokines. The activation requires its phosphorylation by MAP kinase kinases (MKKs), or its autophosphorylation triggered by the interaction of MAP3K7IP1/TAB1 protein with this kinase. The substrates of this kinase include transcription regulator ATF2, MEF2C, and MAX, cell cycle regulator CDC25B, and tumor suppressor p53, which suggest the roles of this kinase in stress related transcription and cell cycle regulation, as well as in genotoxic stress response. Four alternatively spliced transcript variants of this gene encoding d

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.



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