

ERK 1/2 (phospho Tyr204) rabbit pAb**Cat#: orb764184 (Manual)**

For research use only. Not intended for diagnostic use.

Product Name	ERK 1/2 (phospho Tyr204) rabbit pAb
Host species	Rabbit
Applications	WB;IHC;IF;ELISA
Species Cross-Reactivity	Human;Mouse;Rat
Recommended dilutions	Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. Immunohistochemistry: 1/100 - 1/300. Immunofluorescence: 1/200 - 1/1000. ELISA: 1/10000. Not yet tested in other applications.
Immunogen	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human p44/42 MAP Kinase around the phosphorylation site of Tyr204. AA range:170-219
Specificity	Phospho-ERK 1/2 (Y204) Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of ERK 1/2 protein only when phosphorylated at Y204.
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide..
Storage	Store at -20°C. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
Protein Name	Mitogen-activated protein kinase 3
Gene Name	MAPK1/MAPK3
Cellular localization	Cytoplasm . Nucleus. Membrane, caveola . Cell junction, focal adhesion . Autophosphorylation at Thr-207 promotes nuclear localization (PubMed:19060905). PEA15-binding redirects the biological outcome of MAPK3 kinase-signaling by sequestering MAPK3 into the cytoplasm (By similarity). .
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.

Clonality	Polyclonal
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Observed band	44+42kD
Human Gene ID	5595/5594
Human Swiss-Prot Number	P27361/P28482
Alternative Names	MAPK3; ERK1; PRKM3; Mitogen-activated protein kinase 3; MAP kinase 3; MAPK 3; ERT2; Extracellular signal-regulated kinase 1; ERK-1; Insulin-stimulated MAP2 kinase; MAP kinase isoform p44; p44-MAPK; Microtubule-associated protein 2 kinase; p
Background	<p>The protein encoded by this gene is a member of the MAP kinase family. MAP kinases, also known as extracellular signal-regulated kinases (ERKs), act in a signaling cascade that regulates various cellular processes such as proliferation, differentiation, and cell cycle progression in response to a variety of extracellular signals. This kinase is activated by upstream kinases, resulting in its translocation to the nucleus where it phosphorylates nuclear targets. Alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding different protein isoforms have been described. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008],</p>