

Product Datasheet

p38 Antibody: PerCP (orb151883)

Description

comprises a family of ubiquitous praline-directed, protein-serine/threonine kinases which signal transduction pathways that control intracellular events including acute responses to hormones and major developmental changes in organisms. This super family consists of stress activated protein kinases (SAPKs); extracellular signal-regulated kinases (ERKs); and p38 kinases, each of which forms a separate pathway. The kinase members that populate each pathway are sequentially activated by phosphorylation. Upon activation, p38 MAPK/SAPK2alpha translocates into the nucleus where it phosphorylates one or more nuclear substrates, effecting transcriptional changes and other cellular processes involved in cell growth, division, differentiation, inflammation, and death. Specifically p38 always acts as a pro-apoptotic factor with its activation leading to the release of cytochrome c from mitochondria and cleavage of caspase 3 and its downstream effector, PARP. p38 MAPK is activated by a variety of chemical stress inducers including hydrogen peroxide, heavy metals, anisomycin, sodium salicylate, LPS, and biological stress signals such as tumor necrosis factor, interleukin-1, ionizing and UV irradiation, hyperosmotic stress and chemotherapeutic drugs. As a result, p38 alpha has been widely validated as a target for inflammatory disease including rheumatoid arthritis, COPD and psoriasis and has also been implicated in cancer, CNS and diabetes..

Rabbit polyclonal to p38 (PerCP). The MAPK (mitogen activated protein kinase)

Species/Host Rabbit

Reactivity Bovine, Canine, Gallus, Guinea pig, Hamster, Human, Monkey, Mouse, Porcine,

Rabbit, Rat, Sheep

Conjugation PerCP

Tested Applications ELISA, ICC, IF, IHC, WB

Immunogen A 20 residue synthetic peptide based on the human p38 with the cysteine

residue added and coupled to KLH

Target p38

Preservatives 95.64mM Phosphate, 2.48mM MES and 2mM EDTA





Concentration 1 mg/ml

Storage Conjugated antibodies should be stored according to the product label

Note For research use only

Application notes A 1:1000 dilution of SPC-172 was sufficient for detection of p38 in 20 μg of HeLa

cell lysate by ECL immunoblot analysis.

Clonality Polyclonal

MW 43kDa

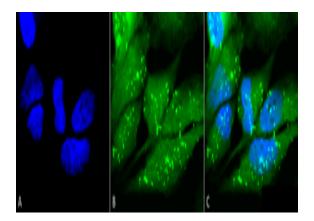
Uniprot ID Q16539

NCBI NP_001306.1

Entrez 1432

Dilution Range WB (1:1000), ICC/IF (1:100), IP (1:250)

Expiration Date 12 months from date of receipt.



Immunocytochemistry/Immunofluorescence analysis using Rabbit Anti-p38 Polyclonal Antibody. Tissue: Cervical cancer cell line (HeLa). Species: Human. Fixation: 2% Formaldehyde for 20 min at RT. Primary Antibody: Rabbit Anti-p38 Polyclonal Antibody at 1:100 for 12 hours at 4°C. Secondary Antibody: FITC Goat Anti-Rabbit (green) at 1:200 for 2 hours at RT. Counterstain: DAPI (blue) nuclear stain at 1:40000 for 2 hours at

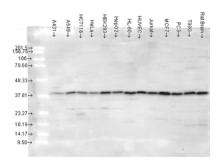
RT. Localization: Mitochondrion. Cytoplasm. Nucleus.

Magnification: 100x. (A) DAPI (blue) nuclear stain. (B) Anti-p38

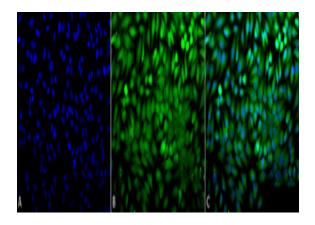
Antibody. (C) Composite.







Western blot analysis of Human cancer cell lines showing detection of p38 protein using Rabbit Anti-p38 Polyclonal Antibody. Load: 15 µgprotein. Block: 1.5% BSA for 30 minutes at RT. Primary Antibody: Rabbit Anti-p38 Polyclonal Antibody at 1:4000 for 2 hours at RT. Secondary Antibody: Donkey Anti-Rabbit IgG: HRP for 1 hour at RT.



Immunocytochemistry/Immunofluorescence analysis using Rabbit Anti-p38 Polyclonal Antibody. Tissue: Cervical cancer cell line (HeLa). Species: Human. Fixation: 2% Formaldehyde for 20 min at RT. Primary Antibody: Rabbit Anti-p38 Polyclonal Antibody at 1:100 for 12 hours at 4°C. Secondary Antibody: FITC Goat Anti-Rabbit (green) at 1:200 for 2 hours at RT. Counterstain: DAPI (blue) nuclear stain at 1:40000 for 2 hours at RT. Localization: Mitochondrion. Cytoplasm. Nucleus. Magnification: 20x. (A) DAPI (blue) nuclear stain. (B) Anti-p38 Antibody. (C) Composite.