

Product Datasheet

JNK2 Antibody

Catalog No: CY5623

Reactivity: Human Mouse Rat

Isotype: Rabbit IgG

Applications: WB IHC ICC IP FC



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Information

UniProt ID: P45984

All Names: MAPK9; JNK-55; JNK2; JNK2A; JNK2B; JNK2BETA; PRKM9; SAPK; p54a; p54aSAPK;

Form: Liquid

Storage instructions: Store at +4° C short term. Store at -20° C long term. Avoid freeze / thaw cycle.

Storage buffer: pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol.

Purity: Affinity-chromatography

Immunogen: A synthesized peptide

Molecular Wt.: 54 kDa

Application

WB: 1:500~1:2000

IHC: 1:50~1:200

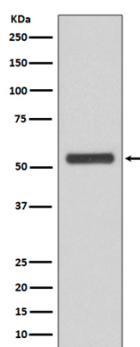
ICC: 1:50~1:200

IP: 1:50

FC:1:30

Background

The stress-activated protein kinase/Jun-amino-terminal kinase SAPK/JNK is potently and preferentially activated by a variety of environmental stresses including UV and gamma radiation, ceramides, inflammatory cytokines, and in some instances, by growth factors and GPCR agonists. As with the other MAPKs, the core signaling unit is composed of a MAPKKK, typically MEKK1-MEKK4, or by one of the mixed lineage kinases (MLKs), which phosphorylate and activate MKK4/7. Upon activation, MKKs phosphorylate and activate the SAPK/JNK kinase. Stress signals are delivered to this cascade by small GTPases of the Rho family (Rac, Rho, cdc42). Both Rac1 and cdc42 mediate the stimulation of MEKKs and MLKs. Alternatively, MKK4/7 can be activated in a GTPase-independent mechanism via stimulation of a germinal center kinase (GCK) family member. There are three SAPK/JNK genes each of which undergoes alternative splicing resulting in numerous isoforms (3). SAPK/JNK, when active as a dimer, can translocate to the nucleus and regulate transcription through its effects on c-Jun, ATF-2, and other transcription factors.



Western blot analysis of JNK2 expression in HeLa cell lysate.

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