

Datasheet for ABIN3136826
JNK Protein (AA 1-384) (Strep Tag)



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Overview

Quantity:	1 mg
Target:	JNK (MAPK8)
Protein Characteristics:	AA 1-384
Origin:	Mouse
Source:	Cell-free protein synthesis (CFPS)
Protein Type:	Recombinant
Purification tag / Conjugate:	This JNK protein is labelled with Strep Tag.
Application:	ELISA, Western Blotting (WB), SDS-PAGE (SDS)

Product Details

Brand:	AliCE®
Sequence:	<p>MSRSKRDNNF YSVEIGDSTF TVLKRYQNLK PIGSGAQGIV CAAYDAILER NVAIKKLSRP FQNQTHAKRA YRELVLMKCV NHKNIIGLLN VFTPQKSLEE FQDVYIVMEL MDANLCQVIQ MELDHERMSY LLYQMLCGIK HLHSAGIIHR DLKPSNIVVK SDCTLKILDF GLARTAGTSF MMTPYVVTRY YRAPEVILGM GYKENVDLWS VGCIMGEMVC HKILFPGRDY IDQWNKVIEQ LGTPCPEFMK KLQPTVRTYV ENRPKYAGYS FEKLFPDVLV PADSEHNKLIK ASQARDLLSK MLVIDASKRI SVDEALQHPY INVWYDPSEA EAPPPKIPDK QLDEREHTIE EWKELIYKEV MDLEERTKNG VIRGQPSPLA QVQQ</p> <p>Sequence without tag. The proposed Strep-Tag is based on experience s with the expression system, a different complexity of the protein could make another tag necessary. In case you have a special request, please contact us.</p>
Characteristics:	Key Benefits:

Product Details

- Made in Germany - from design to production - by highly experienced protein experts.
- Protein expressed with ALiCE® and purified in one-step affinity chromatography
- These proteins are normally active (enzymatically functional) as our customers have reported (not tested by us and not guaranteed).
- State-of-the-art algorithm used for plasmid design (Gene synthesis).

This protein is a **made-to-order protein** and will be made for the first time for your order. Our experts in the lab try to ensure that you receive soluble protein.

The big advantage of ordering our **made-to-order proteins** in comparison to ordering custom made proteins from other companies is that there is no financial obligation in case the protein cannot be expressed or purified.

Expression System:

- ALiCE®, our Almost Living Cell-Free Expression System is based on a lysate obtained from *Nicotiana tabacum* c.v.. This contains all the protein expression machinery needed to produce even the most difficult-to-express proteins, including those that require post-translational modifications.
- During lysate production, the cell wall and other cellular components that are not required for protein production are removed, leaving only the protein production machinery and the mitochondria to drive the reaction. During our lysate completion steps, the additional components needed for protein production (amino acids, cofactors, etc.) are added to produce something that functions like a cell, but without the constraints of a living system - all that's needed is the DNA that codes for the desired protein!

Concentration:

- The concentration of our recombinant proteins is measured using the absorbance at 280nm.
- The protein's absorbance will be measured against its specific reference buffer.
- We use the Expasy's ProtParam tool to determine the absorption coefficient of each protein.

Purification:	One-step Strep-tag purification of proteins expressed in Almost Living Cell-Free Expression System (ALiCE®).
Purity:	> 70-80 % as determined by SDS PAGE, Western Blot and analytical SEC (HPLC).
Grade:	custom-made

Target Details

Target:	JNK (MAPK8)
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Target Details

Alternative Name: Mapk8 ([MAPK8 Products](#))

Background: Mitogen-activated protein kinase 8 (MAP kinase 8) (MAPK 8) (EC 2.7.11.24) (Stress-activated protein kinase JNK1) (c-Jun N-terminal kinase 1),FUNCTION: Serine/threonine-protein kinase involved in various processes such as cell proliferation, differentiation, migration, transformation and programmed cell death (PubMed:9393873, PubMed:28943315). Extracellular stimuli such as pro-inflammatory cytokines or physical stress stimulate the stress-activated protein kinase/c-Jun N-terminal kinase (SAP/JNK) signaling pathway. In this cascade, two dual specificity kinases MAP2K4/MKK4 and MAP2K7/MKK7 phosphorylate and activate MAPK8/JNK1. In turn, MAPK8/JNK1 phosphorylates a number of transcription factors, primarily components of AP-1 such as JUN, JDP2 and ATF2 and thus regulates AP-1 transcriptional activity (PubMed:11602244). Phosphorylates the replication licensing factor CDT1, inhibiting the interaction between CDT1 and the histone H4 acetylase HBO1 to replication origins. Loss of this interaction abrogates the acetylation required for replication initiation. Promotes stressed cell apoptosis by phosphorylating key regulatory factors including p53/TP53 and Yes-associates protein YAP1. In T-cells, MAPK8 and MAPK9 are required for polarized differentiation of T-helper cells into Th1 cells (PubMed:10811224). Contributes to the survival of erythroid cells by phosphorylating the antagonist of cell death BAD upon EPO stimulation (By similarity). Mediates starvation-induced BCL2 phosphorylation, BCL2 dissociation from BECN1, and thus activation of autophagy (PubMed:36812915). Phosphorylates STMN2 and hence regulates microtubule dynamics, controlling neurite elongation in cortical neurons (PubMed:21297631). In the developing brain, through its cytoplasmic activity on STMN2, negatively regulates the rate of exit from multipolar stage and of radial migration from the ventricular zone (PubMed:21297631). Phosphorylates several other substrates including heat shock factor protein 4 (HSF4), the deacetylase SIRT1, ELK1, or the E3 ligase ITCH. Phosphorylates the CLOCK-BMAL1 heterodimer and plays a role in the regulation of the circadian clock (PubMed:22441692). Phosphorylates the heat shock transcription factor HSF1, suppressing HSF1-induced transcriptional activity (By similarity). Phosphorylates POU5F1, which results in the inhibition of POU5F1's transcriptional activity and enhances its proteasomal degradation (PubMed:29153991). Phosphorylates JUND and this phosphorylation is inhibited in the presence of MEN1 (By similarity). In neurons, phosphorylates SYT4 which captures neuronal dense core vesicles at synapses (By similarity). Phosphorylates EIF4ENIF1/4-ET in response to oxidative stress, promoting P-body assembly (By similarity). Phosphorylates SIRT6 in response to oxidative stress, stimulating its mono-ADP-ribosyltransferase activity (By similarity). Phosphorylates NLRP3, promoting assembly of the NLRP3 inflammasome (PubMed:28943315). {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P45983,

Target Details

ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P49185, ECO:0000269|PubMed:10811224,
ECO:0000269|PubMed:11602244, ECO:0000269|PubMed:19966288,
ECO:0000269|PubMed:21297631, ECO:0000269|PubMed:22441692,
ECO:0000269|PubMed:28943315, ECO:0000269|PubMed:29153991,
ECO:0000269|PubMed:36812915, ECO:0000269|PubMed:9393873}.

Molecular Weight: 44.2 kDa

UniProt: [Q91Y86](#)

Pathways: [MAPK Signaling](#), [WNT Signaling](#), [TLR Signaling](#), [Fc-epsilon Receptor Signaling Pathway](#),
[Neurotrophin Signaling Pathway](#), [Activation of Innate immune Response](#), [Hepatitis C](#), [Toll-Like Receptors Cascades](#), [Signaling of Hepatocyte Growth Factor Receptor](#), [S100 Proteins](#)

Application Details

Application Notes: In addition to the applications listed above we expect the protein to work for functional studies as well. As the protein has not been tested for functional studies yet we cannot offer a guarantee though.

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Restrictions: For Research Use only

Handling

Format: Liquid

Buffer: The buffer composition is at the discretion of the manufacturer.
Standard Storage Buffer: PBS pH 7.4, 10 % Glycerol **Might differ depending on protein.**

Handling Advice: Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Handling

Storage:	-80 °C
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Storage Comment:	Store at -80°C.
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Expiry Date:	12 months
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