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anti-MAPK12 antibody (Internal Region)



Image



Go to Product page

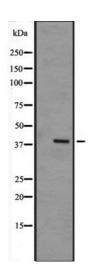
Overview	
Quantity:	100 μL
Target:	MAPK12
Binding Specificity:	Internal Region
Reactivity:	Human, Mouse, Rat
Host:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Conjugate:	This MAPK12 antibody is un-conjugated
Application:	Western Blotting (WB), ELISA, Immunofluorescence (IF), Immunocytochemistry (ICC)
Product Details	
Immunogen:	A synthesized peptide derived from human MAPK12, corresponding to a region within the
	internal amino acids.
Isotype:	IgG
Specificity:	MAPK12 Antibody detects endogenous levels of total MAPK12.
Predicted Reactivity:	Pig,Bovine,Horse,Sheep,Rabbit,Dog,Xenopus
Purification:	The antiserum was purified by peptide affinity chromatography using SulfoLink TM Coupling
	Resin (Thermo Fisher Scientific).
Target Details	
Target:	MAPK12

Alternative Name:	MAPK12 (MAPK12 Products)
Background:	Description: Serine/threonine kinase which acts as an essential component of the MAP kinase
	signal transduction pathway. MAPK12 is one of the four p38 MAPKs which play an important
	role in the cascades of cellular responses evoked by extracellular stimuli such as
	proinflammatory cytokines or physical stress leading to direct activation of transcription factors
	such as ELK1 and ATF2. Accordingly, p38 MAPKs phosphorylate a broad range of proteins and
	it has been estimated that they may have approximately 200 to 300 substrates each. Some of
	the targets are downstream kinases such as MAPKAPK2, which are activated through
	phosphorylation and further phosphorylate additional targets. Plays a role in myoblast
	differentiation and also in the down-regulation of cyclin D1 in response to hypoxia in adrenal
	cells suggesting MAPK12 may inhibit cell proliferation while promoting differentiation.
	Phosphorylates DLG1. Following osmotic shock, MAPK12 in the cell nucleus increases its
	association with nuclear DLG1, thereby causing dissociation of DLG1-SFPQ complexes. This
	function is independent of its catalytic activity and could affect mRNA processing and/or gene
	transcription to aid cell adaptation to osmolarity changes in the environment. Regulates UV-
	induced checkpoint signaling and repair of UV-induced DNA damage and G2 arrest after
	gamma-radiation exposure. MAPK12 is involved in the regulation of SLC2A1 expression and
	basal glucose uptake in L6 myotubes, and negatively regulates SLC2A4 expression and
	contraction-mediated glucose uptake in adult skeletal muscle. C-Jun (JUN) phosphorylation is
	stimulated by MAPK14 and inhibited by MAPK12, leading to a distinct AP-1 regulation. MAPK12
	is required for the normal kinetochore localization of PLK1, prevents chromosomal instability
	and supports mitotic cell viability. MAPK12-signaling is also positively regulating the expansion
	of transient amplifying myogenic precursor cells during muscle growth and regeneration.
	Gene: MAPK12
Molecular Weight:	?42 kDa
Gene ID:	6300
UniProt:	P53778
Pathways:	MAPK Signaling, Neurotrophin Signaling Pathway, Regulation of Muscle Cell Differentiation,
	Hepatitis C, BCR Signaling, S100 Proteins
Application Details	
Application Notes:	WB 1:500-1:2000, IF/ICC 1:100-1:500, ELISA(peptide) 1:20000-1:40000
Restrictions:	For Research Use only

Handling

Format:	Liquid
Concentration:	1 mg/mL
Buffer:	Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline, pH 7.4, 150 mM NaCl, 0.02 % sodium azide and 50 % glycerol.
Preservative:	Sodium azide
Precaution of Use:	This product contains Sodium azide: a POISONOUS AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE which should be handled by trained staff only.
Storage:	-20 °C
Expiry Date:	12 months

Images



Western Blotting

Image 1. Western blot analysis of MAPK12 expression in mouse muscle tissue lysate, The lane on the left is treated with the antigen-specific peptide.