Datasheet for ABIN967454

# anti-JNK1/2 antibody

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## Overview

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|---|---|
| Quantity: | 0.1 mg |
| Target: | JNK1/2 |
| Reactivity: | Human |
| Host: | Mouse |
| Clonality: | Monoclonal |
| Conjugate: | This JNK1/2 antibody is un-conjugated |
| Application: | Western Blotting (WB), Immunoprecipitation (IP) |

## Product Details

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|---|---|
| Brand: | BD Pharmingen™ |
| Immunogen: | Human JNK1 Fusion Protein |
| Clone: | G151-666 |
| Isotype: | IgG2a |
| Characteristics: | 1. Since applications vary, each investigator should titrate the reagent to obtain optimal results.<br>2. Please refer to us for technical protocols.<br>3. Caution: Sodium azide yields highly toxic hydrazoic acid under acidic conditions. Dilute azide compounds in running water before discarding to avoid accumulation of potentially explosive deposits in plumbing. |
| Purification: | The monoclonal antibody was purified from tissue culture supernatant or ascites by affinity chromatography. |

## Target Details

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|---|---|
| Target: | JNK1/2 |
| Alternative Name: | JNK1/JNK2 (JNK1/2 Products) |
| Background: | C-Jun NH2-terminal kinase (JNK) binds to the c-Jun terminal transactivation domain and phosphorylates it on Ser-63 and Ser-73. Phosphorylation enhances the transcriptional activity of c-Jun. The Ser-Pro-acidic sequence targeted by JNK kinase activity establishes it as a prolinedirected kinase related to the MAP kinases and cyclin/dependent kinases. JNK may act as a tumor promoter in response to UV-irradiation since its activity is potently stimulated by radiation. This has relevance to observations that c-Jun transcriptional activity is upregulated by UV irradiation. In addition to UV irradiation, JNK is also activated by some other forms of cellular stress, including heatshock. Both the JNK1 (46 kDa) and JNK2 (54 kDa) isozymes appear equally capable of binding to the c-Jun terminal transactivation domain following induction by UV irradiation or heatshock. G151-666 recognizes both the JNK1 and JNK2 isozymes of JNK1. A bacterially expressed fusion protein of human JNK1 was used as immunogen. |
| Molecular Weight: | 46 kDa (JNK1), 54 kDa (JNK2) |

## Application Details

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| Application Notes: | G151-666 immunoprecipitates inactive JNK1 and JNK2 kinases, therefore the antibody is not recommended for in vitro kinase assays. G151-666 is most useful for detection of JNK2 or for detection of both JNK1 and JNK2 in the same assay. Clone G151-333 appears to be stronger for detection of JNK1 and is generally suggested for most applications involving JNK1. Clone G151-333 can be used to immunoprecipitate an active JNK1 kinase. HeLa cells (ATCC CCL-1) or NIH-3T3 mouse embryonic fibroblasts (ATCC CRL-1658) are suggested as a positive control for western blot analysis. |
| Restrictions: | For Research Use only |

## Handling

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| Format: | Liquid |
| Concentration: | 0.5 mg/mL |
| Buffer: | Aqueous buffered solution containing ≤0.09 % sodium azide. |
| Preservative: | Sodium azide |
| Precaution of Use: | This product contains Sodium azide: a POISONOUS AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE which |

## Handling

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|---|---|
| | should be handled by trained staff only. |
| Storage: | 4 °C |
| Storage Comment: | Store undiluted at 4°C. |

## Publications

Product cited in:

Adler, Fuchs, Kim, Kraft, King, Pelling, Ronai: "jun-NH2-terminal kinase activation mediated by UV-induced DNA lesions in melanoma and fibroblast cells." in: **Cell growth & differentiation : the molecular biology journal of the American Association for Cancer Research**, Vol. 6, Issue 11, pp. 1437-46, (1996) (PubMed).

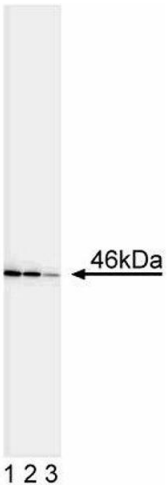
Adler, Pincus, Brandt-Rauf, Ronai: "Complexes of p21RAS with JUN N-terminal kinase and JUN proteins." in: **Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America**, Vol. 92, Issue 23, pp. 10585-9, (1995) (PubMed).

Adler, Schaffer, Kim, Dolan, Ronai: "UV irradiation and heat shock mediate JNK activation via alternate pathways." in: **The Journal of biological chemistry**, Vol. 270, Issue 44, pp. 26071-7, ( 1995) (PubMed).

Dérijard, Hibi, Wu, Barrett, Su, Deng, Karin, Davis: "JNK1: a protein kinase stimulated by UV light and Ha-Ras that binds and phosphorylates the c-Jun activation domain." in: **Cell**, Vol. 76, Issue 6, pp. 1025-37, (1994) (PubMed).

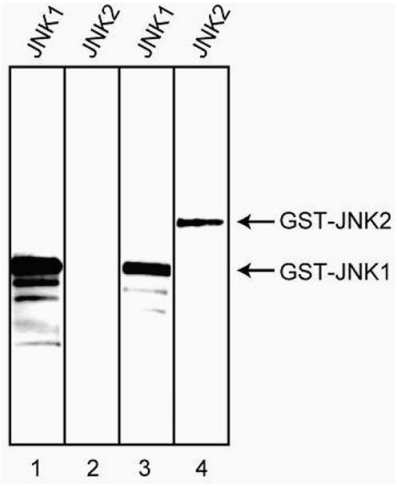
Devary, Rosette, DiDonato, Karin: "NF-kappa B activation by ultraviolet light not dependent on a nuclear signal." in: **Science (New York, N.Y.)**, Vol. 261, Issue 5127, pp. 1442-5, (1993) (PubMed ).

There are more publications referencing this product on: Product page




**Western Blotting**

**Image 1.** Western blot analysis of JNK1/JNK2. Lysate from HeLa cells was probed with anti-JNK1/JNK2 (clone G151-666) at 0.5 (lane 1), 0.25 (lane 2), and 0.125 µg/ml (lane 3). JNK1 is identified as a band of ~ 46 kDa .




**Western Blotting**

**Image 2.** Western blot analysis of bacterial lysates expressing human JNK1 or JNK2 GST fusion proteins. Clone G151-333, (lanes 1, 2) is specific for JNK1. Clone G151-666 (lanes 3, 4) recognizes both JNK1 and JNK2.

**Image 3.**