## Elabscience Biotechnology Co., Ltd.



A Reliable Research Partner in Life Science and Medicine

# **MAPKAPK3** Polyclonal Antibody

catalog number: E-AB-53182

Note: Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

### Description

**Reactivity** Human; Mouse; Rat

**Immunogen** Fusion protein of human MAPKAPK3

Host Rabbit Isotype IgG

**Purification** Antigen affinity purification

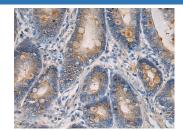
**Conjugation** Unconjugated

**Buffer** Phosphate buffered solution, pH 7.4, containing 0.05% stabilizer and 50% glycerol.

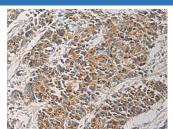
Applications Recommended Dilution

**IHC** 1:50-1:200

#### Data



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human gastric cancer tissue using MAPKAPK3 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:60(×200)



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human colorectal cancer tissue using MAPKAPK3 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:60(×200)

## **Preparation & Storage**

Storage Storage Store at -20°C Valid for 12 months. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.

**Shipping** The product is shipped with ice pack, upon receipt, store it immediately at the

temperature recommended.

## Background

This gene encodes a member of the Ser/Thr protein kinase family. This kinase functions as a mitogen-activated protein kinase (MAP kinase)- activated protein kinase. MAP kinases are also known as extracellular signal-regulated kinases (ERKs), act as an integration point for multiple biochemical signals. This kinase was shown to be activated by growth inducers and stress stimulation of cells. In vitro studies demonstrated that ERK, p38 MAP kinase and Jun N-terminal kinase were all able to phosphorylate and activate this kinase, which suggested the role of this kinase as an integrative element of signaling in both mitogen and stress responses. This kinase was reported to interact with, phosphorylate and repress the activity of E47, which is a basic helix-loop-helix transcription factor known to be involved in the regulation of tissue-specific gene expression and cell differentiation. Alternate splicing results in multiple transcript variants that encode the same protein.

## For Research Use Only