Recombinant JNK2/MAPK9 Monoclonal Antibody

catalog number: AN300347P

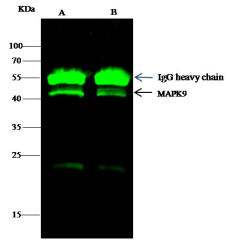
Note: *Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.*

Description

Reactivity	Human
Immunogen	Recombinant Human JNK2/MAPK9 Protein
Host	Rabbit
Isotype	IgG
Clone	6A8
Purification	Protein A
Buffer	0.2 μm filtered solution in PBS

Applications	Recommended Dilution
WB	1:500-1:1000
IP	0.2-1 μL/mg of lysate

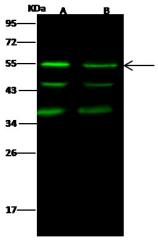
Data



Immunoprecipitation analysis using 0.5 μL anti-MAPK9 Monoclonal Antibody and 15 μl of 50 % Protein G agarose. Western blot was performed from the immunoprecipitate using MAPK9 Monoclonal Antibody at a dilution of 1:1000. Lane A:0.5 mg Jurkat Whole Cell Lysate, Lane B:0.5 mg A549 Whole Cell Lysate

Observed-MW:54 kDa

Calculated-MW:48 kDa



Western Blot with MAPK9 Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:500 dilution. Lane A: HepG2 Whole Cell Lysate, Lane B: A549 Whole Cell Lysate, Lysates/proteins at 30 μg per lane.

Observed-MW:54 kDa

Calculated-MW:48 kDa

Preparation & Storage

Storage	This antibody can be stored at 2°C-8°C for one month without detectable loss of activity. Antibody products are stable for twelve months from date of receipt when stored at -20°C to -80°C. Preservative-Free. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
Shipping	Ice bag

Background

Toll-free: 1-888-852-8623
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The protein encoded by this gene is a member of the MAP kinase family. MAP kinases act as an integration point for multiple biochemical signals, and are involved in a wide variety of cellular processes such as proliferation, differentiation, transcription regulation and development. This kinase targets specific transcription factors, and thus mediates immediate-early gene expression in response to various cell stimuli. It is most closely related to MAPK8, both of which are involved in UV radiation induced apoptosis, thought to be related to the cytochrome c-mediated cell death pathway. This gene and MAPK8 are also known as c-Jun N-terminal kinases. This kinase blocks the ubiquitination of tumor suppressor p53, and thus it increases the stability of p53 in nonstressed cells. Studies of this gene's mouse counterpart suggest a key role in T-cell differentiation. Several alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding distinct isoforms have been reported.

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