

**ERK 1/2 (phospho Tyr222/205) rabbit pAb****Cat#: orb764316 (Manual)**

For research use only. Not intended for diagnostic use.

<b>Product Name</b>	ERK 1/2 (phospho Tyr222/205) rabbit pAb
<b>Host species</b>	Rabbit
<b>Applications</b>	IF;WB;IHC;ELISA
<b>Species Cross-Reactivity</b>	Human;Mouse;Rat
<b>Recommended dilutions</b>	IF: 1:50-200 WB 1:500-2000, IHC 1:50-300 IHC 1:50-300
<b>Immunogen</b>	Synthesized phospho-peptide around the phosphorylation site of human ERK 1/2 (phospho Tyr222/205)
<b>Specificity</b>	Phospho-ERK 1/2 (Y222/205) Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of ERK 1/2 protein only when phosphorylated at Y222/205.
<b>Formulation</b>	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide..
<b>Storage</b>	Store at -20°C. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
<b>Protein Name</b>	Mitogen-activated protein kinase 1
<b>Gene Name</b>	MAPK1/MAPK3
<b>Cellular localization</b>	Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, spindle . Nucleus . Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, microtubule organizing center, centrosome. Cytoplasm . Membrane, caveola . Cell junction, focal adhesion . Associated with the spindle during prometaphase and metaphase (By similarity). PEA15-binding and phosphorylated DAPK1 promote its cytoplasmic retention. Phosphorylation at Ser- 246 and Ser-248 as well as autophosphorylation at Thr-190 promote nuclear localization. .

<b>Purification</b>	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
<b>Clonality</b>	Polyclonal
<b>Concentration</b>	1 mg/ml
<b>Observed band</b>	44kD
<b>Human Gene ID</b>	5594/5595
<b>Human Swiss-Prot Number</b>	P28482/P27361
<b>Alternative Names</b>	MAPK1; ERK2; PRKM1; PRKM2; Mitogen-activated protein kinase 1; MAP kinase 1; MAPK 1; ERT1; Extracellular signal-regulated kinase 2; ERK-2; MAP kinase isoform p42; p42-MAPK; Mitogen-activated protein kinase 2; MAP kinase 2; MAPK 2; MAPK3; ER
<b>Background</b>	This gene encodes a member of the MAP kinase family. MAP kinases, also known as extracellular signal-regulated kinases (ERKs), 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. The activation of this kinase requires its phosphorylation by upstream kinases. Upon activation, this kinase translocates to the nucleus of the stimulated cells, where it phosphorylates nuclear targets. One study also suggests that this protein acts as a transcriptional repressor independent of its kinase activity. The encoded protein has been identified as a moonlighting protein based on its ability to perform mechanistically distinct functions. Two alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding the same protein, but differing in the UTRs, have been reporte