

Rabbit anti-Human MAPK11 Polyclonal Antibody | anti-MAPK11 antibody

MAPK11 Antibody

CATALOG #	HOST	REACTIVITY	APPLICATIONS
AAA232577	Rabbit	Human	Immunofluorescence, Immunohistochemistry, ELISA

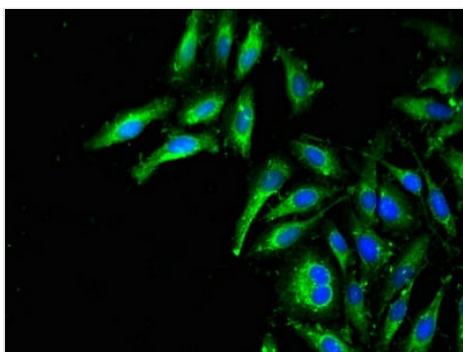
PRODUCT SYNONYMS

MAPK11; Polyclonal Antibody; MAPK11 Antibody; Mitogen-activated protein kinase 11; MAP kinase 11; MAPK 11; Mitogen-activated protein kinase p38 beta; MAP kinase p38 beta; p38b; Stress-activated protein kinase 2b; SAPK2b; p38-2; PRKM11; SAPK2; SAPK2B; anti-MAPK11 antibody

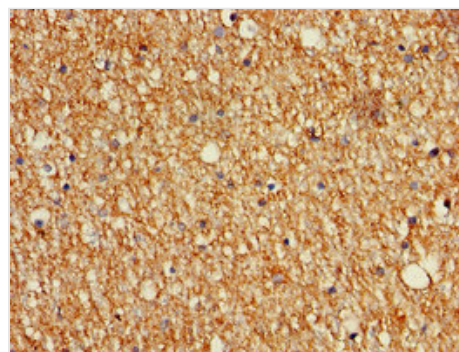
PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Purity/Purification	>95%, Protein G purified
Form/Format	Liquid
Sequence Length	364
Applicable Applications for anti-MAPK11 antibody	IF (Immunofluorescence), IHC (Immunohistochemistry), ELISA
Immunogen	Recombinant Human Mitogen-activated protein kinase 11 protein (310-362AA)
Preservative	0.03% Proclin 300
Constituents	50% Glycerol, 0.01M PBS, pH 7.4
Conjugation	Non-conjugated
Santa Cruz Alternative	Potential replacement for Santa Cruz Biotechnology antibody catalog# sc-15918 / sc-6176 / sc-6187
Preparation and Storage	Shipped at 4 degree C. Upon delivery aliquot and store at -20 degree C or -80 degree C. Avoid repeated freeze.

IMAGES


IF (Immunofluorescence)

Immunofluorescent analysis of Hela cells using AAA232577 at a dilution of 1:100 and Alexa Fluor 488-conjugated AffiniPure Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG(H+L)


IHC (Immunohistochemistry)

Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded human brain tissue using AAA232577 at dilution of 1:100

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for anti-MAPK11 antibody	Serine/threonine kinase which acts as an essential component of the MAP kinase signal transduction pathway. MAPK11 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. Accordingly, p38 MAPKs phosphorylate a broad range of proteins and it has been estimated that they may have approximately 200 to 300 substrates each. MAPK11 functions are mostly redundant with those of MAPK14. Some of the targets are downstream kinases which are activated through phosphorylation and further phosphorylate additional targets. RPS6KA5/MSK1 and RPS6KA4/MSK2 can directly phosphorylate and activate transcription factors such as CREB1, ATF1, the NF-kappa-B isoform RELA/NFKB3, STAT1 and STAT3, but can also phosphorylate histone H3 and the nucleosomal protein HMGN1. RPS6KA5/MSK1 and RPS6KA4/MSK2 play important roles in the rapid induction of immediate-early genes in response to stress or mitogenic stimuli, either by inducing chromatin remodeling or by recruiting the transcription machinery. On the other hand, two other kinase targets, MAPKAPK2/MK2 and MAPKAPK3/MK3, participate in the control of gene expression mostly at the post-transcriptional level, by phosphorylating ZFP36 (tristetraprolin) and ELAVL1, and by regulating EEF2K, which is important for the elongation of mRNA during translation. MKNK1/MNK1 and MKNK2/MNK2, two other kinases activated by p38 MAPKs, regulate protein synthesis by phosphorylating the initiation factor EIF4E2. In the cytoplasm, the p38 MAPK pathway is an important regulator of protein turnover. For example, CFLAR is an inhibitor of TNF-induced apoptosis whose proteasome-mediated degradation is regulated by p38 MAPK phosphorylation. Ectodomain shedding of transmembrane proteins is regulated by p38 MAPKs as well. In response to inflammatory stimuli, p38 MAPKs phosphorylate the membrane-associated metalloprotease ADAM17. Such phosphorylation is required for ADAM17-mediated ectodomain shedding of TGF-alpha family ligands, which results in the activation of EGFR signaling and cell proliferation. Additional examples of p38 MAPK substrates are the FGFR1. FGFR1 can be translocated from the extracellular space into the cytosol and nucleus of target cells, and regulates processes such as rRNA synthesis and cell growth. FGFR1 translocation requires p38 MAPK activation. In the nucleus, many transcription factors are phosphorylated and activated by p38 MAPKs in response to different stimuli. Classical examples include ATF1, ATF2, ATF6, ELK1, PTPRH, DDIT3, TP53/p53 and MEF2C and MEF2A. The p38 MAPKs are emerging as important modulators of gene expression by regulating chromatin modifiers and remodelers. The promoters of several genes involved in the inflammatory response, such as IL6, IL8 and IL12B, display a p38 MAPK-dependent enrichment of histone H3 phosphorylation on 'Ser-10' (H3S10ph) in LPS-stimulated myeloid cells. This phosphorylation enhances the accessibility of the cryptic NF-kappa-B-binding sites marking promoters for increased NF-kappa-B recruitment.
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NCBI AND UNIPROT INFORMATION

NCBI GI #	20128774
NCBI GeneID	5600
NCBI Accession #	NP_002742.3
NCBI GenBank Nucleotide #	NM_002751.6
UniProt Accession #	Q15759; O00284; O15472; Q2XNF2; A8K730; B0LPG1; B7Z630; E7ETQ1; L7RT27
Molecular Weight	23,603 Da
NCBI Official Full Name	mitogen-activated protein kinase 11
NCBI Official Synonym Full Names	mitogen-activated protein kinase 11
NCBI Official Symbol	MAPK11
NCBI Official Synonym Symbols	P38B; SAPK2; p38-2; PRKM11; SAPK2B; p38Beta; P38BETA2
NCBI Protein Information	mitogen-activated protein kinase 11
UniProt Protein Name	Mitogen-activated protein kinase 11
UniProt Gene Name	MAPK11
UniProt Synonym Gene Names	PRKM11; SAPK2; SAPK2B; MAP kinase 11; MAPK 11; MAP kinase p38 beta; p38b; SAPK2b
UniProt Entry Name	MK11_HUMAN

For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures. Small volumes of product may become entrapped in the seal of the vial during shipment and storage; if necessary, briefly centrifuge the vial on a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the cap.

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Online datasheet: <https://stage.aaabiotech.com/polyclonal/mapk11-antibody-immunofluorescence-immunohistochemistry-elisa/232577>