

## Bi-Phospho-JNK1(T183/Y185) Antibody

**Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)** Catalog # AP3752a

# **Specification**

#### Bi-Phospho-JNK1(T183/Y185) Antibody - Product Information

Application DB,E **Primary Accession** P45983

Other Accession P49187, Q61831,

P53779, Q8QHK8, P49185, Q91Y86, NP 620634.1, NP 620637.1, NP 002741.1, NP 620635.1

Reactivity Human Predicted Mouse, Rat,

Xenopus Rabbit **Polyclonal** Rabbit Ig Calculated MW 48296

Bi-Phospho-JNK1(T183/Y185) Antibody -**Additional Information** 

## **Gene ID 5599**

Host

Clonality

Isotype

## **Other Names**

Mitogen-activated protein kinase 8, MAP kinase 8, MAPK 8, JNK-46, Stress-activated protein kinase 1c, SAPK1c, Stress-activated protein kinase JNK1, c-Jun N-terminal kinase 1, MAPK8, JNK1, PRKM8, SAPK1, SAPK1C

## Target/Specificity

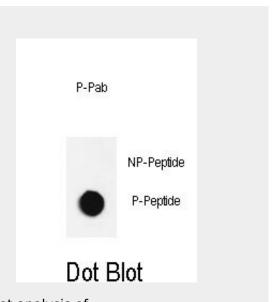
This JNK1 Antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic phosphopeptide corresponding to amino acid residues surrounding T183/Y185 of human JNK1.

# Dilution

DB~~1:500

## **Format**

Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity



Dot blot analysis of anti-Phospho-JNK1-T183/Y185 Phospho-specific Pab (Cat. #AP3752a) on nitrocellulose membrane. 50ng of Phospho-peptide or Non Phospho-peptide per dot were adsorbed. Antibody working concentrations are 0.6ug per ml.

# Bi-Phospho-JNK1(T183/Y185) Antibody -**Background**

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 is activated by various

cell stimuli, and targets specific transcription factors, and thus

mediates immediate-early gene expression in response to cell

stimuli. The activation of this kinase by tumor-necrosis factor

alpha (TNF-alpha) is found to be required for TNF-alpha induced



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purification.

## Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

## **Precautions**

Bi-Phospho-JNK1(T183/Y185) Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Bi-Phospho-JNK1(T183/Y185) Antibody - Protein Information

#### Name MAPK8

Synonyms JNK1, PRKM8, SAPK1, SAPK1C

### **Function**

Serine/threonine-protein kinase involved in various processes such as cell proliferation, differentiation, migration, transformation and programmed cell death. Extracellular stimuli such as proinflammatory cytokines or physical stress stimulate the stressactivated protein kinase/c-Jun N-terminal kinase (SAP/JNK) signaling pathway. In this cascade, two dual specificity kinases MAP2K4/MKK4 and MAP2K7/MKK7 phosphorylate and activate MAPK8/JNK1. In turn, MAPK8/JNK1 phosphorylates a number of transcription factors, primarily components of AP-1 such as JUN, JDP2 and ATF2 and thus regulates AP-1 transcriptional activity (PubMed: <a href="h ttp://www.uniprot.org/citations/18307971" target=" blank">18307971</a>). Phosphorylates the replication licensing factor CDT1, inhibiting the interaction between CDT1 and the histone H4 acetylase HBO1 to replication origins (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/c itations/21856198" target=" blank">21856198</a>). Loss of this interaction abrogates the acetylation required for replication initiation. Promotes stressed cell apoptosis by phosphorylating key regulatory factors including p53/TP53 and Yes- associates protein YAP1 (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/c itations/21364637" target=" blank">21364637</a>). In T-cells, MAPK8 and MAPK9 are required for

polarized differentiation of T-helper cells

apoptosis. This kinase is also involved in UV radiation induced apoptosis, which is thought to be related to cytochrom c-mediated cell death pathway. Studies of the mouse counterpart of this gene suggested that this kinase play a key role in T cell proliferation, apoptosis and differentiation. Four alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding distinct isoforms have been reported.

# Bi-Phospho-JNK1(T183/Y185) Antibody -References

Dasgupta, J., et al. J. Cell. Physiol. 225(1):52-62(2010) Bailey, S.D., et al. Diabetes Care 33(10):2250-2253(2010) Gao, D., et al. J. Biol. Chem. 285(39):29965-29973(2010) Han, J.S., et al. Anticancer Res. 30(9):3407-3412(2010) Yang, X.H., et al. World J. Gastroenterol. 16(27):3385-3393(2010)



into Th1 cells. Contributes to the survival of erythroid cells by phosphorylating the antagonist of cell death BAD upon EPO stimulation (PubMed:<a href="http://www.u niprot.org/citations/21095239" target=" blank">21095239</a>). Mediates starvation-induced BCL2 phosphorylation, BCL2 dissociation from BECN1, and thus activation of autophagy (PubMed:<a href=" http://www.uniprot.org/citations/18570871" target=" blank">18570871</a>). Phosphorylates STMN2 and hence regulates microtubule dynamics, controlling neurite elongation in cortical neurons. In the developing brain, through its cytoplasmic activity on STMN2, negatively regulates the rate of exit from multipolar stage and of radial migration from the ventricular zone. Phosphorylates several other substrates including heat shock factor protein 4 (HSF4), the deacetylase SIRT1, ELK1, or the E3 ligase ITCH (PubMed:<a href="http://ww w.uniprot.org/citations/20027304" target=" blank">20027304</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/ci tations/17296730" target=" blank">17296730</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/ci tations/16581800" target=" blank">16581800</a>). Phosphorylates the CLOCK-ARNTL/BMAL1 heterodimer and plays a role in the regulation of the circadian clock (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/c itations/22441692" target=" blank">22441692</a>). Phosphorylates the heat shock transcription factor HSF1, suppressing HSF1-induced transcriptional activity (PubMed:<a href="h ttp://www.uniprot.org/citations/10747973" target=" blank">10747973</a>). Phosphorylates POU5F1, which results in the inhibition of POU5F1's transcriptional activity and enhances its proteosomal degradation (By similarity). Phosphorylates JUND and this phosphorylation is inhibited in the presence of MEN1 (PubMed: <a href= "http://www.uniprot.org/citations/22327296 "target=" blank">22327296</a>). In neurons, phosphorylates SYT4 which captures neuronal dense core vesicles at synapses (By similarity). Phosphorylates EIF4ENIF1/4-ET in response to oxidative stress, promoting P-body assembly (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/c itations/22966201" target=" blank">22966201</a>).





## **Cellular Location**

Cytoplasm. Nucleus. Cell junction, synapse {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P49185}. Note=In the cortical neurons, predominantly cytoplasmic and associated with the Golgi apparatus and endosomal fraction. Increased neuronal activity increases phosphorylated form at synapses (By similarity). Colocalizes with POU5F1 in the nucleus.

{ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P49185, ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q91Y86}

# Bi-Phospho-JNK1(T183/Y185) Antibody - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- <u>Immunofluorescence</u>
- <u>Immunoprecipitation</u>
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture