

MEK1 (MAP2K1) Antibody (N-term)
Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP7960a

Specification

MEK1 (MAP2K1) Antibody (N-term) - Product Information

Application	WB, IHC-P,E
Primary Accession	Q02750
Other Accession	Q01986 , P29678 , P31938
Reactivity	Human, Mouse
Predicted	Rabbit, Rat
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit Ig
Calculated MW	43439
Antigen Region	1-30

MEK1 (MAP2K1) Antibody (N-term) - Additional Information

Gene ID 5604

Other Names

Dual specificity mitogen-activated protein kinase kinase 1, MAP kinase kinase 1, MAPKK 1, MKK1, ERK activator kinase 1, MAPK/ERK kinase 1, MEK 1, MAP2K1, MEK1, PRKMK1

Target/Specificity

This MEK1 (MAP2K1) antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 1-30 amino acids from the N-terminal region of human MEK1 (MAP2K1).

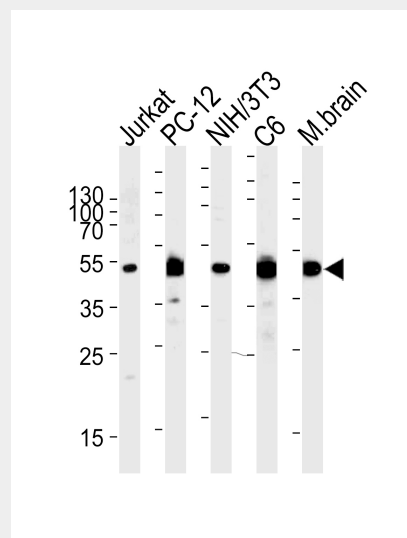
Dilution

WB~~1:1000
IHC-P~~1:50~100

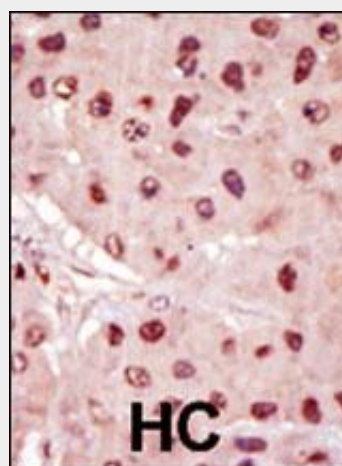
Format

Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein G column, eluted with high and low pH buffers and neutralized immediately, followed by dialysis against PBS.

Storage



Western blot analysis of lysates from Jurkat, rat PC-12, mouse NIH/3T3, rat C6 cell line and mouse brain tissue (from left to right), using MAP2K1 Antibody (P1) (Cat. #AP7960a). AP7960a was diluted at 1:1000 at each lane. A goat anti-rabbit IgG H&L (HRP) at 1:5000 dilution was used as the secondary antibody. Lysates at 35ug per lane.



Formalin-fixed and paraffin-embedded human cancer tissue reacted with the primary antibody, which was peroxidase-conjugated to the secondary antibody, followed by DAB staining. This data

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

MEK1 (MAP2K1) Antibody (N-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

MEK1 (MAP2K1) Antibody (N-term) - Protein Information

Name MAP2K1 ([HGNC:6840](#))

Synonyms MEK1, PRKMK1

Function

Dual specificity protein kinase which acts as an essential component of the MAP kinase signal transduction pathway. Binding of extracellular ligands such as growth factors, cytokines and hormones to their cell-surface receptors activates RAS and this initiates RAF1 activation. RAF1 then further activates the dual-specificity protein kinases MAP2K1/MEK1 and MAP2K2/MEK2. Both MAP2K1/MEK1 and MAP2K2/MEK2 function specifically in the MAPK/ERK cascade, and catalyze the concomitant phosphorylation of a threonine and a tyrosine residue in a Thr-Glu-Tyr sequence located in the extracellular signal-regulated kinases MAPK3/ERK1 and MAPK1/ERK2, leading to their activation and further transduction of the signal within the MAPK/ERK cascade. Activates BRAF in a KSR1 or KSR2-dependent manner; by binding to KSR1 or KSR2 releases the inhibitory intramolecular interaction between KSR1 or KSR2 protein kinase and N-terminal domains which promotes KSR1 or KSR2-BRAF dimerization and BRAF activation (PubMed: <http://www.uniprot.org/citations/29433126> target="_blank">29433126). Depending on the cellular context, this pathway mediates diverse biological functions such as cell growth, adhesion, survival and differentiation, predominantly through the regulation of transcription, metabolism and cytoskeletal rearrangements. One target of the MAPK/ERK cascade is peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor gamma (PPARG), a nuclear receptor that promotes

demonstrates the use of this antibody for immunohistochemistry; clinical relevance has not been evaluated. BC = breast carcinoma; HC = hepatocarcinoma.

MEK1 (MAP2K1) Antibody (N-term) - Background

MAP2K1 is a member of the dual specificity protein kinase family, which acts as a mitogen-activated protein (MAP) kinase kinase. MAP kinases, also known as extracellular signal-regulated kinases (ERKs), act as an integration point for multiple biochemical signals. This protein kinase lies upstream of MAP kinases and stimulates the enzymatic activity of MAP kinases upon wide variety of extra- and intracellular signals. As an essential component of MAP kinase signal transduction pathway, this kinase is involved in many cellular processes such as proliferation, differentiation, transcription regulation and development.

MEK1 (MAP2K1) Antibody (N-term) - References

Zheng, B., et al., Blood 102(3):1019-1027 (2003).
Li, S.P., et al., Cancer Res. 63(13):3473-3477 (2003).
Zhu, X., et al., J. Neurochem. 86(1):136-142 (2003).
Fringer, J., et al., J. Biol. Chem. 278(23):20612-20617 (2003).
Witowsky, J.A., et al., J. Biol. Chem. 278(3):1403-1406 (2003).

differentiation and apoptosis. MAP2K1/MEK1 has been shown to export PPARG from the nucleus. The MAPK/ERK cascade is also involved in the regulation of endosomal dynamics, including lysosome processing and endosome cycling through the perinuclear recycling compartment (PNRC), as well as in the fragmentation of the Golgi apparatus during mitosis.

Cellular Location

Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, microtubule organizing center, centrosome. Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, microtubule organizing center, spindle pole body. Cytoplasm. Nucleus Membrane; Peripheral membrane protein. Note=Localizes at centrosomes during prometaphase, midzone during anaphase and midbody during telophase/cytokinesis (PubMed:14737111). Membrane localization is probably regulated by its interaction with KSR1 (PubMed:10409742)

Tissue Location

Widely expressed, with extremely low levels in brain.

MEK1 (MAP2K1) Antibody (N-term) - Protocols

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

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)