

**MAPK1 Blocking Peptide (Center)**

Synthetic peptide

Catalog # BP7250c

**Specification****MAPK1 Blocking Peptide (Center) - Product Information**

Primary Accession [P28482](#)  
Other Accession [P26696](#), [P63086](#),  
[P63085](#), [P46196](#)

**MAPK1 Blocking Peptide (Center) - Additional Information****Gene ID** 5594**Other Names**

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, MAPK1, ERK2, PRKM1, PRKM2

**Target/Specificity**

The synthetic peptide sequence is selected from aa 169-183 of HUMAN MAPK1

**Format**

Peptides are lyophilized in a solid powder format. Peptides can be reconstituted in solution using the appropriate buffer as needed.

**Storage**

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C.

**Precautions**

This product is for research use only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

**MAPK1 Blocking Peptide (Center) - Protein Information****Name** MAPK1**MAPK1 Blocking Peptide (Center) - Background**

The protein encoded by this gene is 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.

**MAPK1 Blocking Peptide (Center) - References**

Munshi, H.G., et al., J. Biol. Chem. 279(37):39042-39050 (2004).  
Mukherjee, S., et al., Infect. Immun. 72(9):5274-5282 (2004).  
Lou, Y., et al., Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun. 321(2):495-501 (2004).  
Mitsushima, M., et al., J. Biol. Chem. 279(33):34570-34577 (2004).  
Huang, H.M., et al., Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun. 320(4):1247-1252 (2004).

**Synonyms** ERK2, PRKM1, PRKM2

**Function**

Serine/threonine kinase which acts as an essential component of the MAP kinase signal transduction pathway. MAPK1/ERK2 and MAPK3/ERK1 are the 2 MAPKs which play an important role in the MAPK/ERK cascade. They participate also in a signaling cascade initiated by activated KIT and KITLG/SCF. Depending on the cellular context, the MAPK/ERK cascade mediates diverse biological functions such as cell growth, adhesion, survival and differentiation through the regulation of transcription, translation, cytoskeletal rearrangements. The MAPK/ERK cascade plays also a role in initiation and regulation of meiosis, mitosis, and postmitotic functions in differentiated cells by phosphorylating a number of transcription factors. About 160 substrates have already been discovered for ERKs. Many of these substrates are localized in the nucleus, and seem to participate in the regulation of transcription upon stimulation. However, other substrates are found in the cytosol as well as in other cellular organelles, and those are responsible for processes such as translation, mitosis and apoptosis. Moreover, the MAPK/ERK cascade is also involved in the regulation of the 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. The substrates include transcription factors (such as ATF2, BCL6, ELK1, ERF, FOS, HSF4 or SPZ1), cytoskeletal elements (such as CANX, CTTN, GJA1, MAP2, MAPT, PXN, SORBS3 or STMN1), regulators of apoptosis (such as BAD, BTG2, CASP9, DAPK1, IER3, MCL1 or PPARG), regulators of translation (such as EIF4EBP1) and a variety of other signaling-related molecules (like ARHGEF2, DCC, FRS2 or GRB10). Protein kinases (such as RAF1, RPS6KA1/RSK1, RPS6KA3/RSK2, RPS6KA2/RSK3, RPS6KA6/RSK4, SYK, MKNK1/MNK1, MKNK2/MNK2, RPS6KA5/MSK1, RPS6KA4/MSK2, MAPKAPK3 or MAPKAPK5) and phosphatases (such as DUSP1, DUSP4, DUSP6 or DUSP16) are other substrates which enable the propagation the MAPK/ERK signal to additional cytosolic and nuclear targets, thereby extending the specificity of the

cascade. Mediates phosphorylation of TPR in response to EGF stimulation. May play a role in the spindle assembly checkpoint. Phosphorylates PML and promotes its interaction with PIN1, leading to PML degradation. Phosphorylates CDK2AP2 (By similarity).

**Cellular Location**

Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, spindle. Nucleus. Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, microtubule organizing center, centrosome. Cytoplasm. Membrane, caveola

{ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P63086}. Cell junction, focal adhesion

{ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P63085}.

Note=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.

**MAPK1 Blocking Peptide (Center) -  
Protocols**

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)