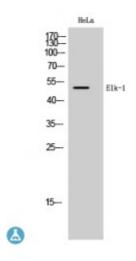


Anti-Elk-1 antibody



Description Rabbit polyclonal to Elk-1.

Model STJ92892

Host Rabbit

Reactivity Human, Mouse, Rat

Applications ELISA, IHC, IP, WB

Immunogen Synthesized peptide derived from human Elk-1 around the non-

phosphorylation site of S383.

Immunogen Region 320-400 aa

Gene ID 2002
Gene Symbol ELK1

Dilution range WB 1:500-1:2000IHC 1:100-1:300IP 1:200-500ELISA 1:10000

Specificity Elk-1 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of Elk-1 protein.

Tissue Specificity Lung and testis.

Purification The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-

chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.

Note For Research Use Only (RUO).

Protein Name ETS domain-containing protein Elk-1

Molecular Weight 50 kDa

Clonality Polyclonal

Conjugation Unconjugated

Isotype IgG

Formulation Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.

Concentration 1 mg/ml

Storage Instruction Store at -20°C, and avoid repeat freeze-thaw cycles.

Database Links <u>HGNC:3321OMIM:311040</u>

Alternative Names ETS domain-containing protein Elk-1

Function Transcription factor that binds to purine-rich DNA sequences. Forms a ternary

complex with SRF and the ETS and SRF motifs of the serum response element (SRE) on the promoter region of immediate early genes such as FOS and IER2. Induces target gene transcription upon JNK-signaling pathway

stimulation.

Cellular Localization Nucleus.

Post-translational Sumoylation represses transcriptional activator activity as it results in **Modifications** recruitment of HDAC2 to target gene promoters which leads to decreased

histone acetylation and reduced transactivator activity. It also regulates nuclear retention.; On mitogenic stimulation, phosphorylated on C-terminal serine and threonine residues by MAPK1. Ser-383 and Ser-389 are the preferred sites for MAPK1. In vitro, phosphorylation by MAPK1 potentiates

ternary complex formation with the serum responses factors, SRE and SRF. Also phosphorylated on Ser-383 by MAPK8 and/or MAKP9. Phosphorylation leads to loss of sumoylation and restores transcriptional activator activity. Phosphorylated and activated by CAMK4, MAPK11, MAPK12 and

MAPK14. Upon bFGF stimulus, phosphorylated by PAK1.

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