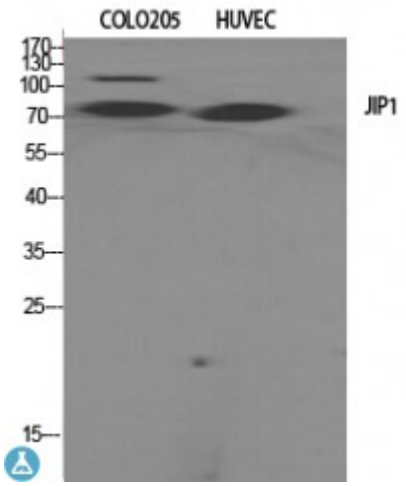
Anti-JIP-1 antibody



Description	Rabbit polyclonal to JIP-1.

Model	STJ93799
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Applications	ELISA, IF, IHC, WB
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human JIP-1 around the non-phosphorylation site of T103.
Immunogen Region	40-120 aa
Gene ID	9479
Gene Symbol	MAPK8IP1
Dilution range	WB 1:500-1:2000IHC 1:100-1:300IF 1:200-1:1000ELISA 1:5000
Specificity	JIP-1 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of JIP-1 protein.
Tissue Specificity	Highly expressed in brain. Expressed in neurons, localizing to neurite tips in differentiating cells. Also expressed in the pancreas, testis and prostate. Low levels in heart, ovary and small intestine. Decreased levels in pancreatic beta cells sensitize cells to IL-1-beta-induced apoptosis.
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Note	For Research Use Only (RUO).
Protein Name	C-Jun-amino-terminal kinase-interacting protein 1 JIP-1 JNK-interacting protein 1 Islet-brain 1 IB-1 JNK MAP kinase scaffold protein 1 Mitogen-

	activated protein kinase 8-interacting protein 1
Molecular Weight	113/78 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	HGNC:6882OMIM:125853
Alternative Names	C-Jun-amino-terminal kinase-interacting protein 1 JIP-1 JNK-interacting protein 1 Islet-brain 1 IB-1 JNK MAP kinase scaffold protein 1 Mitogen-activated protein kinase 8-interacting protein 1
Function	The JNK-interacting protein (JIP) group of scaffold proteins selectively mediates JNK signaling by aggregating specific components of the MAPK cascade to form a functional JNK signaling module. Required for JNK activation in response to excitotoxic stress. Cytoplasmic MAPK8IP1 causes inhibition of JNK-regulated activity by retaining JNK in the cytoplasm and inhibiting JNK phosphorylation of c-Jun. May also participate in ApoER2-specific reelin signaling. Directly, or indirectly, regulates GLUT2 gene expression and beta-cell function. Appears to have a role in cell signaling in mature and developing nerve terminals. May function as a regulator of vesicle transport, through interactions with the JNK-signaling components and motor proteins . Functions as an anti-apoptotic protein and whose level seems to influence the beta-cell death or survival response.
Sequence and Domain Family	The destruction boxes (D-box) may act as recognition signals for degradation via the ubiquitin-proteasome pathway.; A minimal inhibitory domain prevents pancreatic beta cell apoptosis in vitro, and prevents activation of c-jun by MAPK8, MAPK9 and MAPK10.; The SH3 domain mediates homodimerization.
Cellular Localization	Cytoplasm Cytoplasm, perinuclear region Nucleus Endoplasmic reticulum membrane. Mitochondrion membrane. Accumulates in cell surface projections. Under certain stress conditions, translocates to the perinuclear region of neurons. In insulin-secreting cells, detected in both the cytoplasm and nucleus .
Post-translational Modifications	Phosphorylated by MAPK8, MAPK9 and MAPK10. Phosphorylation on Thr-103 is also necessary for the dissociation and activation of MAP3K12. Phosphorylated by isoform 1 and isoform 2 of VRK2. Hyperphosphorylated during mitosis following activation of stress-activated and MAP kinases. Ubiquitinated. Two preliminary events are required to prime for ubiquitination; phosphorylation and an increased in intracellular calcium concentration. Then, the calcium influx initiates ubiquitination and degradation by the ubiquitin-proteasome pathway.