

ERK 8 (phospho Thr175/Y177) Polyclonal Antibody Catalog # AP67289

## Specification

## ERK 8 (phospho Thr175/Y177) Polyclonal Antibody - Product Information

Application Primary Accession Reactivity Host Clonality WB <u>O8TD08</u> Human, Mouse Rabbit Polyclonal

## ERK 8 (phospho Thr175/Y177) Polyclonal Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 225689

**Other Names** MAPK15; ERK7; ERK8; Mitogen-activated protein kinase 15; MAP kinase 15; MAPK 15; Extracellular signal-regulated kinase 7; ERK-7; Extracellular signal-regulated kinase 8; ERK-8

#### Dilution

WB~~Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. Immunohistochemistry: 1/100 - 1/300. ELISA: 1/5000. Not yet tested in other applications.

Format Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide.

Storage Conditions -20°C

## ERK 8 (phospho Thr175/Y177) Polyclonal Antibody - Protein Information

Name MAPK15 (<u>HGNC:24667</u>)

Function

Atypical MAPK protein that regulates several process such as autophagy, ciliogenesis, protein trafficking/secretion and genome integrity, in a kinase activity-dependent manner (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20733054" target="\_blank">20733054</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/21847093" target="\_blank">21847093</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/22948227" target="\_blank">22948227</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/22948227" target="\_blank">22948227</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/24618899" target="\_blank">24618899</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/24618899" target="\_blank">29021280</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/29021280" target="\_blank">20021280</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/29021280" target="\_blank">20021280</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/29021280" target="\_blank">20021280</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/29021280" target="\_blank">20021280</a>,

href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/22948227" target="\_blank">22948227</a>). Regulates primary cilium formation and the localization of ciliary proteins involved in cilium structure, transport, and signaling (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/29021280" target="\_blank">29021280</a>). Prevents the relocation of the sugar-adding enzymes from the



Golgi to the endoplasmic reticulum, thereby restricting the production of sugar- coated proteins (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/24618899" target="\_blank">24618899</a>). Upon amino-acid starvation, mediates transitional endoplasmic reticulum site disassembly and inhibition of secretion (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/21847093" target="\_blank">21847093</a>). Binds to chromatin leading to MAPK15 activation and interaction with PCNA, that which protects genomic integrity by inhibiting MDM2-mediated degradation of PCNA (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20733054" target="\_blank">20733054</a>). Regulates DA transporter (DAT) activity and protein expression via activation of RhoA (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/28842414" target="\_blank">28842414</a>). In response to H(2)O(2) treatment phosphorylates ELAVL1, thus preventing it from binding to the PDCD4 3'UTR and rendering the PDCD4 mRNA accessible to miR-21 and leading to its degradation and loss of protein expression (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/26595526" target="\_blank">26595526</a>). Also functions in a kinase activity-independent manner as a negative regulator of growth (By similarity). Phosphorylates in vitro FOS and MBP (PubMed:<a href="http://www.sca

href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/11875070" target="\_blank">11875070</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16484222" target="\_blank">16484222</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19166846" target="\_blank">19166846</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20638370" target="\_blank">20638370</a>). During oocyte maturation, plays a key role in the microtubule organization and meiotic cell cycle progression in oocytes, fertilized eggs, and early embryos (By similarity). Interacts with ESRRA promoting its re-localization from the nucleus to the cytoplasm and then prevents its transcriptional activity (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/21190936" target="\_blank">21190936</a>).

## **Cellular Location**

Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, cilium basal body. Cell junction, tight junction. Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, microtubule organizing center, centrosome, centriole Cytoplasmic vesicle, autophagosome. Golgi apparatus. Nucleus. Cytoplasm. Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, spindle

{ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q80Y86}. Note=Co-localizes to the cytoplasm only in presence of ESRRA (PubMed:21190936) Translocates to the nucleus upon activation (PubMed:20638370). At prometaphase I, metaphase I (MI), anaphase I, telophase I, and metaphase II (MII) stages, is stably detected at the spindle (By similarity). {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q80Y86, ECO:0000269|PubMed:20638370, ECO:0000269|PubMed:21190936}

#### **Tissue Location**

Widely expressed with a maximal expression in lung and kidney.

# ERK 8 (phospho Thr175/Y177) Polyclonal Antibody - Protocols

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

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

## ERK 8 (phospho Thr175/Y177) Polyclonal Antibody - Images





# ERK 8 (phospho Thr175/Y177) Polyclonal Antibody - Background

Atypical MAPK protein that regulates several process such as autophagy, ciliogenesis, protein trafficking/secretion and genome integrity, in a kinase activity-dependent manner (PubMed:22948227, PubMed:24618899, PubMed:29021280, PubMed:21847093, PubMed:20733054). Controls both, basal and starvation-induced autophagy throught its interaction with GABARAP, MAP1LC3B and GABARAPL1 leading to autophagosome formation, SQSTM1 degradation and reduced MAP1LC3B inhibitory phosphorylation (PubMed:22948227). Regulates primary cilium formation and the localization of ciliary proteins involved in cilium structure, transport, and signaling (PubMed:29021280). Prevents the relocation of the sugar-adding enzymes from the Golgi to the endoplasmic reticulum, thereby restricting the production of sugar-coated proteins (PubMed:24618899). Upon amino-acid starvation, mediates transitional endoplasmic reticulum site disassembly and inhibition of secretion (PubMed:21847093). Binds to chromatin leading to MAPK15 activation and interaction with PCNA, that which protects genomic integrity by inhibiting MDM2- mediated degradation of PCNA (PubMed:20733054). Regulates DA transporter (DAT) activity and protein expression via activation of RhoA (PubMed:28842414). In response to



H(2)O(2) treatment phosphorylates ELAVL1, thus preventing it from binding to the PDCD4 3'UTR and rendering the PDCD4 mRNA accessible to miR-21 and leading to its degradation and loss of protein expression (PubMed:26595526). Also functions in a kinase activity-independent manner as a negative regulator of growth (By similarity). Phosphorylates in vitro FOS and MBP (PubMed:11875070, PubMed:16484222, PubMed:20638370, PubMed:19166846). During oocyte maturation, plays a key role in the microtubule organization and meiotic cell cycle progression in oocytes, fertilized eggs, and early embryos (By similarity). Interacts with ESRRA promoting its re-localization from the nucleus to the cytoplasm and then prevents its transcriptional activity (PubMed:21190936).