

MAP2K2 Antibody (S222)
Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP7961e**Specification**

MAP2K2 Antibody (S222) - Product Information

Application	WB, IHC-P,E
Primary Accession	P36507
Other Accession	P36506 , O63932 , O90891 , O05116 , O01986 , P29678 , P31938 , O02750 , O63980 , Q24324
Reactivity	Human
Predicted	Drosophila, Hamster, Mouse, Rabbit, Rat, Xenopus, Chicken
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Calculated MW	44424
Antigen Region	200-229

MAP2K2 Antibody (S222) - Additional Information**Gene ID** 5605**Other Names**

Dual specificity mitogen-activated protein kinase kinase 2, MAP kinase kinase 2, MAPKK 2, ERK activator kinase 2, MAPK/ERK kinase 2, MEK 2, MAP2K2, MEK2, MKK2, PRKMK2

Target/Specificity

This MAP2K2 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 200-229 amino acids from human MAP2K2.

DilutionWB~~1:1000
IHC-P~~1:10~50**Format**

Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.

Storage

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

MAP2K2 Antibody (S222) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

MAP2K2 Antibody (S222) - Protein Information

Name MAP2K2

Synonyms MEK2, MKK2, PRKMK2

Function Catalyzes the concomitant phosphorylation of a threonine and a tyrosine residue in a Thr-Glu-Tyr sequence located in MAP kinases. Activates the ERK1 and ERK2 MAP kinases (By similarity). 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:[29433126](#)).

Cellular Location

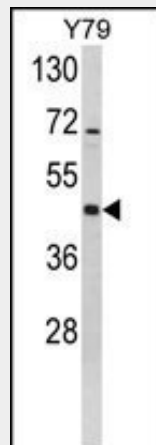
Cytoplasm. Membrane; Peripheral membrane protein. Note=Membrane localization is probably regulated by its interaction with KSR1.

MAP2K2 Antibody (S222) - Protocols

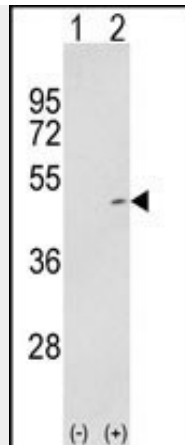
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

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

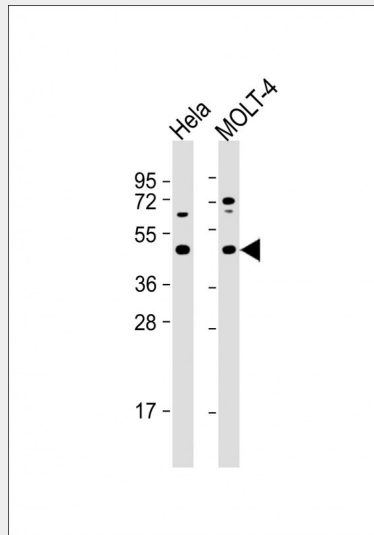
MAP2K2 Antibody (S222) - Images



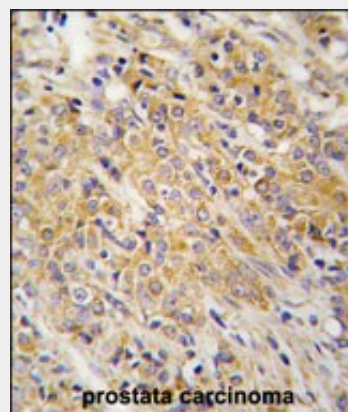
Western blot analysis of MAP2K2-S222 (Cat. #AP7961e) in Y79 cell line lysates (35ug/lane). MAP2K2 (arrow) was detected using the purified Pab.



Western blot analysis of MAP2K2 (arrow) using rabbit polyclonal MAP2K2-S222 (Cat. #AP7961e). 293 cell lysates (2 ug/lane) either nontransfected (Lane 1) or transiently transfected with the MAP2K2 gene (Lane 2) .



All lanes : Anti-MAP2K2 Antibody (S222) at 1:1000 dilution Lane 1: HeLa whole cell lysate Lane 2: MOLT-4 whole cell lysate Lysates/proteins at 20 µg per lane. Secondary Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated at 1/10000 dilution. Predicted band size : 44 kDa Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFDm/TBST.



Formalin-fixed and paraffin-embedded human prostata carcinoma tissue reacted with MAP2K2 Antibody (S222) (Cat.#AP7961e), which was peroxidase-conjugated to the secondary antibody, followed by DAB staining. This data demonstrates the use of this antibody for

immunohistochemistry; clinical relevance has not been evaluated.

MAP2K2 Antibody (S222) - Background

MAP2K2 is a dual specificity protein kinase that belongs to the MAP kinase kinase family. This kinase is known to play a critical role in mitogen growth factor signal transduction. It phosphorylates and thus activates MAPK1/ERK2 and MAPK2/ERK3. The activation of this kinase itself is dependent on the Ser/Thr phosphorylation by MAP kinase kinase kinases. The inhibition or degradation of this kinase is found to be involved in the pathogenesis of Yersinia and anthrax.

MAP2K2 Antibody (S222) - References

- Burroughs, K.D., et al., Mol. Cancer Res. 1(4):312-322 (2003).
Tran, H., et al., Mol. Cell. Biol. 23(20):7177-7188 (2003).
Li, S.P., et al., Cancer Res. 63(13):3473-3477 (2003).
Li, Y., et al., J. Biol. Chem. 278(16):13663-13671 (2003).
Liu, X., et al., J. Biol. Chem. 277(42):39312-39319 (2002).