

MAP3K13 (LZK) Antibody (C-term) (S869)
Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP8008d

Specification

MAP3K13 (LZK) Antibody (C-term) (S869) - Product Information

Application	WB, IHC-P,E
Primary Accession	O43283
Reactivity	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Calculated MW	108296
Antigen Region	854-884

MAP3K13 (LZK) Antibody (C-term) (S869) - Additional Information

Gene ID 9175

Other Names

Mitogen-activated protein kinase kinase kinase 13, Leucine zipper-bearing kinase, Mixed lineage kinase, MLK, MAP3K13 ([HGNC:6852](http://www.genenames.org/cgi-bin/gene_symbol_report?hgnc_id=6852))

Target/Specificity

This MAP3K13 (LZK) antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 854-884 amino acids from the C-terminal region of human MAP3K13 (LZK).

Dilution

WB~~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

MAP3K13 (LZK) Antibody (C-term) (S869) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

MAP3K13 (LZK) Antibody (C-term) (S869) - Protein Information

Name MAP3K13 ([HGNC:6852](#))

Function Activates the JUN N-terminal pathway through activation of the MAP kinase kinase MAP2K7. Acts synergistically with PRDX3 to regulate the activation of NF-kappa-B in the cytosol. This activation is kinase-dependent and involves activating the IKK complex, the IKBKB- containing complex that phosphorylates inhibitors of NF-kappa-B.

Cellular Location

Cytoplasm. Membrane; Peripheral membrane protein

Tissue Location

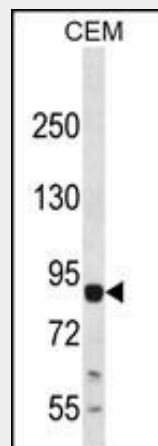
Expressed in the adult brain, liver, placenta and pancreas, with expression strongest in the pancreas

MAP3K13 (LZK) Antibody (C-term) (S869) - Protocols

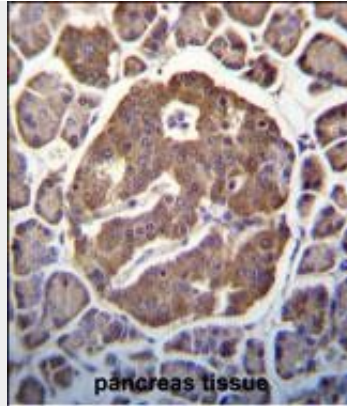
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

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

MAP3K13 (LZK) Antibody (C-term) (S869) - Images



LZK Antibody (C-term) (Cat.#AP8008d) western blot analysis in CEM cell line lysates (35ug/lane). This demonstrates the LZK antibody detected the LZK protein (arrow).



MAP3K13 (LZK) Antibody (C-term) (S869) (Cat. #AP8008d) immunohistochemistry analysis in formalin fixed and paraffin embedded human pancreas tissue followed by peroxidase conjugation of the secondary antibody and DAB staining. This data demonstrates the use of MAP3K13 (LZK) Antibody (C-term) (S869) for immunohistochemistry. Clinical relevance has not been evaluated.

MAP3K13 (LZK) Antibody (C-term) (S869) - Background

Protein kinases are enzymes that transfer a phosphate group from a phosphate donor, generally the γ phosphate of ATP, onto an acceptor amino acid in a substrate protein. By this basic mechanism, protein kinases mediate most of the signal transduction in eukaryotic cells, regulating cellular metabolism, transcription, cell cycle progression, cytoskeletal rearrangement and cell movement, apoptosis, and differentiation. With more than 500 gene products, the protein kinase family is one of the largest families of proteins in eukaryotes. The family has been classified in 8 major groups based on sequence comparison of their tyrosine (PTK) or serine/threonine (STK) kinase catalytic domains. The tyrosine-like kinase (TLK) group consists of 40 tyrosine and serine-threonine kinases such as MLK (mixed-lineage kinase), LISK (LIMK/TESK), IRAK (interleukin-1 receptor-associated kinase), Raf, RIPK (receptor-interacting protein kinase), and STRK (activin and TGF- β receptors) families.

MAP3K13 (LZK) Antibody (C-term) (S869) - References

Saiga, T. et al. Mol Cell Biol. 2009 July; 29(13): 3529-3543. Blume-Jensen P, et al. Nature 2001. 411: 355. Cantrell D, J. Cell Sci. 2001. 114: 1439. Jhng S Oncogene 2000. 19: 5590. Manning G, et al. Science 2002. 298: 1912. Moller, D, et al. Am. J. Physiol. 1994. 266: C351-C359. Robertson, S. et al. Trends Genet. 2000. 16: 368. Robinson D, et al. Oncogene 2000. 19: 5548. Vanhaesebroeck, B, et al. Biochem. J. 2000. 346: 561.