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# MEK1/2 (YD19871) Rabbit mAb

货号: **AYD11253**

## 产品信息

反应	Human, Mouse, Rat
宿主	Rabbit
克隆性	Monoclonal
预测反应	
应用	WB IHC ICC/IF FC IP
推荐浓度	
理论分子量	44kDa/43kDa
实测分子量	
形式	Liquid
保存条件	Store at -20°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles. Buffer: PBS with 0.75% BSA,50% glycerol,pH7.3.
偶联物	Unconjugated
阳性对照	
细胞定位	Cytoplasm, Membrane, cytoskeleton, microtubule organizing center, centrosome, spindle pole body, Nucl eus
纯化	亲和纯化

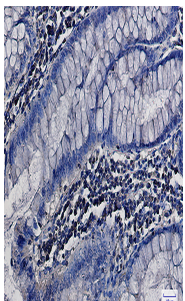
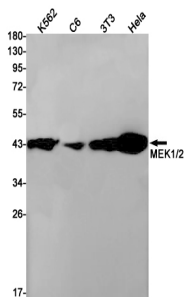
## 抗原信息

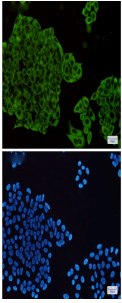
抗原信息	
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## 靶点信息

研究背景	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) Dual specificity protein kinase which acts as an essential component of the MAP kinase signal transduction pathway. Binding of extracellular ligands such as growth factors, cytokines and hormones to their cell-surface receptors activates RAS and this initiates RAF1 activation. RAF1 then further activates the dual-specificity protein kinases MAP2K1/MEK1 and MAP2K2/MEK2. Both MAP2K1/MEK1 and MAP2K2/MEK2 function specifically in the MAPK/ERK cascade, and catalyze the concomitant phosphorylation of a threonine and a tyrosine residue in a Thr-Glu-Tyr sequence located in the extracellular signal-regulated kinases MAPK3/ERK1 and MAPK1/ERK2, leading to their activation and further transduction of the signal within the MAPK/ERK cascade. 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). Depending on the cellular context, this pathway mediates diverse biological functions such as cell growth, adhesion, survival and differentiation, predominantly through the regulation of transcription, metabolism and cytoskeletal rearrangements. One target of the MAPK/ERK cascade is peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor gamma (PPARG), a nuclear receptor that promotes differentiation and apoptosis. MAP2K1/MEK1 has been shown to export PPARG from the nucleus. The MAPK/ERK cascade is also involved in the regulation of endosomal dynamics, including lysosome processing and endosome cycling through the perinuclear recycling compartment (PNRC), as well as in the fragmentation of the Golgi apparatus during mitosis
基因ID	5605, 5604
基因名	MAP2K2, MAP2K1
Swiss	P36507 ( <a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprotkb/P36507/entry">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprotkb/P36507/entry</a> ), Q02750 ( <a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprotkb/Q02750/entry">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprotkb/Q02750/entry</a> )
别名	MEK1/2 (YD19871),MEK1/2 (YD19871) Rabbit mAb,MAP2K2,MAP2K1,ERK activator kinase 2,MAPK/ERK kinase 2,ERK activator kinase 1,MAPK/ERK kinase 1,MEK2,MKK2,PRKMK2,MEK1,PRKMK1

## 产品验证





### 实验步骤

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