

## JNK1 Rabbit mAb

Catalog No: #52001

Package Size: #52001-1 50ul #52001-2 100ul

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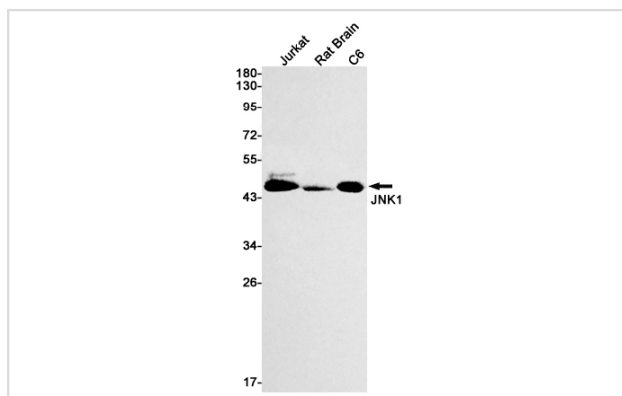
## Description

Product Name	JNK1 Rabbit mAb
Host Species	Recombinant Rabbit
Clonality	Monoclonal antibody
Clone No.	S05-7A3
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Purification	Affinity Purified
Applications	WB
Species Reactivity	Human,Mouse,Rat
Immunogen Description	Recombinant protein of human JNK1
Conjugates	Unconjugated
Modification	Unmodification
Other Names	JNK; JNK1; PRKM8; SAPK1; JNK-46; JNK1A2; SAPK1c; JNK21B1/2
Accession No.	Swiss-Prot:Q91Y86GeneID:26419
Uniprot	Q91Y86
GeneID	26419
Calculated MW	Calculated MW: 48 kDa; Observed MW: 46-54 kDa
Concentration	0.3 mg/ml
Formulation	50mM Tris-Glycine(pH 7.4), 0.15M NaCl, 40% Glycerol, 0.01% Sodium azide and 0.05% BSA
Storage	Store at 4°C short term. Aliquot and store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.

## Application Details

WB: 1/1000

## Images



Western blot detection of JNK1 in Jurkat,Rat Brain,C6 cell lysates using JNK1 Rabbit mAb(1:1000 diluted).Predicted band size:48kDa.Observed band size:46kDa.

## Background

Serine/threonine-protein kinase involved in various processes such as cell proliferation, differentiation, migration, transformation and programmed cell death. Extracellular stimuli such as proinflammatory cytokines or physical stress stimulate the stress-activated protein kinase/c-Jun N-terminal kinase (SAP/JNK) signaling pathway. In this cascade, two dual specificity kinases MAP2K4/MKK4 and MAP2K7/MKK7 phosphorylate and activate MAPK8/JNK1. In turn, MAPK8/JNK1 phosphorylates a number of transcription factors, primarily components of AP-1 such as JUN, JDP2 and ATF2 and thus regulates AP-1 transcriptional activity. Phosphorylates the replication licensing factor CDT1, inhibiting the interaction between CDT1 and the histone H4 acetylase HBO1 to replication origins. Loss of this interaction abrogates the acetylation required for replication initiation. Promotes stressed cell apoptosis by phosphorylating key regulatory factors including p53/TP53 and Yes-associated protein YAP1. In T-cells, MAPK8 and MAPK9 are required for polarized differentiation of T-helper cells into Th1 cells. Contributes to the survival of erythroid cells by phosphorylating the antagonist of cell death BAD upon EPO stimulation. Mediates starvation-induced BCL2 phosphorylation, BCL2 dissociation from BECN1, and thus activation of autophagy. Phosphorylates STMN2 and hence regulates microtubule dynamics, controlling neurite elongation in cortical neurons. In the developing brain, through its cytoplasmic activity on STMN2, negatively regulates the rate of exit from multipolar stage and of radial migration from the ventricular zone (By similarity).

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only