

SEK1/MKK4 (phospho-Ser257) rabbit pAb

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| Catalog_no : | AP1480 |
| Applications : | WB |
| Reactivity : | Human,Mouse,Rat |
| Category : | 抗原抗体 |
| Size : | 100µg/50µg/20µg |
| Gene_name : | MAP2K4 JNKK1 MEK4 MKK4 PRKMK4 SEK1 SERK1 SKK1 |
| Protein_name : | SEK1/MKK4 (Ser257) |
| Humangene_id : | 6416 |
| Humanswissprot_no : | P45985 |
| Mousegene_id : | 26398 |
| Mouseswissprot_no : | P47809 |
| Immunogen : | Synthesized phosho peptide around human SEK1 (Ser257) |
| Specificity : | This antibody detects endogenous levels of Human Mouse Rat SEK1/MKK4 (phospho-Ser257) |
| Formulation : | Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide. |
| Source : | Rabbit |
| Dilution : | WB 1:1000-2000 |
| Purification : | The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit serum by affinity-chromatography using specific immunogen. |
| Concentration : | 1 mg/ml |
| Storage_stability : | -20°C/1 year |
| Other_name : | Dual specificity mitogen-activated protein kinase kinase 4 (MAP kinase kinase 4) (MAPKK 4) (EC 2.7.12.2) (JNK-activating kinase 1) (MAPK/ERK kinase 4) (MEK 4) (SAPK/ERK kinase 1) (SEK1) (Stress-activated protein kinase kinase 1) (SAPK kinase 1) (SAPKK-1) (SAPKK1) (c-Jun N-terminal kinase kinase 1) (JNKK) |
| Molecular Weight : | 44KD |

Background : mitogen-activated protein kinase kinase 4(MAP2K4) Homo sapiens This gene encodes a member of the mitogen-activated protein kinase (MAPK) family. Members of this family act as an integration point for multiple biochemical signals and are involved in a wide variety of cellular processes such as proliferation, differentiation, transcription regulation, and development. They form a three-tiered signaling module composed of MAPKKKs, MAPKKs, and MAPKs. This protein is phosphorylated at serine and threonine residues by MAPKKKs and subsequently phosphorylates downstream MAPK targets at threonine and tyrosine residues. A similar protein in mouse has been reported to play a role in liver organogenesis. A pseudogene of this gene is located on the long arm of chromosome X. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2013],
