

## JNK2 Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody

### Catalog #: EAB10048

| Host/Isotype | Clonality  | Applications | MW (kDa) | Reactivity        |
|--------------|------------|--------------|----------|-------------------|
| Rabbit IgG   | Polyclonal | WB, IHC-P    | 48       | Human, Mouse, Rat |

### Applications Dilutions

The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

|                                      |            |
|--------------------------------------|------------|
| WB(Western Blotting)                 | 1:500-2000 |
| IHC-P(Immunohistochemistry-Paraffin) | 1:50-300   |

### Product Information

|                |   |
|----------------|---|
| Conjugate      | Unconjugate   |
| Specificity    | JNK2 Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of JNK2 protein.  |
| Purification   | Affinity purification   |
| Concentration  | 1mg/ml  |
| Format         | Liquid  |
| Formulation    | In PBS, pH 7.4, Containing 0.02% sodium azide, 0.5% BSA and 50% Glycerol  |
| Shipping       | Gel Pack  |
| Storage        | Store at -20°C least 1 year from the date of shipment. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.<br>Aliquots may be stored at +4°C for 1-2 weeks |
| UniProt ID     | <a href="#">P45984</a>  |
| Entrez-Gene Id | <a href="#">5601</a>  |

### Product Description

The protein encoded by this gene is a member of the MAP kinase family. MAP kinases 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. This kinase targets specific transcription factors, and thus mediates immediate-early gene expression in response to various cell stimuli. It is most closely related to MAPK8, both of which are involved in UV radiation induced apoptosis, thought to be related to the cytochrome c-mediated cell death pathway. This gene and MAPK8 are also known as c-Jun N-terminal kinases. This kinase blocks the ubiquitination of tumor suppressor p53, and thus it increases the stability of p53 in nonstressed cells. Studies of this gene's mouse counterpart suggest a key role in T-cell differentiation. Several alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding distinct isoforms have been reported.

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