

## **Product Datasheet**

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# Phospho-Erk1/2 (Tyr204) Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog #: EAB14209

Host/Isotype	Clonality	Applications	MW (kDa)	Reactivity
Rabbit IgG	Polyclonal	WB, IHC, IF/ICC, ELISA	44, 42	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)1:500-2000IHC-P(Immunohistochemistry-Paraffin)1:50-300IF/ICC(Immunofluorescence/Immunocytochemistry)1:50-300ELISA(Enzyme-linked Immunosorbent Assay)1:5000-20000

### **Product Information**

Conjugate Unconjugate

Specificity

Phospho-Erk1/2 (Tyr204) Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of ERK1/2

protein only when phosphorylated at Tyr204.

**Purification** Affinity purification

Concentration1mg/mlFormatLiquid

Formulation In PBS, pH 7.4, Containing 0.02% sodium azide, 0.5% BSA and 50% Glycerol

Shipping Gel Pack

Storage Storag

Aliquots may be stored at +4°C for 1-2 weeks

 UniProt ID
 P27361, P28482

 Entrez-Gene Id
 5594, 5595

### **Product Description**

The activation of signal transduction pathways by growth factors, hormones and neurotransmitters is mediated through two closely related MAP kinases, p44 and p42, designated extracellular-signal related kinase 1 (ERK 1) and ERK 2, respectively. This gene encodes a member of the MAP kinase family. MAP kinases, also known as extracellular signal-regulated kinases (ERKs), 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. The activation of this kinase requires its phosphorylation by upstream kinases. Upon activation, this kinase translocates to the nucleus of the stimulated cells, where it phosphorylates nuclear targets. One study also suggests that this protein acts as a transcriptional repressor independent of its kinase activity. The encoded protein has been identified as a moonlighting protein based on its ability to perform mechanistically distinct functions. Two alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding the same protein, but differing in the UTRs, have been reported for this gene.