

Product datasheet for **AM08205BT-N**

ERK1 / ERK2 Mouse Monoclonal Antibody [Clone ID: SB46b]

Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Clone Name:	SB46b
Applications:	IP, WB
Recommended Dilution:	Western Blot. Predicted Mol. Weight: 42 and 44 kDa. Immunoprecipitation.
Reactivity:	Human
Host:	Mouse
Isotype:	IgG2a
Clonality:	Monoclonal
Immunogen:	Human recombinant Erk1 and Erk2.
Specificity:	This antibody precipitates ~42 kDa and ~44 kDa bands, corresponding to Erk1 and Erk2, respectively.
Formulation:	PBS containing 0.09% Sodium Azide as preservative. Label: Biotin State: Liquid purified Ig fraction.
Concentration:	lot specific
Conjugation:	Biotin
Storage:	Store the antibody undiluted at 2-8°C for one month or (in aliquots) at -20°C for longer. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Stability:	Shelf life: one year from despatch.



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Background:

Erk1 and Erk2 are closely related mitogen activated protein (MAP) kinases which are activated by many growth factors, mitogens and differentiation-promoting agents via a protein kinase cascade. Also known as extracellular signal-regulated kinase 1 and 2, p44/p42 MAP kinases, microtubule-associated protein-2 kinases, myelin basic protein (MBP) kinases or EGF receptor T669 (Ert) kinases. (Ref.1-4) Erk1 and Erk2 are ubiquitous and abundant, although their relative abundance in specific tissues may vary. The two kinases are nearly 85% identical and have higher identity in the core regions involved in substrate binding. (Ref.4) Erk1 and Erk2 are activated approximately 1000-fold by phosphorylation within a Thr-Glu-Tyr motif in the activation loop on both threonine and tyrosine residues by Mek1 and Mek2. (Ref.4,5) Both sites must be phosphorylated for maximum activity. (Ref.1-4) These kinases in turn phosphorylate a variety of different substrates.

Erk1 and Erk2 are found in the cytoplasm and are translocated to the nucleus upon activation. Erk1 and Erk2 target membrane proteins, cytosolic proteins, such as downstream kinases, and cytoskeletal proteins and nuclear proteins, such as transcription factors. Many of these substrates are important regulatory proteins. Erk1 and Erk2 represent proximal kinases in the classical kinase pathway which links growth and differentiation signals at the cell surface (through tyrosine kinases) with transcription in the nucleus. (Ref.1-3)

Synonyms:

ERK-1/ERK-2, MAPK1/MAPK2, P42/P44-MAPK