

**AM08205PU-N****Monoclonal Antibody to ERK1 / ERK2 - Purified**

<b>Alternate names:</b>	ERK-1/ERK-2, Extracellular signal-regulated kinase, Insulin-stimulated MAP2 kinase, MAPK1/MAPK2, Mitogen-activated protein kinase, P42/P44-MAPK
<b>Quantity:</b>	50 µg
<b>Concentration:</b>	0.05 mg/ml
<b>Background:</b>	<p>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.</p> <p>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)</p>
<b>Host / Isotype:</b>	Mouse / IgG2a
<b>Recommended Isotype Controls:</b>	AM03096PU-N
<b>Clone:</b>	SB46b
<b>Immunogen:</b>	Human recombinant Erk1 and Erk2.
<b>Format:</b>	<b>State:</b> Liquid purified Ig fraction. <b>Buffer System:</b> 100 mM Borate buffered saline, pH 8.0 without preservatives.
<b>Applications:</b>	<b>Western Blot:</b> 1-2 µg/ml. Predicted Mol. Weight: 42 and 44 kDa. <b>Immunoprecipitation:</b> 10-15 µg. Other applications not tested. Optimal dilutions are dependent on conditions and should be determined by the user.
<b>Specificity:</b>	This antibody precipitates ~42 kDa and ~44 kDa bands, corresponding to Erk1 and Erk2, respectively. <b>Species:</b> Human. Other species not tested.

**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.  
Shelf life: one year from despatch.

**General Readings:**

1. Boulton, T.G. et al. (1990) Science 249: 64-67.
2. Charest, D.L. et al. (1993) Mol Cell. Biol 13: 4679-4690.
3. Hardie, G. and S. Hanks (1995) The Protein Kinase Facts Book, Protein-Serine Kinases, Academic Press Limited, San Diego 418pps.
4. Pearson, G. et al. (2001) Endoc. Rev. 22(2): 153-183.
5. Xu, B. et al. (2001) J. Biol. Chem. 276(28): 26509-26515.

**Pictures:** **Western Blot or Immunoprecipitation:**  
Human PBMC and Spleen Lysate was stained with Mouse Anti-Erk1/2 (AM08205PU-N).

