abcam

Product datasheet

Alexa Fluor® 594 Anti-MEK1 + MEK2 antibody [EPR16667] ab208075

Recombinant

RabMAb

2 Images

Overview

Product name Alexa Fluor® 594 Anti-MEK1 + MEK2 antibody [EPR16667]

Description Alexa Fluor® 594 Rabbit monoclonal [EPR16667] to MEK1 + MEK2

Host species Rabbit

Conjugation Alexa Fluor® 594, Ex: 590nm, Em: 617nm

Tested applications Suitable for: ICC/IF Species reactivity Reacts with: Human

Predicted to work with: Mouse, Rat

Recombinant fragment within Human MEK1 + MEK2 aa 1 to the C-terminus. The exact **Immunogen**

> immunogen sequence used to generate this antibody is proprietary information. If additional detail on the immunogen is needed to determine the suitability of the antibody for your needs, please contact our Scientific Support team to discuss your requirements. Also SwissProt ID: P36507

Database link: Q02750

Run BLAST with

Run BLAST with

Positive control ICC/IF: A431 cells

General notes This product is a recombinant monoclonal antibody, which offers several advantages including:

- High batch-to-batch consistency and reproducibility
- Improved sensitivity and specificity
- Long-term security of supply
- Animal-free production

For more information see here.

Our RabMAb® technology is a patented hybridoma-based technology for making rabbit monoclonal antibodies. For details on our patents, please refer to **RabMAb**® **patents**.

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Properties

Form Liquid

Storage instructions Shipped at 4°C. Store at +4°C short term (1-2 weeks). Upon delivery aliquot. Store at -20°C long

term. Avoid freeze / thaw cycle. Store In the Dark.

Storage buffer pH: 7.40

Preservative: 0.02% Sodium azide

Constituents: 30% Glycerol (glycerin, glycerine), 1% BSA, PBS

Purity Protein A purified

ClonalityMonoclonalClone numberEPR16667

Isotype IgG

Applications

The Abpromise guarantee

Our Abpromise guarantee covers the use of ab208075 in the following tested applications.

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

Application	Abreviews	Notes
ICC/IF		1/50. This product gave a positive signal in A431 cells fixed with 4% formaldehyde (10 min)

Target

Function

Dual specificity protein kinase which acts as an essential component of the MAP kinase signal transduction pathway. Binding of extracellular ligands such as growth factors, cytokines and hormones to their cell-surface receptors activates RAS and this initiates RAF1 activation. RAF1 then further activates the dual-specificity protein kinases MAP2K1/MEK1 and MAP2K2/MEK2. Both MAP2K1/MEK1 and MAP2K2/MEK2 function specifically in the MAPK/ERK cascade, and catalyze the concomitant phosphorylation of a threonine and a tyrosine residue in a Thr-Glu-Tyr sequence located in the extracellular signal-regulated kinases MAPK3/ERK1 and MAPK1/ERK2, leading to their activation and further transduction of the signal within the MAPK/ERK cascade. Depending on the cellular context, this pathway mediates diverse biological functions such as cell growth, adhesion, survival and differentiation, predominantly through the regulation of transcription, metabolism and cytoskeletal rearrangements. One target of the MAPK/ERK cascade is peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor gamma (PPARG), a nuclear receptor that promotes differentiation and apoptosis. MAP2K1/MEK1 has been shown to export PPARG from

the nucleus. The MAPK/ERK cascade is also involved in the regulation of endosomal dynamics, including lysosome processing and endosome cycling through the perinuclear recycling compartment (PNRC), as well as in the fragmentation of the Golgi apparatus during mitosis.

Tissue specificity Widely expressed, with extremely low levels in brain.

Involvement in disease Cardiofaciocutaneous syndrome 3

Sequence similaritiesBelongs to the protein kinase superfamily. STE Ser/Thr protein kinase family. MAP kinase kinase

subfamily.

Contains 1 protein kinase domain.

Domain The proline-rich region localized between residues 270 and 307 is important for binding to RAF1

and activation of MAP2K1/MEK1.

Post-translational Phosphorylation at Ser-218 and Ser-222 by MAP kinase kinase kinases (RAF or MEKK1)

positively regulates kinase activity. Also phosphorylated at Thr-292 by MAPK1/ERK2 and at Ser-298 by PAK. MAPK1/ERK2 phosphorylation of Thr-292 occurs in response to cellular adhesion

and leads to inhibition of Ser-298 phosphorylation by PAK.

Acetylation by Yersinia yopJ prevents phosphorylation and activation, thus blocking the MAPK

signaling pathway.

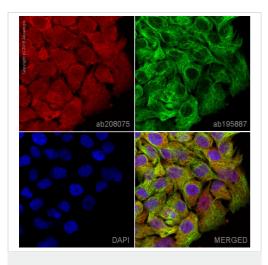
Cellular localization Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, microtubule organizing center, centrosome. Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton,

 $\label{eq:continuous} \mbox{microtubule organizing center, spindle pole body. Cytoplasm. Nucleus. Localizes at centrosomes$

during prometaphase, midzone during anaphase and midbody during telophase/cytokinesis.

Images

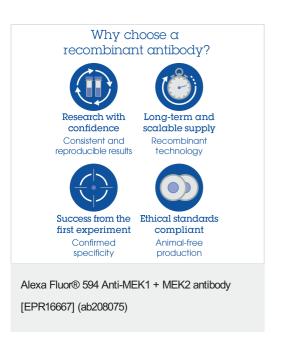
modifications



Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence - Alexa Fluor® 594 Anti-MEK1 + MEK2 antibody [EPR16667] (ab208075)

ab208075 staining MEK1 + MEK2 in A431 cells. The cells were fixed with 4% formaldehyde (10 min), permeabilized with 0.1% Triton X-100 for 5 minutes and then blocked with 1% BSA/10% normal goat serum/0.3M glycine in 0.1% PBS-Tween for 1h. The cells were then incubated overnight at +4°C with ab208075 at a 1/50 dilution (shown in red) and ab195887, Mouse monoclonal to alpha Tubulin (Alexa Fluor[®] 488), at a 1/250 dilution (shown in green). Nuclear DNA was labelled with DAPI (shown in blue).

Image was taken with a confocal microscope (Leica-Microsystems, TCS SP8).



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