

# **Product datasheet**

# FITC Anti-MEK1 + MEK2 (phospho S221) antibody [MEK12S221-D3] ab278753

Recombinant

2 Images

Overview		
Product name	FITC Anti-MEK1 + MEK2 (phospho S221) antibody [MEK12S221-D3]	
Description	FITC Rabbit monoclonal [MEK12S221-D3] to MEK1 + MEK2 (phospho S221)	
Host species	Rabbit	
Conjugation	FITC. Ex: 493nm, Em: 528nm	
Tested applications	Suitable for: Flow Cyt	
Species reactivity	Reacts with: Human	
Immunogen	Synthetic peptide within Human MEK1 + MEK2 (phospho S221). The exact 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 <u>contact</u> our Scientific Support team to discuss your requirements. Uniprot Q02750/ P36507 Database link: <u>Q02750</u> <b>Run BLAST with Run BLAST with</b>	
Positive control	Flow cyt: HeLa cells treated with pervanadate.	
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 <u>see here</u> .	

Properties	
Form	Liquid
Storage instructions	Shipped at 4°C. Store at +4°C. Store In the Dark.
Storage buffer	Preservative: 0.09% Sodium azide Constituents: 99.71% PBS, 0.2% BSA
Purity	Protein A/G purified
Clonality	Monoclonal

Clone number	MEK12S221-D3
lsotype	lgG
Light chain type	kappa

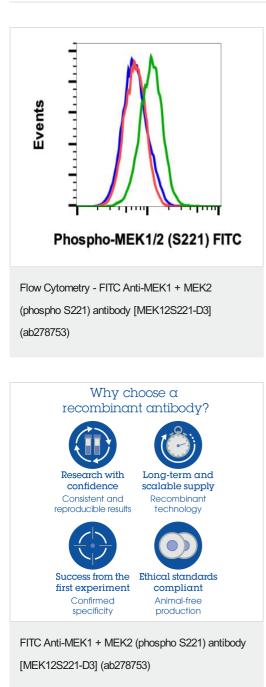
## Applications

The Abpromise guaranteeOur Abpromise guaranteecovers the use of ab278753 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
Flow Cyt		Use 5µl for 10 <sup>6</sup> cells.

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 MAP4X3/ERK1 and MAP4X1/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 similarities	Belongs to the protein kinase superfamily. STE Ser/Thr protein kinase family. MAP kinase kinase subfamily. 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 modifications	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, microtubule organizing center, spindle pole body. Cytoplasm. Nucleus. Localizes at centrosomes	

#### Images



Flow cytometric analysis of HeLa cells treated with imatinib and unstained as negative control (blue) or treated with imatinib (red) or with pervanadate (green) and stained using ab278753.

Please note: All products are "FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURES"

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