

MEK1/2 (Phospho Ser217/221) (PT0747R) PT™ Rabbit mAb

CatalogNo: YM8556 **Recombinant** 

Key Features

Host Species

- Rabbit

Reactivity

- Human, Mouse, Rat

Applications

- WB, IHC, IF, IP, ELISA

MW

- 44kD (Calculated)
- 44kD (Observed)

Isotype

- IgG, Kappa

Storage

Storage* -15°C to -25°C/1 year (Do not lower than -25°C)

Formulation PBS, 50% glycerol, 0.05% Proclin 300, 0.05% BSA

Recommended Dilution Ratios

IHC 1:1000-1:5000

WB 1:2000-1:10000

IF 1:200-1:1000

ELISA 1:5000-1:20000

IP 1:50-1:200

Basic Information

Clonality Monoclonal

Clone Number PT0747R

Immunogen Information

Immunogen The specific immunogen used to produce this antibody is proprietary information.

Specificity MEK1/2 Phospho Ser217/221 Antibody detects endogenous levels of MEK1/2 protein only when phosphorylated at Phospho Ser217/221. The name of modified sites may be influenced by many factors, such as species (the modified site was not originally found in human samples) and the change of protein sequence (the previous protein sequence is incomplete, and the protein sequence may be prolonged with the development of protein sequencing technology). When naming, we will use the "numbers" in historical reference to keep the sites consistent with the reports. The antibody binds to the following modification sequence (lowercase letters are modification sites):VSgQLIdSM

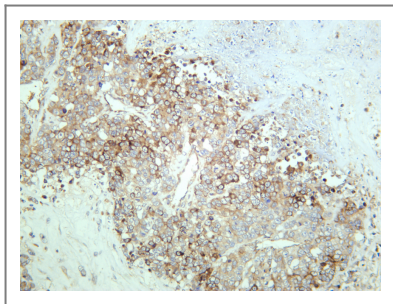
Target Information

Gene name	MAP2K1/MAP2K2		
Protein Name	Organism	Gene ID	UniProt ID
	Human	5604 ; 5605 ;	P36507 ; Q02750 ;
Cellular Localization	Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, microtubule organizing center, centrosome . Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, microtubule organizing center, spindle pole body . Cytoplasm . Nucleus . Membrane ; Peripheral membrane protein . Localizes at centrosomes during prometaphase, midzone during anaphase and midbody during telophase/cytokinesis (PubMed:14737111). Membrane localization is probably regulated by its interaction with KSR1 (PubMed:10409742). .		
Tissue specificity	Widely expressed, with extremely low levels in brain.		

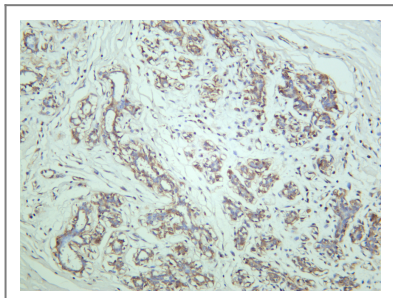
Function

M phase of mitotic cell cycle, MAPKKK cascade, activation of MAPK activity, mitotic cell cycle, M phase, nuclear division, cell morphogenesis, regulation of vascular smooth muscle contraction, regulation of transcription, DNA-dependent, regulation of transcription from RNA polymerase II promoter, protein complex assembly, protein amino acid phosphorylation, phosphorus metabolic process, phosphate metabolic process, cell motion, chemotaxis, regulation of muscle contraction, regulation of smooth muscle contraction, response to oxidative stress, microtubule-based process, microtubule-based movement, Golgi organization, cell cycle, mitosis, negative regulation of cell adhesion, intracellular signaling cascade, protein kinase cascade, small GTPase mediated signal transduction, Ras protein signal transduction, ectoderm development, behavior, locomotory behavior, cell proliferation, epidermis development, response to wounding, response to endogenous stimulus, response to hormone stimulus, epidermal cell differentiation, response to organic substance, positive regulation of macromolecule metabolic process, microtubule-based transport, phosphorylation, regulation of phosphate metabolic process, regulation of vasoconstriction, cell cycle process, cell cycle phase, regulation of cell-cell adhesion, negative regulation of cell-cell adhesion, cell projection organization, regulation of cell adhesion, neuron differentiation, keratinocyte differentiation, regulation of cell migration, positive regulation of cell migration, cytoskeleton-dependent intracellular transport, epithelial cell differentiation, neuron projection development, response to corticosteroid stimulus, regulation of Ras GTPase activity, positive regulation of Ras GTPase activity, melanosome localization, establishment of melanosome localization, melanosome transport, regulation of RNA elongation, positive regulation of RNA elongation, positive regulation of RNA elongation from RNA polymerase II promoter, cellular component morphogenesis, cell part morphogenesis, cellular pigmentation, positive regulation of kinase activity, regulation of homotypic cell-cell adhesion, negative regulation of homotypic cell-cell adhesion, regulation of RNA elongation from RNA polymerase II promoter, regulation of locomotion, positive regulation of locomotion, regulation of phosphorylation, taxis, positive regulation of catalytic activity, regulation of GTPase activity, regulation of MAP kinase activity, positive regulation of MAP kinase activity, pigmentation, positive regulation of GTPase activity, regulation of kinase activity, macromolecular complex subunit organization, regulation of system process, positive regulation of molecular function, regulation of transcription, positive regulation of cell differentiation, regulation of protein kinase activity, positive regulation of protein kinase activity, positive regulation of nucleobase, nucleoside, nucleotide and nucleic acid metabolic process, regulation of Ras protein signal transduction, intracellular transport, vesicle transport along microtubule, organelle fission, organelle inheritance, Golgi inheritance, response to steroid hormone stimulus, neuron development, response to axon injury, neuron projection morphogenesis, cell projection morphogenesis, regulation of small GTPase mediated signal transduction, positive regulation of developmental process, positive regulation of nitrogen compound metabolic process, regulation of phosphorus metabolic process, regulation of RNA metabolic process, positive regulation of RNA metabolic process, protein oligomerization, regulation of cell motion, positive regulation of cell motion, protein heterooligomerization, regulation of hydrolase activity, regulation of transferase activity, positive regulation of hydrolase activity, positive regulation of transferase activity, response to glucocorticoid stimulus, organelle localization, vesicle localization, establishment of vesicle localization, establishment of organelle localization, pigment granule localization, pigment granule transport, establishment of pigment granule localization, epithelium development, macromolecular complex assembly, protein complex biogenesis,

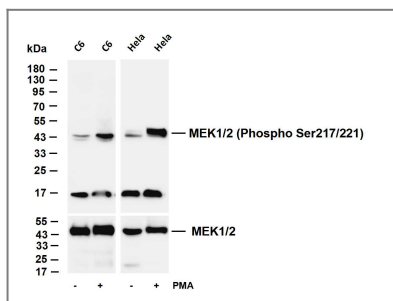
Validation Data



Human lung carcinoma was stained with anti-MEK1/2 (Phospho Ser217/221) rabbit antibody



Human breast carcinoma was stained with anti-MEK1/2 (Phospho Ser217/221) rabbit antibody



Various whole cell lysates were separated by 4-20% SDS-PAGE, and the membrane was blotted with anti-MEK1/2 (Phospho Ser217/221) antibody. The HRP-conjugated Goat anti-Rabbit IgG (H + L) antibody was used to detect the antibody. Lane 1: C6 Lane 2: C6 was treated with Phorbol 12-myristate 13-acetate (200 nM) of 30 minutes Lane 3: HeLa Lane 4: HeLa starved of serum overnight and then treated with Phorbol 12-myristate 13-acetate (200 nM) Predicted band size: 44kDa Observed band size: 44kDa

Contact information

Orders: order@immunoway.com
 Support: tech@immunoway.com
 Telephone: 877-594-3616 (Toll Free), 408-747-0185
 Website: <http://www.immunoway.com>
 Address: 2200 Ringwood Ave San Jose, CA 95131 USA



Please scan the QR code to access additional product information:
MEK1/2 (Phospho Ser217/221) (PT0747R) PT™ Rabbit mAb

For Research Use Only. Not for Use in Diagnostic Procedures.

[Antibody](#) | [ELISA Kits](#) | [Protein](#) | [Reagents](#)