产品名称：MEK1 (15N17) Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody
产品货号：AMRe13797

产品概述（Summary）

产品名称（Production Name）	MEK1 (15N17) Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody
描述（Description）	Recombinant rabbit monoclonal antibody
宿主（Host）	Rabbit
应用（Application）	WB,IHC,ICC/IF,FC
种属反应性（Reactivity）	Human,Mouse,Rat

产品性能（Performance）

偶联物（Conjugation）	Unconjugated
修饰（Modification）	Unmodified
同种型（Isotype）	IgG
克隆（Clonality）	Monoclonal
形式（Form）	Liquid
存放说明（Storage）	Store at 4°C short term. Aliquot and store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.
储存溶液（Buffer）	Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline , pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% New type preservative N and 50% glycerol. Store at +4°C short term. Store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze / thaw cycle.
纯化方式（Purification）	Affinity purification

免疫原信息（Immunogen）

基因名（Gene Name）	MAP2K1
别名（Alternative Names）	MAPKK1; MEK1; MP2K1; PRKMK1; kinase MEK1; ERK activator kinase 1; MAP kinase kinase 1; MAP2K1; MAPK/ERK kinase 1; MAPKK 1;
基因 ID（Gene ID）	5604.0
蛋白 ID（SwissProt ID）	Q02750.

产品应用（Application）

稀释比（Dilution Ratio）	WB 1:500-1:2000,IHC 1:50-1:200,ICC/IF 1:200-1:500,FC 1:50-1:200
蛋白分子量（Molecular Weight）	43kDa

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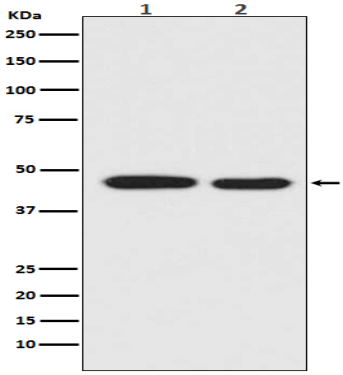
研究背景（Background）

The protein encoded by this gene is a member of the dual specificity protein kinase family, which acts as a mitogen-activated protein (MAP) kinase kinase. MAP kinases, also known as extracellular signal-regulated kinases (ERKs), act as an integration point for multiple biochemical signals. 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. Activates BRAF in a KSR1 or KSR2-dependent manner; by binding to KSR1 or KSR2 releases the inhibitory intramolecular interaction between KSR1 or KSR2 protein kinase and N-terminal domains which promotes KSR1 or KSR2-BRAF dimerization and BRAF activation (PubMed:29433126). 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.

研究领域（Research Area）

Signal Transduction

图片（Image Data）



Western blot analysis of MEK1 expression in (1) A431 cell lysate;(2) HeLa cell lysate.

注意事项（Note）

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