




## Rabbit Anti-P38 MAPK antibody

SL0637R

<b>Product Name:</b>	P38 MAPK
<b>Chinese Name:</b>	丝裂原活化蛋白激酶p38α抗体
<b>Alias:</b>	CSAID Binding Protein 1; CSAID binding protein; CSAID-binding protein; Csaids binding protein; CSBP 1; CSBP 2; CSBP; CSBP1; CSBP2; CSPB 1; CSPB1; Cytokine suppressive anti inflammatory drug binding protein; Cytokine suppressive anti-inflammatory drug-binding protein; EXIP; MAP kinase 14; MAP kinase MXI2; MAP kinase p38 alpha; MAPK 14; MAPK14; MAX interacting protein 2; MAX-interacting protein 2; Mitogen Activated Protein Kinase 14; Mitogen activated protein kinase p38 alpha; Mitogen-activated protein kinase 14; Mitogen-activated protein kinase p38 alpha; MK14_HUMAN; Mxi 2; Mxi2; p38 ALPHA; p38; p38 MAP kinase; p38 MAPK; p38/MAPK; p38 mitogen activated protein kinase; p38ALPHA; p38alpha Exip; PRKM14; PRKM15; RK; SAPK 2A; SAPK2A; Stress Activated Protein Kinase 2A.
<b>文献引用</b>  :	<p><b>Specific References(11)</b> SL0637R has been referenced in 11 publications.</p> <p><b>[IF=2.97]</b>Li, Lingrui, et al. "Nrf2/ARE pathway activation, HO-1 and NQO1 induction by polychlorinated biphenyl quinone is associated with reactive oxygen species and PI3K/AKT signaling." <i>Chemico-Biological Interactions</i> (2013).<b>WB;Human.</b> <a href="#">PubMed:24361488</a></p> <p><b>[IF=0.23]</b>Wang, B., et al. "Ginsenoside Rd inhibits apoptosis following spinal cord ischemia/reperfusion injury." <i>Neural Regeneration Research</i> 9.18 (2014): 1678.<b>WB;Rat.</b> <a href="#">PubMed:25374589</a></p> <p><b>[IF=2.47]</b>Zhao, Hongyu, et al. "Betulin attenuates lung and liver injuries in sepsis." <i>International Immunopharmacology</i> 30 (2016): 50-56.<b>WB;Rat.</b> <a href="#">PubMed:26644168</a></p> <p><b>[IF=2.38]</b>Cong, Lin, and Wenting Chen. "Neuroprotective Effect of Ginsenoside Rd on</p>

Spinal Cord Injury Rats." Basic & Clinical Pharmacology & Toxicology(2016).**WB;Rat.**

[PubMed:26833867](#)

**[IF=1.75]**Shi, Zeyu, et al. "Effects of Fluoride on the Expression of p38MAPK Signaling Pathway-Related Genes and Proteins in Spleen Lymphocytes of Mice." Biological Trace Element Research (2016): 1-6.**WB;Mouse.**

[PubMed:26906276](#)

**[IF=1.27]**Zhang, Nan, et al. "Effect of vasopressin on hippocampal injury in a rodent model of asphyxial cardiopulmonary arrest." Experimental and therapeutic medicine 11.4 (2016): 1385-1392.**IHC-P;Rat.**

[PubMed:27073454](#)

**[IF=1.55]**Zhang, Jianfei, et al. "Peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor- $\gamma$  has an anti-apoptotic role via apoptosis signal-regulating kinase 1 and p38 activation in mouse models with oral precancerous lesions." Oncology Letters.**IHC-P;Mouse.**

[PubMed:27279579](#)

**[IF=2.55]**Zhao, Haiyan, et al. "Inhibition of endocan attenuates monocrotaline-induced connective tissue disease related pulmonary arterial hypertension." International Immunopharmacology 42 (2017): 115-121.**WB;Rat.**

[PubMed:27912147](#)

**[IF=4.55]**Ning, Chong, et al. "Chicory inulin ameliorates type 2 diabetes mellitus and suppresses JNK and MAPK pathways in vivo and in vitro." Molecular Nutrition & Food Research (2017).**WB;Rat.**

[PubMed:28105758](#)

**[IF=4.42]**Yu, Haijie, et al. "Gypenoside Protects Cardiomyocytes against Ischemia-Reperfusion Injury via the Inhibition of Mitogen-Activated Protein Kinase Mediated Nuclear Factor Kappa B Pathway In Vitro and In Vivo." Frontiers in Pharmacology 7 (2016).**WB;Rat.**

[PubMed:27313532](#)

**[IF=2.27]**Yu, Wu, et al. "BEX4 upregulation alters Sertoli cell growth properties and protein expression profiles: An explanation for cadmium-induced testicular Sertoli cell injury." Journal of Biochemical and Molecular Toxicology (2017).

[PubMed:28295929](#)

**Organism Species:** Rabbit

**Clonality:** Polyclonal

<b>React Species:</b>	Human, Mouse, Rat, Dog, Rabbit,
<b>Applications:</b>	WB=1:500-2000 ELISA=1:500-1000 IHC-P=1:400-800 IHC-F=1:400-800 Flow-Cyt=1µg/Test ICC=1:100-500 IF=1:100-500 (Paraffin sections need antigen repair) not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
<b>Molecular weight:</b>	41kDa
<b>Cellular localization:</b>	The nucleus/cytoplasmic
<b>Form:</b>	Lyophilized or Liquid
<b>Concentration:</b>	1mg/ml
<b>immunogen:</b>	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human P38MAPK:141-240/360
<b>Lsotype:</b>	IgG
<b>Purification:</b>	affinity purified by Protein A
<b>Storage Buffer:</b>	0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
<b>Storage:</b>	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20°C. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.
<b>PubMed:</b>	<a href="#">PubMed</a>
<b>Product Detail:</b>	<p>The protein encoded by this gene is a member of the MAP kinase family. MAP kinases act as an integration point for multiple biochemical signals, and are involved in a wide variety of cellular processes such as proliferation, differentiation, transcription regulation and development. This kinase is activated by various environmental stresses and proinflammatory cytokines. The activation requires its phosphorylation by MAP kinase kinases(MKKs), or its autophosphorylation triggered by the interaction of MAP3K7IP1/TAB1 protein with this kinase. The substrates of this kinase include transcription regulator ATF2, MEF2C, and MAX, cell cycle regulator CDC25B, and tumor suppressor p53, which suggest the roles of this kinase in stress related transcription and cell cycle regulation, as well as in genotoxic stress response. Four alternatively spliced transcript variants of this gene encoding distinct isoforms have been reported.</p> <p><b>Function:</b> Serine/threonine kinase which acts as an essential component of the MAP kinase signal transduction pathway. MAPK14 is one of the four p38 MAPKs which play an important role in the cascades of cellular responses evoked by extracellular stimuli such as proinflammatory cytokines or physical stress leading to direct activation of transcription factors. Accordingly, p38 MAPKs phosphorylate a broad range of proteins and it has been estimated that they may have approximately 200 to 300 substrates each. Some of the targets are downstream kinases which are activated through phosphorylation and further phosphorylate additional targets. RPS6KA5/MSK1 and RPS6KA4/MSK2 can directly phosphorylate and activate transcription factors such as CREB1, ATF1, the NF-kappa-B isoform RELA/NFKB3, STAT1 and STAT3, but can also phosphorylate histone H3 and the nucleosomal protein HMG1. RPS6KA5/MSK1 and RPS6KA4/MSK2 play important roles in the rapid induction of immediate-early genes in response to stress or mitogenic stimuli, either by inducing chromatin remodeling or by recruiting the transcription machinery. On the other hand, two other kinase targets,</p>

MAPKAPK2/MK2 and MAPKAPK3/MK3, participate in the control of gene expression mostly at the post-transcriptional level, by phosphorylating ZFP36 (tristetraprolin) and ELAVL1, and by regulating EEF2K, which is important for the elongation of mRNA during translation. MKNK1/MNK1 and MKNK2/MNK2, two other kinases activated by p38 MAPKs, regulate protein synthesis by phosphorylating the initiation factor EIF4E2. MAPK14 interacts also with casein kinase II, leading to its activation through autophosphorylation and further phosphorylation of TP53/p53. In the cytoplasm, the p38 MAPK pathway is an important regulator of protein turnover. For example, CFLAR is an inhibitor of TNF-induced apoptosis whose proteasome-mediated degradation is regulated by p38 MAPK phosphorylation. In a similar way, MAPK14 phosphorylates the ubiquitin ligase SIAH2, regulating its activity towards EGLN3. MAPK14 may also inhibit the lysosomal degradation pathway of autophagy by interfering with the intracellular trafficking of the transmembrane protein ATG9. Another function of MAPK14 is to regulate the endocytosis of membrane receptors by different mechanisms that impinge on the small GTPase RAB5A. In addition, clathrin-mediated EGFR internalization induced by inflammatory cytokines and UV irradiation depends on MAPK14-mediated phosphorylation of EGFR itself as well as of RAB5A effectors. Ectodomain shedding of transmembrane proteins is regulated by p38 MAPKs as well. In response to inflammatory stimuli, p38 MAPKs phosphorylate the membrane-associated metalloprotease ADAM17. Such phosphorylation is required for ADAM17-mediated ectodomain shedding of TGF- $\alpha$  family ligands, which results in the activation of EGFR signaling and cell proliferation. Another p38 MAPK substrate is FGFR1. FGFR1 can be translocated from the extracellular space into the cytosol and nucleus of target cells, and regulates processes such as rRNA synthesis and cell growth. FGFR1 translocation requires p38 MAPK activation. In the nucleus, many transcription factors are phosphorylated and activated by p38 MAPKs in response to different stimuli. Classical examples include ATF1, ATF2, ATF6, ELK1, PTPRH, DDIT3, TP53/p53 and MEF2C and MEF2A. The p38 MAPKs are emerging as important modulators of gene expression by regulating chromatin modifiers and remodelers. The promoters of several genes involved in the inflammatory response, such as IL6, IL8 and IL12B, display a p38 MAPK-dependent enrichment of histone H3 phosphorylation on 'Ser-10' (H3S10ph) in LPS-stimulated myeloid cells. This phosphorylation enhances the accessibility of the cryptic NF- $\kappa$ B-binding sites marking promoters for increased NF- $\kappa$ B recruitment. Phosphorylates CDC25B and CDC25C which is required for binding to 14-3-3 proteins and leads to initiation of a G2 delay after ultraviolet radiation. Phosphorylates TIAR following DNA damage, releasing TIAR from GADD45A mRNA and preventing mRNA degradation. The p38 MAPKs may also have kinase-independent roles, which are thought to be due to the binding to targets in the absence of phosphorylation. Protein O-Glc-N-acylation catalyzed by the OGT is regulated by MAPK14, and, although OGT does not seem to be phosphorylated by MAPK14, their interaction increases upon MAPK14 activation induced by glucose deprivation. This interaction may regulate OGT activity by recruiting it to specific targets such as neurofilament H, stimulating its O-Glc-N-acylation. Required in mid-fetal development for the growth of embryo-derived blood vessels in the labyrinth layer of the placenta. Also plays an essential role in developmental and stress-induced erythropoiesis, through regulation of EPO gene expression. Isoform MXI2 activation is stimulated by mitogens

and oxidative stress and only poorly phosphorylates ELK1 and ATF2. Isoform EXIP may play a role in the early onset of apoptosis. Phosphorylates S100A9 at 'Thr-113'.

**Subunit:**

Binds to a kinase interaction motif within the protein tyrosine phosphatase, PTPRR (By similarity). This interaction retains MAPK14 in the cytoplasm and prevents nuclear accumulation. Interacts with SPAG9 and GADD45A. Interacts with CDC25B, CDC25C, DUSP1, DUSP10, DUSP16, NP60, FAM48A and TAB1. Interacts with casein kinase II subunits CSNK2A1 and CSNK2B.

**Subcellular Location:**

Cytoplasm. Nucleus.

**Tissue Specificity:**

Brain, heart, placenta, pancreas and skeletal muscle. Expressed to a lesser extent in lung, liver and kidney.

**Post-translational modifications:**

Dually phosphorylated on Thr-180 and Tyr-182 by the MAP2Ks MAP2K3/MKK3, MAP2K4/MKK4 and MAP2K6/MKK6 in response to inflammatory cytokines, environmental stress or growth factors, which activates the enzyme. Dual phosphorylation can also be mediated by TAB1-mediated autophosphorylation. TCR engagement in T-cells also leads to Tyr-323 phosphorylation by ZAP70. Dephosphorylated and inactivated by DUSP1, DUSP10 and DUSP16. Acetylated at Lys-53 and Lys-152 by KAT2B and EP300. Acetylation at Lys-53 increases the affinity for ATP and enhances kinase activity. Lys-53 and Lys-152 are deacetylated by HDAC3. Ubiquitinated. Ubiquitination leads to degradation by the proteasome pathway.

**Similarity:**

Belongs to the protein kinase superfamily. CMGC Ser/Thr protein kinase family. MAP kinase subfamily.

Contains 1 protein kinase domain.

**SWISS:**

Q16539

**Gene ID:**

1432

**Database links:**

[Entrez Gene: 1432](#) Human

[Entrez Gene: 26416](#) Mouse

[Entrez Gene: 81649](#) Rat

[Entrez Gene: 403856](#) Dog

[GenBank: NM\\_001315](#) Human

[GenBank: NM\\_139012](#) Human

[GenBank: NM\\_011951](#) Mouse

[GenBank: NM\\_031020](#) Rat

[Omim: 600289](#) Human

[SwissProt: O02812](#) Dog

[SwissProt: Q16539](#) Human

[SwissProt: P47811](#) Mouse

[SwissProt: P70618](#) Rat

[Unigene: 485233](#) Human

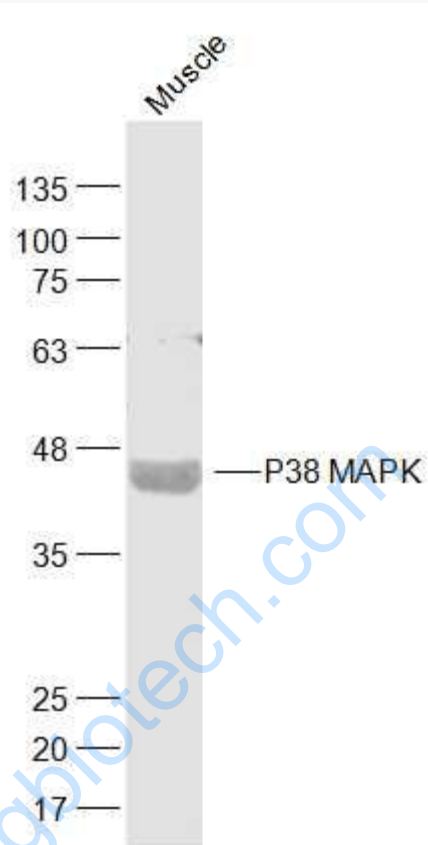
[Unigene: 311337](#) Mouse

[Unigene: 88085](#) Rat

**Important Note:**

This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

Picture:



Sample:

Muscle (Mouse) Lysate at 40 ug

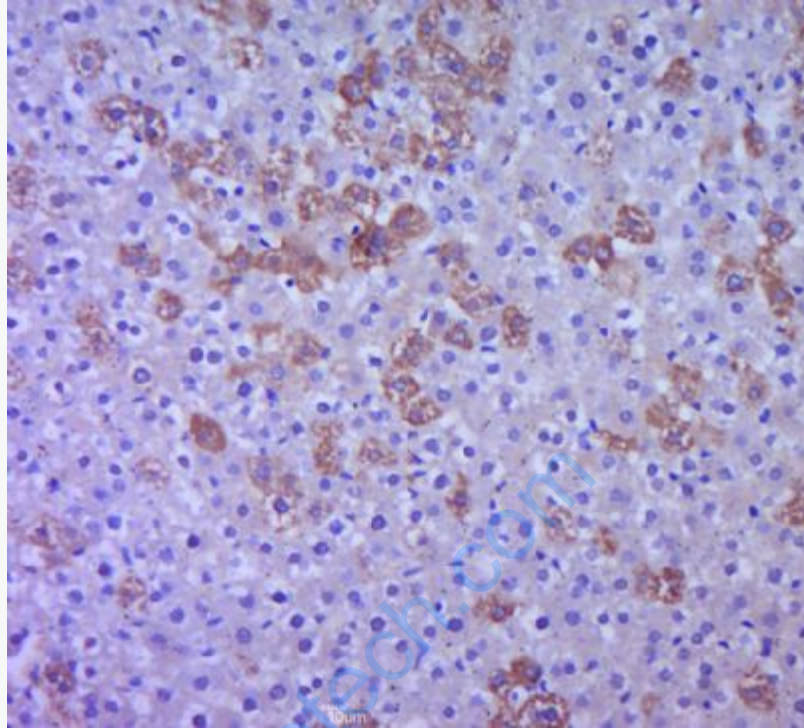
Primary: Anti-P38 MAPK (SL0637R) at 1/1000 dilution

Secondary: IRDye800CW Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG at 1/20000 dilution

Predicted band size: 41 kD

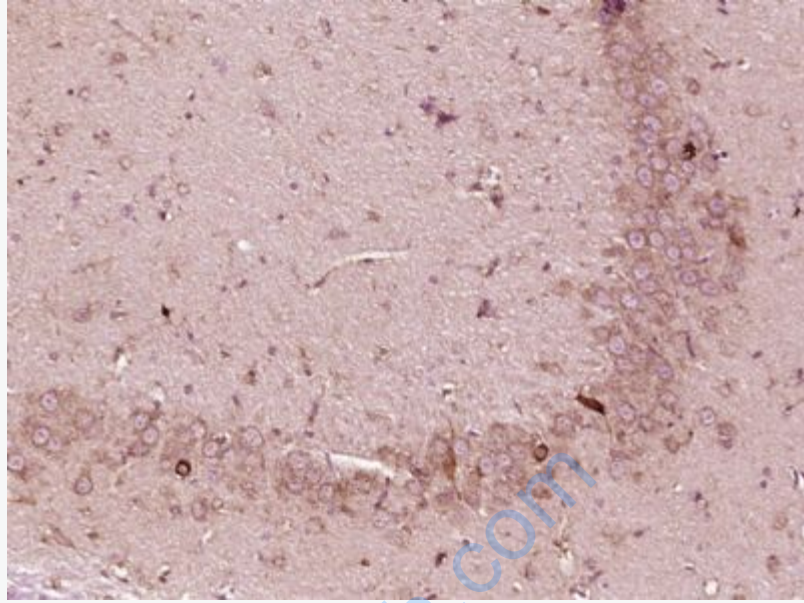
Observed band size: 41 kD



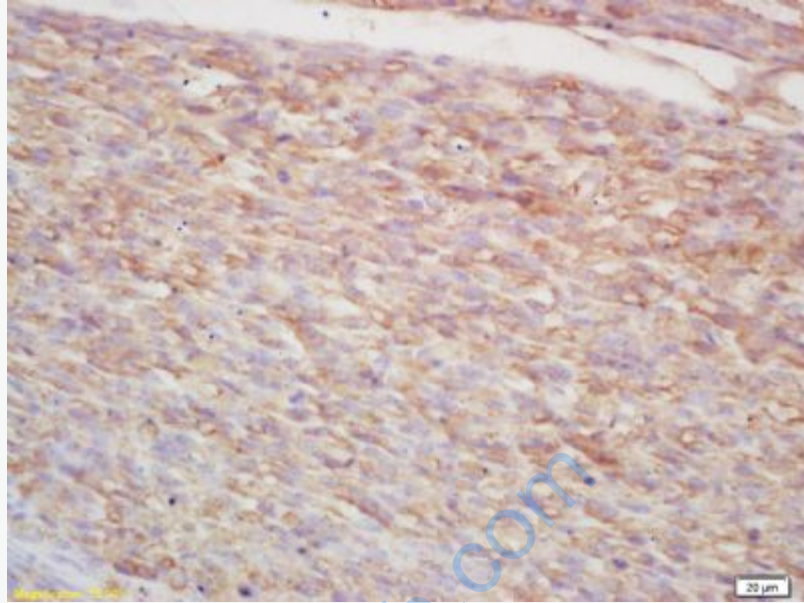


Paraformaldehyde-fixed, paraffin embedded (rat liver tissue); Antigen retrieval by boiling in sodium citrate buffer (pH6.0) for 15min; Block endogenous peroxidase by 3% hydrogen peroxide for 20 minutes; Blocking buffer (normal goat serum) at 37°C for 30min; Antibody incubation with (MAPK) Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated (SL0637R) at 1:400 overnight at 4°C, followed by a conjugated secondary (sp-0023) for 20 minutes and DAB staining.





Paraformaldehyde-fixed, paraffin embedded (Rat brain); Antigen retrieval by boiling in sodium citrate buffer (pH6.0) for 15min; Block endogenous peroxidase by 3% hydrogen peroxide for 20 minutes; Blocking buffer (normal goat serum) at 37°C for 30min; Antibody incubation with (P38 MAPK) Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated (SL0637R) at 1:400 overnight at 4°C, followed by operating according to SP Kit(Rabbit) (sp-0023) instructions and DAB staining.

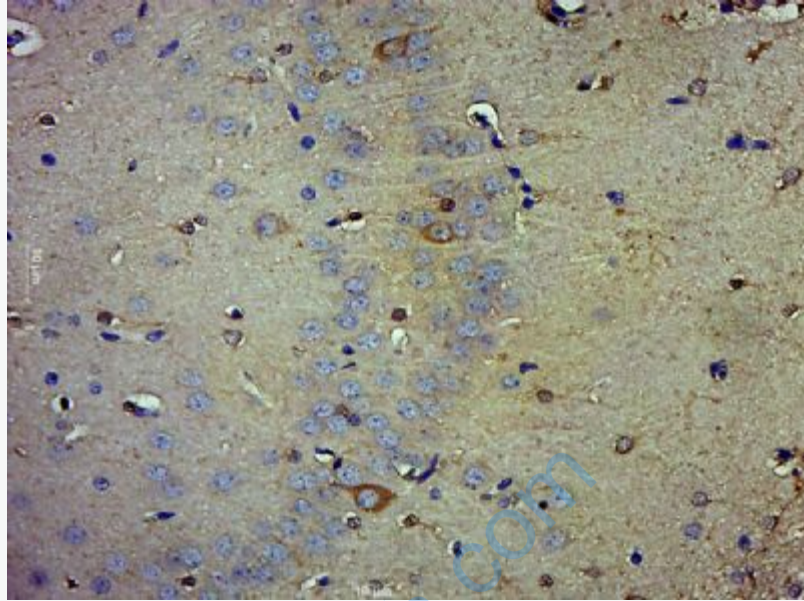


Tissue/cell: mouse embryo tissue; 4% Paraformaldehyde-fixed and paraffin-embedded;

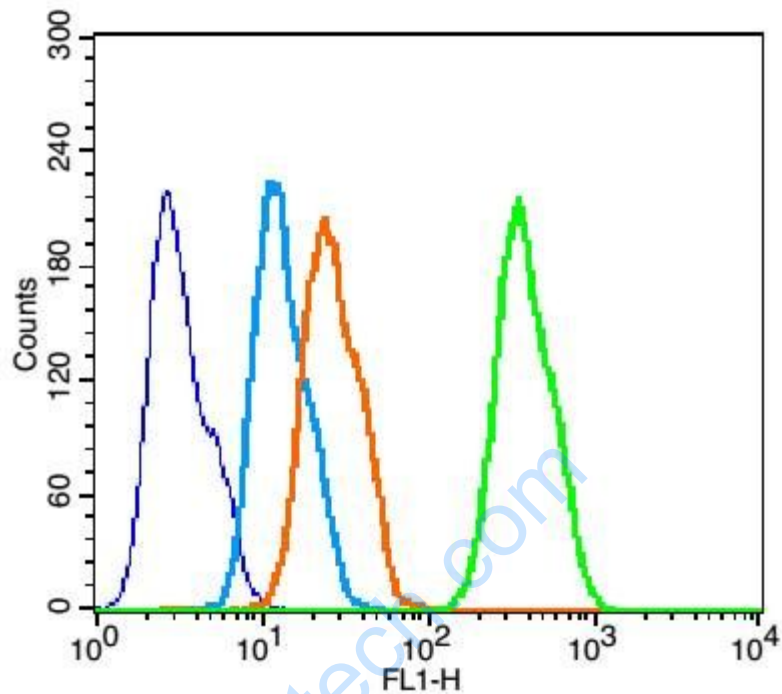
Antigen retrieval: citrate buffer ( 0.01M, pH 6.0 ), Boiling bathing for 15min; Block endogenous peroxidase by 3% Hydrogen peroxide for 30min; Blocking buffer (normal goat serum,C-0005) at 37°C for 20 min;

Incubation: Anti-p38MAPK/MAPK14/p38Alpha Polyclonal Antibody,

Unconjugated(SL0637R) 1:200, overnight at 4°C, followed by conjugation to the secondary antibody(SP-0023) and DAB(C-0010) staining



Paraformaldehyde-fixed, paraffin embedded (Rat brain); Antigen retrieval by boiling in sodium citrate buffer (pH6.0) for 15min; Block endogenous peroxidase by 3% hydrogen peroxide for 20 minutes; Blocking buffer (normal goat serum) at 37°C for 30min; Antibody incubation with (P38 MAPK) Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated (SL0637R) at 1:500 overnight at 4°C, followed by a conjugated secondary (sp-0023) for 20 minutes and DAB staining.



Blank control: HepG2(blue).

Primary Antibody: Rabbit Anti-P38 MAPK antibody (SL0637R); Dilution: 1 $\mu$ g in 100  $\mu$ L 1X PBS containing 0.5% BSA;

Isotype Control Antibody: Rabbit IgG(orange) ,used under the same conditions;

Secondary Antibody: Goat anti-rabbit IgG-FITC(white blue), Dilution: 1:200 in 1 X PBS containing 0.5% BSA.

#### Protocol

The cells were fixed with 2% paraformaldehyde for 10 min at 37°C. Primary antibody (SL0637R) were incubated for 30 min at room temperature, followed by 1 X PBS containing 0.5% BSA + 1 0% goat serum (15 min) to block non-specific protein-protein interactions. Then the Goat Anti-rabbit IgG/FITC antibody was added into the blocking buffer mentioned above to react with the primary antibody at 1/200 dilution for 40 min at room temperature. Acquisition of 20,000 events was

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