JNK1+JNK2+JNK3

rev. 02/02/16
Cat#: ET1601-28

Product Type: Recombinant rabbit monoclonal IgG, primary antibodies
Species reactivity: Human, Mouse, Rat, Cow, Monkey, Zebra fish
Applications: WB, ICC/IF, IP
Molecular Wt.: 46/54 kDa

Description: c-Jun N-terminal kinases (JNKs) phosphorylate and augment transcriptional activity of c-Jun. JNKs originate from three genes that yield 10 isoforms through alternative mRNA splicing, including JNK1a1, JNK1b1, JNK2a1, JNK2b1, and JNK3a1, which represent the p46 isoforms, and JNK1a2, JNK1b2, JNK2a2, JNK2b2, and JNK3b2, which represent the p54 isoforms. JNKs coordinate cell responses to stress and influence regulation of cell growth and transformation. The human JNK1 (PRKM8, SAPK1, MAPK8) gene maps to chromosome 10q11.22 and shares 83% amino acid identity with JNK2. JNK1 is necessary for normal activation and differentiation of CD4 helper T (TH) cells into TH1 and TH2 effector cells. Capsaicin activates JNK1 and p38 in ras-transformed human breast epithelial cells. Nitrogen oxides (NOx) upregulate JNK1 in addition to c-Fos, c-Jun, and other signaling kinases, including MEKK1 and p38.

Immunogen:
Recombinant protein.

Positive control:
HUVEC, MCF-7, Hela, HepG2, human liver tissue, mouse liver tissue, mouse brain tissue, human lung tissue.

Subcellular location:
Cytoplasm, Nucleus, Membrane, Mitochondrion

Database links:
SwissProt: P45983/P45984/P53779(Human) Q61831/Q91Y86/Q9WTU6(Mouse) P49185/P49186/P49187(Rat)

Recommended Dilutions:
WB: 1:1,000-1:5,000
ICC: 1:50-1:200

Storage Buffer:
1*TBS (pH7.4), 1%BSA, 40%Glycerol. Preservative: 0.05% Sodium Azide.

Storage Instruction:
Store at +4° C after thawing. Aliquot store at -20° C or -80° C. Avoid repeated freeze / thaw cycles.

Purity:
ProA affinity purified

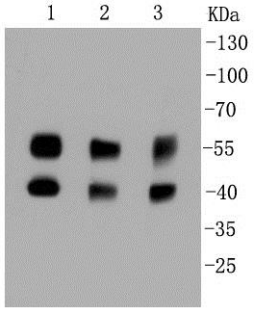

Fig1: Western blot analysis of JNK1+JNK2+JNK3 on different cell lysates using anti-JNK1+JNK2+JNK3 antibody at 1/1,000 dilution.
Positive control:
Lane 1: Hela *Lane 2: PC12*
Lane 3: K562

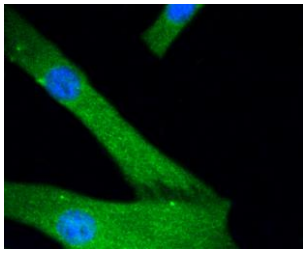

Fig2: ICC staining JNK1+JNK2+JNK3 in NIH/3T3 cells (green). The nuclear counter stain is DAPI (blue). Cells were fixed in paraformaldehyde, permeabilised with 0.25% Triton X100/PBS.

Hangzhou HuaAn Biotechnology Co.,Ltd.
Orders: 0086-571-88062880 **Support:** 0086-571-89986345 **Service mail:** tech@huabio.com www.huabio.com
华安生物

Applications: WB=Western blot IP=Immunoprecipitation IHC=Immunohistochemistry IF=Immunofluorescence FC=Flow cytometry
Species Cross-Reactivity: H=human M=mouse R=rat Hm=hamster Mk=monkey Mi=mink C=chicken Dm=D.melanogaster X=Xenopus Z=zebrafish B=bovine Dg=dog Pg=pig Sc=S.

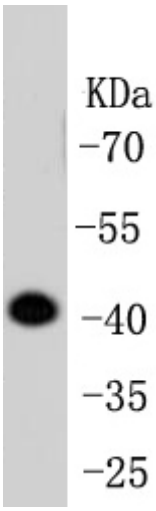

Fig3: Western blot analysis of JNK1+JNK2+JNK3 on zebra fish tissue lysates using anti-JNK1+JNK2+JNK3 antibody.

Background References

1. Cantrell, M. et al. 2015. c-Jun N-terminal kinase 2 prevents luminal cell commitment in normal mammary glands and tumors by inhibiting p53/Notch1 and breast cancer gene 1 expression. Oncotarget. 6: 11863-11881.
2. Marampon, F. et al. 2015. Vitamin D protects endothelial cells from irradiation-induced senescence and apoptosis by modulating MAPK/SirT1 axis. Journal of endocrinological investigation.