

Anti-p38 alpha/MAPK14 antibody [E229] - BSA and Azide free  
ab225534

敲除验证 重组 RabMAb

7 References 5 图像

概述

产品名称	Anti-p38 alpha/MAPK14抗体[E229] - BSA and Azide free
描述	兔单克隆抗体[E229] to p38 alpha/MAPK14 - BSA and Azide free
宿主	Rabbit
经测试应用	适用于: Flow Cyt (Intra), WB, IP, ICC/IF
种属反应性	与反应: Mouse, Rat, Human
免疫原	Synthetic peptide. This information is proprietary to Abcam and/or its suppliers.
阳性对照	WB: Jurkat, C6, NIH/3T3 or HeLa whole cell lysate ( <a href="#">ab150035</a> ). ICC/IF: NIH/3T3 cell lysate.
常规说明	ab225534 is the carrier-free version of <a href="#">ab170099</a> .  Our <b>carrier-free</b> antibodies are typically supplied in a PBS-only formulation, purified and free of BSA, sodium azide and glycerol. The carrier-free buffer and high concentration allow for increased conjugation efficiency.  This conjugation-ready format is designed for use with fluorochromes, metal isotopes, oligonucleotides, and enzymes, which makes them ideal for antibody labelling, functional and cell-based assays, flow-based assays (e.g. mass cytometry) and Multiplex Imaging applications.  Use our <b>conjugation kits</b> for antibody conjugates that are ready-to-use in as little as 20 minutes with <1 minute hands-on-time and 100% antibody recovery: available for fluorescent dyes, HRP, biotin and gold.  This product is compatible with the Maxpar <sup>®</sup> Antibody Labeling Kit from Fluidigm, without the need for antibody preparation. Maxpar <sup>®</sup> is a trademark of Fluidigm Canada Inc.  Our RabMAb <sup>®</sup> technology is a patented hybridoma-based technology for making rabbit monoclonal antibodies. For details on our patents, please refer to <a href="#">RabMAb<sup>®</sup> patents</a> .

性能

形式	Liquid
存放说明	Shipped at 4°C. Store at +4°C. Do Not Freeze.
存储溶液	pH: 7.2

	Constituent: PBS
无载体	是
纯度	Protein A purified
克隆	单克隆
克隆编号	E229
同种型	IgG

应用

The Abpromise guarantee      **Abpromise™**承诺保证使用ab225534于以下的经测试应用

“应用说明”部分 下显示的仅为推荐的起始稀释度;实际最佳的稀释度/浓度应由使用者检定。

应用	Ab评论	说明
Flow Cyt (Intra)		Use at an assay dependent concentration. <b>ab199376</b> - Rabbit monoclonal IgG, is suitable for use as an isotype control with this antibody.
WB		Use at an assay dependent concentration. Predicted molecular weight: 42 kDa.
IP		Use at an assay dependent concentration.
ICC/IF		Use at an assay dependent concentration.

靶标

功能	<p>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 HMGN1. 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, 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</p>
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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.

#### 组织特异性

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

#### 序列相似性

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

Contains 1 protein kinase domain.

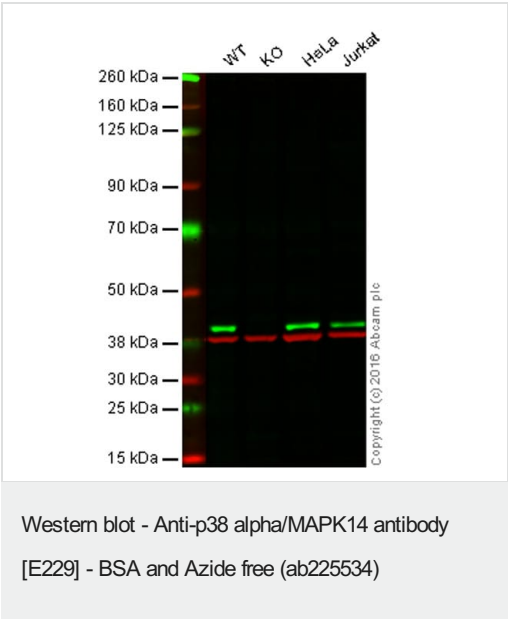
#### 结构域

The TXY motif contains the threonine and tyrosine residues whose phosphorylation activates the MAP kinases.

#### 翻译后修饰

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 DUPS1, 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.

图片



This WB data was generated using the same anti-p38 antibody clone [E229] in a different buffer formulation (cat# [ab170099](#)).

**Lane 1:** Wild-type HAP1 cell lysate (20 µg)

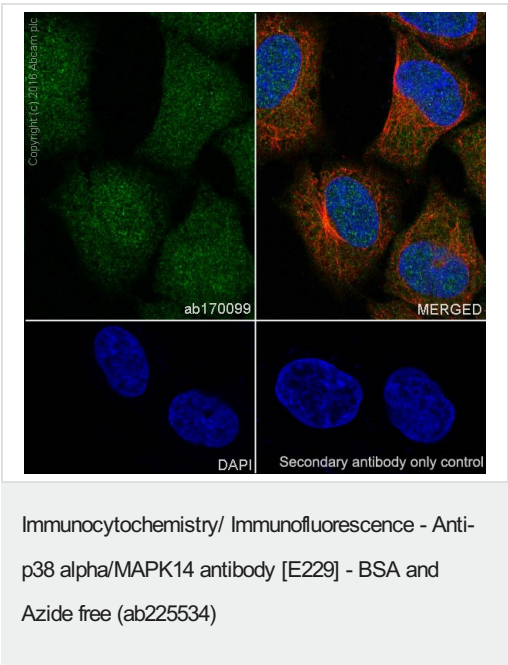
**Lane 2:** p38 knockout HAP1 cell lysate (20 µg)

**Lane 3:** HeLa cell lysate (20 µg)

**Lane 4:** Jurkat cell lysate (20 µg)

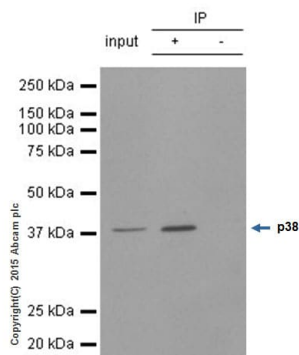
**Lanes 1 - 4:** Merged signal (red and green). Green - [ab170099](#) observed at 40 kDa. Red - loading control, [ab8245](#), observed at 37 kDa.

[ab170099](#) was shown to specifically react with p38 when p38 knockout samples were used. Wild-type and p38 knockout samples were subjected to SDS-PAGE. [ab170099](#) and [ab8245](#) (loading control to GAPDH) were diluted 1/1000 and 1/2000 respectively and incubated overnight at 4°C. Blots were developed with Goat anti-Rabbit IgG H&L (IRDye® 800CW) preadsorbed ([ab216773](#)) and Goat anti-Mouse IgG H&L (IRDye® 680RD) preadsorbed ([ab216776](#)) secondary antibodies at 1/10 000 dilution for 1 h at room temperature before imaging.



Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence analysis of HeLa(Human epithelial cell line from cervix adenocarcinoma) cells labeling p38 with [ab170099](#) at 1/250. Cells were fixed in 4% paraformaldehyde and permeabilized with 0.1% tritonX-100. [ab150077](#), an Alexa Fluor® 488 Goat anti-Rabbit IgG (1/1000) was used as the secondary antibody. The cells were co-stained with [ab195889](#), an anti-alpha tubulin antibody [DM1A] microtubule marker (Alexa Fluor® 594) at 1/200. Nuclei counterstained with DAPI (blue). Confocal image shows nuclear and cytoplasmic staining on HeLa cell line.

This data was developed using the same antibody clone in a different buffer formulation containing PBS, BSA, glycerol, and sodium azide ([ab170099](#)).



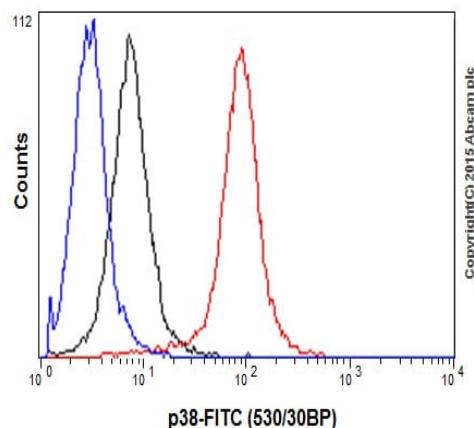
Immunoprecipitation - Anti-p38 alpha/MAPK14  
antibody [E229] - BSA and Azide free (ab225534)

**ab170099** (purified) at 1/20 immunoprecipitating p38 in Jurkat whole cell lysate. 10 ug of cell lysate was present in the input. For western blotting, a HRP-conjugated Veriblot for IP Detection Reagent (**ab131366**) was used for detection at 1/1,500 dilution. A rabbit monoclonal IgG (**ab172730**) was used instead of **ab128913** as a negative control (Lane 3).

Blocking buffer and concentration: 5% NFDM/TBST.

Diluting buffer and concentration: 5% NFDM /TBST.

This data was developed using the same antibody clone in a different buffer formulation containing PBS, BSA, glycerol, and sodium azide (**ab170099**).



Flow Cytometry (Intracellular) - Anti-p38  
alpha/MAPK14 antibody [E229] - BSA and Azide  
free (ab225534)

Intracellular Flow Cytometry analysis of HeLa cells labelling p38 with purified **ab170099** at 1/40 (red). Cells were fixed with 4% paraformaldehyde. A FITC-conjugated goat anti-rabbit IgG (1/500) was used as the secondary antibody. Black - Isotype control, rabbit monoclonal IgG. Blue - Unlabelled control, cells without incubation with primary and secondary antibodies.

This data was developed using the same antibody clone in a different buffer formulation containing PBS, BSA, glycerol, and sodium azide (**ab170099**).

### Why choose a recombinant antibody?



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**Success from the first experiment**  
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**Ethical standards compliant**  
Animal-free production

Anti-p38 alpha/MAPK14 antibody [E229] - BSA and Azide free (ab225534)

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

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