

# ERK 2 (D-2): sc-1647

## BACKGROUND

Mitogen-activated protein kinase (MAPK) signaling pathways involve two closely related MAP kinases, known as extracellular-signal-related kinase 1 (ERK 1, p44) and 2 (ERK 2, p42). Growth factors, steroid hormones, G protein-coupled receptor ligands, and neurotransmitters can initiate MAPK signaling pathways. Activation of ERK1 and ERK2 requires phosphorylation by upstream kinases such as MAP kinase kinase (MEK), MEK kinase and Raf-1. ERK1 and ERK2 phosphorylation can occur at specific tyrosine and threonine sites mapping within consensus motifs that include the Threonine-Glutamate-Tyrosine motif. ERK activation leads to dimerization with other ERKs and subsequent localization to the nucleus. Active ERK dimers phosphorylate serine and threonine residues on nuclear proteins and influence a host of responses that include proliferation, differentiation, transcription regulation and development. The human ERK2 gene maps to chromosome 22q11.21 and encodes a 360-amino acid protein.

## CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: MAPK1 (human) mapping to 22q11.21; Mapk1 (mouse) mapping to 16 A3.

## SOURCE

ERK 2 (D-2) is a mouse monoclonal antibody specific for an epitope mapping between amino acids 328-358 at the C-terminus of ERK 2 MAP kinase p42 of human origin.

## PRODUCT

Each vial contains 200 µg IgG<sub>2b</sub> kappa light chain in 1.0 ml of PBS with < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.1% gelatin.

ERK 2 (D-2) is available conjugated to agarose (sc-1647 AC), 500 µg/0.25 ml agarose in 1 ml, for IP; to HRP (sc-1647 HRP), 200 µg/ml, for WB, IHC(P) and ELISA; to either phycoerythrin (sc-1647 PE), fluorescein (sc-1647 FITC), Alexa Fluor® 488 (sc-1647 AF488), Alexa Fluor® 546 (sc-1647 AF546), Alexa Fluor® 594 (sc-1647 AF594) or Alexa Fluor® 647 (sc-1647 AF647), 200 µg/ml, for WB (RGB), IF, IHC(P) and FCM; and to either Alexa Fluor® 680 (sc-1647 AF680) or Alexa Fluor® 790 (sc-1647 AF790), 200 µg/ml, for Near-Infrared (NIR) WB, IF and FCM.

In addition, ERK 2 (D-2) is available conjugated to biotin (sc-1647 B), 200 µg/ml, for WB, IHC(P) and ELISA.

Blocking peptide available for competition studies, sc-1647 P, (100 µg peptide in 0.5 ml PBS containing < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.2% stabilizer protein).

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## STORAGE

Store at 4° C, **\*\*DO NOT FREEZE\*\***. Stable for one year from the date of shipment. Non-hazardous. No MSDS required.

## PROTOCOLS

See our web site at [www.scbt.com](http://www.scbt.com) for detailed protocols and support products.

## APPLICATIONS

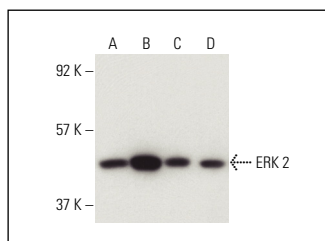
ERK 2 (D-2) is recommended for detection of ERK 2 p42 of mouse, rat and human origin by Western Blotting (starting dilution 1:200, dilution range 1:100-1:1000), immunoprecipitation [1-2 µg per 100-500 µg of total protein (1 ml of cell lysate)], immunofluorescence (starting dilution 1:50, dilution range 1:50-1:500), immunohistochemistry (including paraffin-embedded sections) (starting dilution 1:50, dilution range 1:50-1:500), flow cytometry (1 µg per 1 x 10<sup>6</sup> cells) and solid phase ELISA (starting dilution 1:30, dilution range 1:30-1:3000).

ERK 2 (D-2) is also recommended for detection of ERK 2 p42 in additional species, including canine, bovine, porcine and avian.

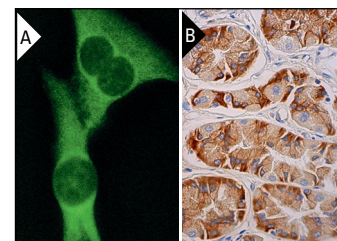
Suitable for use as control antibody for ERK 2 siRNA (h): sc-35335, ERK 2 siRNA (m): sc-35336, ERK 2 shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-35335-SH, ERK 2 shRNA Plasmid (m): sc-35336-SH, ERK 2 shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-35335-V and ERK 2 shRNA (m) Lentiviral Particles: sc-35336-V.

Molecular Weight of ERK 2: 42 kDa.

## DATA



ERK 2 (D-2): sc-1647. Western blot analysis of ERK 2 expression in HeLa (A), K-562 (B), A-431 (C) and A549 (D) whole cell lysates. Detection reagent used: m-IgG Fc BP-HRP: sc-525409.



ERK 2 (D-2): sc-1647. Immunofluorescence staining of methanol-fixed NIH/3T3 cells showing cytoplasmic localization (A). Immunoperoxidase staining of formalin fixed, paraffin-embedded human upper stomach tissue showing cytoplasmic staining of glandular cells (B).

## SELECT PRODUCT CITATIONS

- Hegen, M., et al. 1997. Cross-linking of CD26 by antibody induces tyrosine phosphorylation and activation of mitogen-activated protein kinase. *Immunology* 90: 257-264.
- Zhang, M., et al. 2018. Opposite response to hypoxia by breast cancer cells between cell proliferation and cell migration: a clue from microRNA expression profile. *Oncol. Lett.* 15: 2771-2780.
- Hartsough, E.J., et al. 2019. CADM1 is a TWIST1-regulated suppressor of invasion and survival. *Cell Death Dis.* 10: 281.
- Dumas, K., et al. 2020. REDD1 deficiency protects against nonalcoholic hepatic steatosis induced by high-fat diet. *FASEB J.* 34: 5046-5060.
- Slupe, A.M., et al. 2021. GABAergic neurons are susceptible to Bax-dependent apoptosis following isoflurane exposure in the neonatal period. *PLoS ONE* 16: e0238799.

## RESEARCH USE

For research use only, not for use in diagnostic procedures.