

MAP2K2 Human

Description: MAP2K2 Human Recombinant produced in E.Coli is a single, non-glycosylated polypeptide chain containing 424 amino acids (1-400 a.a.) and having a molecular mass of 46.9kDa. MAP2K2 is fused to a 24 amino acid His-tag at N-terminus & purified by proprietary chromatographic techniques.

Catalog #: PKPS-036

For research use only.

Synonyms: Dual specificity mitogen-activated protein kinase kinase 2, MAP kinase kinase 2, MAPKK 2, ERK activator kinase 2, MAPK/ERK kinase 2, MEK 2, MAP2K2, MEK2, MKK2, PRKMK2, MAPKK2.

Source: Escherichia Coli.

Physical Appearance: Sterile filtered colorless solution.

Amino Acid Sequence: MGSSHHHHHH SSGLVPRGSH MGSMLARRK PVLPAITNP
TIAEGPSPTS EGASEANLVD LQKKLEEL DEQKKRLEA FLTQKAKVGE LKDDDFERIS
ELGAGNGGVV TKVQHRPSGL IMARKLIHLE IKPAIRNQII RELQVLHECN SPYIVGFYGA
FYSDGEISIC MEHMDGGSLD QVLKEAKRIP EEILGKVSIA VLRGLAYLRE KHQIMHRDVK
PSNILVNSRG EI

Purity: Greater than 90.0% as determined by SDS-PAGE.

Formulation:

MAP2K2 protein solution (0.25mg/ml) containing 20mM Tris-HCl buffer (pH 8.0), 0.1M NaCl and 10% glycerol.

Stability:

Store at 4°C if entire vial will be used within 2-4 weeks. Store, frozen at -20°C for longer periods of time. For long term storage it is recommended to add a carrier protein (0.1% HSA or BSA). Avoid multiple freeze-thaw cycles.

Usage:

NeoBiolab's products are furnished for LABORATORY RESEARCH USE ONLY. They may not be used as drugs, agricultural or pesticidal products, food additives or household chemicals.

Introduction:

Mitogen-Activated Protein Kinase Kinase 2 (MAP2K2) is a dual specificity protein kinase, which is a member of the STE grouping of kinases and the MAP kinase kinase family. MAP2K2 is activated by a wide range of growth factors and cytokines and also by membrane depolarization and calcium influx. The MAP2K2 kinase is known for its vital role in mitogen growth factor signal transduction. MAP2K2 phosphorylates and consequently activates MAPK1/ERK2 and MAPK2/ERK3. The activation of the MAP2K2 kinase itself is dependent on the Ser/Thr phosphorylation by MAP kinase kinase kinases. The inhibition or degradation of the MAP2K2 kinase is also found to be involved in the pathogenesis of Yersinia and anthrax. MAP2K2 gene mutations cause cardiofaciocutaneous syndrome (CFC syndrome).

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