

MAPK9 Human

Description: MAPK9 Human Recombinant produced in E.Coli is a single, non-glycosylated polypeptide chain containing 406 amino acids (1-382 a.a) and having a molecular mass of 46.6kDa. MAPK9 is fused to a 24 amino acid His-tag at N-terminus & purified by proprietary chromatographic techniques.

Catalog #: PKPS-046

For research use only.

Synonyms: Mitogen-activated protein kinase 9, MAP kinase 9, MAPK 9, JNK-55, Stress-activated protein kinase 1a, SAPK1a, Stress-activated protein kinase JNK2, c-Jun N-terminal kinase 2, MAPK9, JNK2, PRKM9, SAPK, p54a, JNK2A, JNK2B, JNK2BETA, p54aSAPK, JNK2ALPHA.

Source: Escherichia Coli.

Physical Appearance: Sterile filtered colorless solution.

Amino Acid Sequence: MGSSHHHHHH SSGLVPRGSH MGSMSDSKC DSQFYSVQVA
DSTFTVLKRY QQLKPIGSGA QGIVCAAFDT VLGINVAVKK LSRPFQNTQTH AKRAYRELVL
LKCYNHKNII SLLNVFTPQK TLEEFQDVYL VMELMDANLC QVIHMELDHE RMSYLLYQML
CGIKHLHSAG IHRDLKPSN IVKSDCTLK ILDFGLARTA CTNFMMPYV VTRYRAPEV
ILGMGYKENV DI

Purity: Greater than 95.0% as determined by SDS-PAGE.

Formulation:

MAPK9 protein solution (1mg/ml) containing 20mM Tris-HCl buffer (pH 8.0), 0.1M NaCl, 10% glycerol and 1mM DTT.

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 9 (MAPK9) belongs to the MAP kinase family. MAP kinases function as an integration point for numerous biochemical signals, and are involved in a broad variety of cellular processes such as proliferation, differentiation, transcription regulation and development. MAPK9 targets specific transcription factors, and consequently mediates immediate-early gene expression in response to diverse cell stimuli. As an active dimer, MAPK9 can translocate to the nucleus and control transcription through its effects on c-Jun, ATF-2, and other transcription factors. MAPK9 blocks the ubiquitination of tumor suppressor p53, and so it increases the stability of p53 in nonstressed cells.

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