

# Phospho-MAP4K1(S171) Antibody

Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab) Catalog # AP3451a

## Specification

# Phospho-MAP4K1(S171) Antibody - Product Information

Application	WB,E
Primary Accession	<u>Q92918</u>
Other Accession	<u>P70218</u>
Reactivity	Human
Predicted	Mouse
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG

## Phospho-MAP4K1(S171) Antibody - Additional Information

### Gene ID 11184

**Other Names** 

Mitogen-activated protein kinase kinase kinase kinase 1, Hematopoietic progenitor kinase, MAPK/ERK kinase kinase kinase 1, MEK kinase kinase 1, MEKKK 1, MAP4K1, HPK1

#### Target/Specificity

This MAP4K1 Antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic phosphopeptide corresponding to amino acid residues surrounding S171 of human MAP4K1.

Dilution WB~~1:1000

#### Format

Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.

### Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

#### **Precautions**

Phospho-MAP4K1(S171) Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

## Phospho-MAP4K1(S171) Antibody - Protein Information

Name MAP4K1

Synonyms HPK1



**Function** Serine/threonine-protein kinase, which may play a role in the response to environmental stress (PubMed:<u>24362026</u>). Appears to act upstream of the JUN N-terminal pathway (PubMed:<u>8824585</u>). May play a role in hematopoietic lineage decisions and growth regulation (PubMed:<u>8824585</u>, PubMed:<u>24362026</u>). Able to autophosphorylate (PubMed:<u>8824585</u>). Together with CLNK, it enhances CD3-triggered activation of T-cells and subsequent IL2 production (By similarity).

### **Tissue Location**

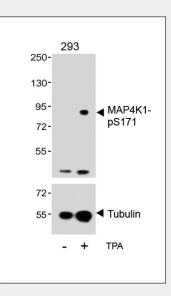
Expressed primarily in hematopoietic organs, including bone marrow, spleen and thymus. Also expressed at very low levels in lung, kidney, mammary glands and small intestine

# Phospho-MAP4K1(S171) Antibody - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- <u>Western Blot</u>
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- <u>Cell Culture</u>

### Phospho-MAP4K1(S171) Antibody - Images



Western blot analysis of lysates from 293 cell line, untreated or treated with TPA, 200nM, 30min, using MAP4K1-pS171(upper) or Tubulin (lower).

## Phospho-MAP4K1(S171) Antibody - Background

The c-Jun amino-terminal kinases (JNKs)/stress-activated protein kinases (SAPKs) play a crucial role in stress responses in mammalian cells. The mechanism underlying this pathway in the hematopoietic system is unclear, but it is a key in understanding the molecular basis of blood cell differentiation. We have cloned a novel protein kinase, termed hematopoietic progenitor kinase 1 (HPK1), that is expressed predominantly in hematopoietic cells, including early progenitor cells. HPK1 is related distantly to the p21(Cdc42/Rac1)-activated kinase (PAK) and yeast STE20



implicated in the mitogen-activated protein kinase (MAPK) cascade. Expression of HPK1 activates JNK1 specifically, and it elevates strongly AP-1-mediated transcriptional activity in vivo. HPK1 binds and phosphorylates MEKK1 directly, whereas JNK1 activation by HPK1 is inhibited by a dominant-negative MEKK1 or MKK4/SEK mutant. Interestingly, unlike PAK65, HPK1 does not contain the small GTPase Rac1/Cdc42-binding domain and does not bind to either Rac1 or Cdc42, suggesting that HPK1. activation is Rac1/Cdc42-independent. These results indicate that HPK1 is a novel functional activator of the JNK/SAPK signaling pathway.

# Phospho-MAP4K1(S171) Antibody - References

Hu M.C.-T., Genes Dev. 10:2251-2264(1996). Beausoleil S.A., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 101:12130-12135(2004). Wissing J., Mol. Cell. Proteomics 6:537-547(2007). **Phospho-MAP4K1(S171) Antibody - Citations** 

• Molecular mechanisms controlling translation in a hibernator.