

## MLK4 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide

Synthetic peptide Catalog # BP8006a

## **Specification**

## MLK4 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Product Information

**Primary Accession** 

O5TCX8

## MLK4 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Additional Information

**Gene ID 84451** 

#### **Other Names**

Mitogen-activated protein kinase kinase kinase MLK4, Mixed lineage kinase 4, MLK4 {ECO:0000303|Ref1}

## **Target/Specificity**

The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody <a href=/product/products/AP8006a>AP8006a</a> was selected from the N-term region of human MLK4. A 10 to 100 fold molar excess to antibody is recommended. Precise conditions should be optimized for a particular assay.

### **Format**

Peptides are lyophilized in a solid powder format. Peptides can be reconstituted in solution using the appropriate buffer as needed.

#### Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C.

#### **Precautions**

This product is for research use only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

### MLK4 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Protein Information

Name MAP3K21 (HGNC:29798)

## **Function**

Negative regulator of TLR4 signaling. Does not activate JNK1/MAPK8 pathway, p38/MAPK14, nor ERK2/MAPK1 pathways.

### MLK4 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Protocols

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

## • Blocking Peptides

# MLK4 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Images



# MLK4 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Background

Mixed-lineage kinases (MLKs) function as mitogen-activated protein kinase kinase kinases (MAP3Ks), activating the p38 and JNK signaling cascades. Systematic mutational analyses of tyrosine kinases reveal that a minimum of 30% of colorectal cancer contain at least one mutation in the tyrosine kinases; sampling of colorect cancer cells suggest an important role of MLK4 in this process.

# MLK4 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - References

Gregory, S.G., Nature 441 (7091), 315-321 (2006)