abcam

# ab278752

# PE Anti-MEK1 (phospho S298) antibody [MEK1S298-H8]

Recombinant

## Key facts

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|---|---|
| **Isotype** | IgG |
| **Host species** | Rabbit |
| **Conjugation** | PE |
| **Excitation/Emission** | Ex: 480;565nm, Em: 578nm |
| **Storage buffer** | Preservative: 0.09% Sodium azide Constituents: PBS, 0.2% BSA |
| **Form** | Liquid |
| **Clonality** | Monoclonal |
| **Immunogen** | Synthetic Peptide within Human MAP2K1 pS298. The exact immunogen used to generate this antibody is proprietary information. Database link Q02750 |
| **Clone number** | MEK1S298-H8 |
| **Purification technique** | Affinity purification Protein A/G |
| **Light chain type** | kappa |

## Reactivity data

## Flow Cyt

### Tested

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|---|---|
| **Species** | Human |

| | |
|---|---|
| **Dilution info** | 5 µL for $10^6$ Cells |
| **Notes** | - |

## Target data

See full target information MAP2K1 pS298

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|---|---|
| **Function** | Dual specificity protein kinase which acts as an essential component of the MAP kinase signal transduction pathway. Binding of extracellular ligands such as growth factors, cytokines and hormones to their cell-surface receptors activates RAS and this initiates RAF1 activation. RAF1 then further activates the dual-specificity protein kinases MAP2K1/MEK1 and MAP2K2/MEK2. Both MAP2K1/MEK1 and MAP2K2/MEK2 function specifically in the MAPK/ERK cascade, and catalyze the concomitant phosphorylation of a threonine and a tyrosine residue in a Thr-Glu-Tyr sequence located in the extracellular signal-regulated kinases MAPK3/ERK1 and MAPK1/ERK2, leading to their activation and further transduction of the signal within the MAPK/ERK cascade. Activates BRAF in a KSR1 or KSR2-dependent manner; by binding to KSR1 or KSR2 releases the inhibitory intramolecular interaction between KSR1 or KSR2 protein kinase and N-terminal domains which promotes KSR1 or KSR2-BRAF dimerization and BRAF activation (PubMed:29433126). Depending on the cellular context, this pathway mediates diverse biological functions such as cell growth, adhesion, survival and differentiation, predominantly through the regulation of transcription, metabolism and cytoskeletal rearrangements. One target of the MAPK/ERK cascade is peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor gamma (PPARG), a nuclear receptor that promotes differentiation and apoptosis. MAP2K1/MEK1 has been shown to export PPARG from the nucleus. The MAPK/ERK cascade is also involved in the regulation of endosomal dynamics, including lysosome processing and endosome cycling through the perinuclear recycling compartment (PNRC), as well as in the fragmentation of the Golgi apparatus during mitosis. |

## Storage

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|---|---|
| **Shipped at conditions** | Blue Ice |
| **Appropriate short-term storage conditions** | +4°C |
| **Appropriate long-term storage conditions** | +4°C |
| **Storage information** | Store in the dark |

## Notes

**What are the advantages of a recombinant monoclonal antibody?**
This product is a recombinant monoclonal antibody, which offers several advantages including:

- High batch-to-batch consistency and reproducibility
- Improved sensitivity and specificity
- Long-term security of supply
- Animal-free batch production

For more information, read more on recombinant antibodies.

## Supplementary info

This supplementary information is collated from multiple sources and compiled automatically.

| | |
|---|---|
| **Activity summary** | MEK1 also known as MAP2K1 is a dual-specificity kinase that plays a role in the MAPK/ERK pathway. It has a molecular weight of around 45 kDa. MEK1 phosphorylates and activates the extracellular signal-regulated kinases ERK1 and ERK2. MEK1 is expressed in various tissues but is especially abundant in brain and heart tissues. Researchers commonly measure MEK1 levels using techniques like MEK1 ELISA while phospho-MEK antibodies help analyze its activity state. |
| **Biological function summary** | MEK1 impacts cell processes such as proliferation differentiation and survival. It does not work alone but forms a complex with other proteins to exert its function. MEK1 activity is tightly controlled by upstream activators and downstream targets. One of the key phosphorylation sites on MEK1 is at serine 298 often marked as MEK1 pS298. This phosphorylation indicates MEK1's activated state which is critical for its biological function. |
| **Pathways** | MEK1 integrates signals within the MAPK/ERK pathway and interacts closely with RAF kinases upstream and ERK kinases downstream. This pathway modulates cellular responses to growth factors. MEK1 undergoes phosphorylation enhancing its activity and subsequently phosphorylates ERK proteins. Many studies isolate MEK1 activity using specific inhibitors such as the MEK1 inhibitor to dissect pathway dynamics. ERK inhibitor PD98059 also helps when studying parallel interactions with MEK1. |
| **Associated diseases and disorders** | MEK1 mutations or dysregulation have links to several types of cancer including melanoma. These often involve changes that lead to continuous MEK1 activation contributing to uncontrolled cell growth. MEK1 involvement in the RASopathies also shows its connection to disorders characterized by heart and facial abnormalities. In cancer MEK1 works closely with the BRAF protein which often harbors mutations leading to disease progression showcasing MEK1 as a target for therapeutic intervention. |

## Product promise

**Tested**

We have tested this species and application combination and it works. It is covered by our product promise.

**Expected**

We have not tested this specific species and application combination in-house, but expect it will work. It is covered by our product promise.

**Predicted**

This species and application combination has not been tested, but we predict it will work based on strong homology. However, this combination is not covered by our product promise.

**Not recommended**

We do not recommend this combination. It is not covered by our product promise.

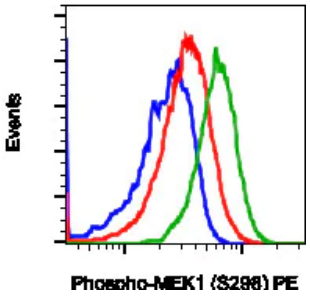
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## 1 product image




### Flow Cytometry - PE Anti-MEK1 (phospho S298) antibody [MEK1S298-H8] (ab278752)

MEK1 (phospho S298) Flow Cytometry staining using rabbit Anti-MEK1 (phospho S298) antibody

Flow cytometric analysis of Hela cells treated with imatinib and unstained as negative control (blue) or treated with imatinib and stained (red) or treated with pervanadate and stained (green) using ab278752.

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