abcam

ab32062

Anti-Rsk 2 / MAPKAP Kinase 1b antibody [Y82]

Recombinant | RabMAb | KO Validated

Key facts

Isotype	IgG
Host species	Rabbit
Storage buffer	pH: 7.2 - 7.4 Preservative: 0.01% Sodium azide Constituents: PBS, 40% Glycerol (glycerin, glycerine), 0.05% BSA
Form	Liquid
Clonality	Monoclonal
Immunogen	The exact immunogen used to generate this antibody is proprietary information.
Clone number	Y82
Purification technique	Affinity purification Protein A
Specificity	This antibody is specific for human Rsk 2 / MAPKAP Kinase 1b.
Epitope	ab32062 reacts with an epitope located in the C terminal region of Rsk 2 / MAPKAP Kinase 1b.
Concentration	0.184 mg/mL The concentration of this product may be batch-dependent Batch concentration finder →

Reactivity data

IHC-P

Tested

Species	Human

Dilution info	-
Notes	-

Predicted

Species	Mouse, Rat
Dilution info	-
Notes	-

ICC/IF

Not recommended

Species	Human, Mouse, Rat
Dilution info	-
Notes	-

WB

Tested

Species	Human
Dilution info	1/1000
Notes	-

Not recommended

Species	Mouse, Rat
Dilution info	-
Notes	-

Flow Cyt (Intra)

Tested

Species	Human
Dilution info	1/100 - 1/1000

Notes	ab172730 - Rabbit monoclonal IgG, is suitable for use as an isotype control with this antibody.

Predicted

Species	Mouse, Rat
Dilution info	-
Notes	-

Target data

See full target information RPS6KA3

Function

Serine/threonine-protein kinase that acts downstream of ERK (MAPK1/ERK2 and MAPK3/ERK1) signaling and mediates mitogenic and stress-induced activation of the transcription factors CREB1, ETV1/ER81 and NR4A1/NUR77, regulates translation through RPS6 and EIF4B phosphorylation, and mediates cellular proliferation, survival, and differentiation by modulating mTOR signaling and repressing pro-apoptotic function of BAD and DAPK1 (PubMed:16213824, PubMed:16223362, PubMed:17360704, PubMed:9770464). In fibroblast, is required for EGF-stimulated phosphorylation of CREB1 and histone H3 at 'Ser-10', which results in the subsequent transcriptional activation of several immediate-early genes (PubMed:10436156, PubMed:9770464). In response to mitogenic stimulation (EGF and PMA), phosphorylates and activates NR4A1/NUR77 and ETV1/ER81 transcription factors and the cofactor CREBBP (PubMed:16223362). Upon insulin-derived signal, acts indirectly on the transcription regulation of several genes by phosphorylating GSK3B at 'Ser-9' and inhibiting its activity (PubMed:8250835). Phosphorylates RPS6 in response to serum or EGF via an mTOR-independent mechanism and promotes translation initiation by facilitating assembly of the preinitiation complex (PubMed:17360704). In response to insulin, phosphorylates EIF4B, enhancing EIF4B affinity for the EIF3 complex and stimulating cap-dependent translation (PubMed:18508509, PubMed:18813292). Is involved in the mTOR nutrient-sensing pathway by directly phosphorylating TSC2 at 'Ser-1798', which potently inhibits TSC2 ability to suppress mTOR signaling, and mediates phosphorylation of RPTOR, which regulates mTORC1 activity and may promote rapamycin-sensitive signaling independently of the PI3K/AKT pathway (PubMed:18722121). Mediates cell survival by phosphorylating the pro-apoptotic proteins BAD and DAPK1 and suppressing their pro-apoptotic function (PubMed:16213824). Promotes the survival of hepatic stellate cells by phosphorylating CEBPB in response to the hepatotoxin carbon tetrachloride (CCl4) (PubMed:18508509, PubMed:18813292). Is involved in cell cycle regulation by phosphorylating the CDK inhibitor CDKN1B, which promotes CDKN1B association with 14-3-3 proteins and prevents its translocation to the nucleus and inhibition of G1 progression (By similarity). In LPS-stimulated dendritic cells, is involved in TLR4-induced macropinocytosis, and in myeloma cells, acts as effector of FGFR3-mediated transformation signaling, after direct phosphorylation at Tyr-529 by FGFR3 (By similarity). Negatively regulates EGF-induced MAPK1/3 phosphorylation via phosphorylation of SOS1 (By similarity). Phosphorylates SOS1 at 'Ser-1134' and

'Ser-1161' that create YWHAB and YWHAE binding sites and which contribute to the negative regulation of MAPK1/3 phosphorylation (By similarity). Phosphorylates EPHA2 at 'Ser-897', the RPS6KA-EPHA2 signaling pathway controls cell migration (PubMed:26158630). Acts as a regulator of osteoblast differentiation by mediating phosphorylation of ATF4, thereby promoting ATF4 transactivation activity (By similarity).

Storage

Shipped at conditions	Conditional Ambient
Appropriate short-term storage duration	1-2 weeks
Appropriate short-term storage conditions	+4°C
Appropriate long-term storage conditions	-20°C
Aliquoting information	Upon delivery aliquot
Storage information	Avoid freeze / thaw cycle

Notes

Patented technology
Our RabMAb® technology is a patented hybridoma-based technology for making rabbit monoclonal antibodies. For details on our patents, please refer to RabMAb® patents.

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	Rsk 2 also known as MAPKAP Kinase 1b is a 60- to 90-kilodalton serine/threonine kinase belonging to the RSK family. It plays an important role in cell signaling by phosphorylating various substrates. The protein is expressed in many tissues including the brain heart and liver. Rsk 2 contains two distinct catalytic domains

	which allow it to carry out its functions efficiently. Activation of this protein involves its interaction with ERK/MAPK signaling proteins.
Biological function summary	Rsk 2 is a central player in the regulation of cell growth survival and motility. It exists as part of the larger MAPK/ERK pathway where it acts downstream of ERK1/2. Upon activation Rsk 2 phosphorylates target proteins which regulate gene expression cell cycle progression and apoptosis. This allows it to control multiple aspects of cell physiology contributing to proper cellular responses to external stimuli.
Pathways	The protein Rsk 2 integrates into the MAPK/ERK and PI3K/AKT signaling pathways. These pathways are essential for controlling processes such as proliferation and differentiation. Rsk 2 activation depends on upstream kinases like MEK and ERK. In the MAPK/ERK pathway it collaborates with other kinases and transcription factors to mediate cellular responses. This involvement places Rsk 2 at a nexus of signaling events that finely tune cell function and fate.
Associated diseases and disorders	Rsk 2 mutations can lead to Coffin-Lowry syndrome which is a form of intellectual disability accompanied by physical abnormalities. The protein has also been implicated in certain cancer types whereby its upregulation supports tumor growth and survival. In these contexts interactions between Rsk 2 and proteins such as ERK and AKT contribute to the pathological alterations that occur in these diseases. The ongoing study of Rsk 2 holds potential for understanding and targeting conditions where it plays a role.

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

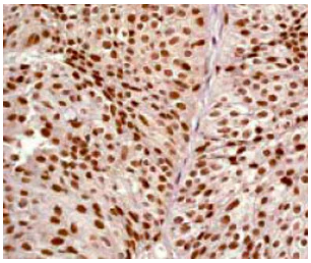
We do not recommend this combination. It is not covered by our product promise.

We are dedicated to supporting your work with high quality reagents and we are here for you every step of the way should you need us.

In the unlikely event of one of our products not working as expected, you are covered by our product promise.

Full details and terms and conditions can be found here:

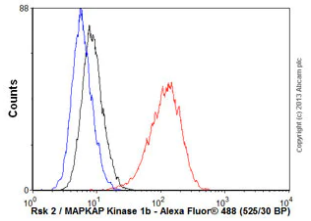
4 product images



Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) - Anti-Rsk 2 / MAPKAP Kinase 1b antibody [Y82] (ab32062)

Rsk 2 / MAPKAP Kinase 1b Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) staining using rabbit Anti-Rsk 2 / MAPKAP Kinase 1b antibody

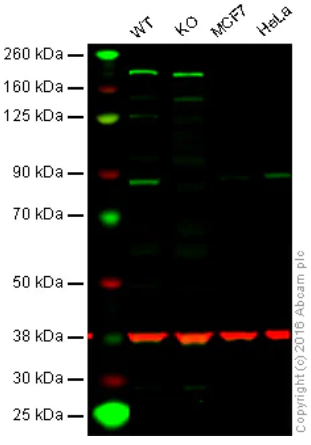
ab32062 at a 1:250 - 1:500 dilution staining Rsk 2 / MAPKAP Kinase 1b in human urinary bladder carcinoma using Immunohistochemistry Paraffin Embedded Tissue.
Perform heat mediated antigen retrieval with citrate buffer pH 6 before commencing with IHC staining protocol.



Flow Cytometry (Intracellular) - Anti-Rsk 2 / MAPKAP Kinase 1b antibody [Y82] (ab32062)

Rsk 2 / MAPKAP Kinase 1b Flow Cytometry (Intracellular) staining using rabbit Anti-Rsk 2 / MAPKAP Kinase 1b antibody

Overlay histogram showing MCF7 cells stained with ab32062 (red line). The cells were fixed with 4% paraformaldehyde (10 min) and then permeabilized with 0.1% PBS-Tween for 20 min. The cells were then incubated in 1x PBS / 10% normal goat serum / 0.3M glycine to block non-specific protein-protein interactions followed by the antibody (ab32062 1/1000 dilution) for 30 min at 22°C. The secondary antibody used was Alexa Fluor® 488 goat anti-rabbit IgG (H&L) (ab150077) at 1/2000 dilution for 30 min at 22°C. Isotype control antibody (black line) was rabbit IgG (monoclonal) (0.1µg/1x10^6 cells) used under the same conditions. Unlabelled sample (blue line) was also used as a control. Acquisition of >5000 events were collected using a 20mW Argon ion laser (488nm) and 525/30 bandpass filter. This antibody gave a positive signal in MCF7 cells fixed with 80% methanol (5 min)/permeabilized with 0.1% PBS-Tween for 20 min used under the same conditions.



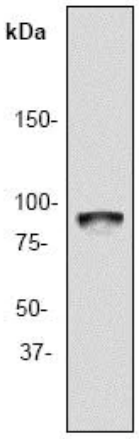
Western blot - Anti-Rsk 2 / MAPKAP Kinase 1b antibody [Y82] (ab32062)

Rsk 2 / MAPKAP Kinase 1b Western blot staining using rabbit Anti-Rsk 2 / MAPKAP Kinase 1b antibody

Lane 1: Wild-type HAP1 cell lysate (40 µg)
Lane 2: Rsk 2 / MAPKAP Kinase 1b knockout HAP1 cell lysate (40 µg)
Lane 3: MCF7 cell lysate (40 µg)
Lane 4: HeLa cell lysate (40 µg)
Lanes 1 - 4: Merged signal (red and green). Green - ab32062 observed at 88 kDa. Red - loading control, ab8245, observed at 37 kDa.
ab32062 was shown to recognize Rsk 2 / MAPKAP Kinase 1b when Rsk 2 / MAPKAP Kinase 1b knockout samples were used, along with additional cross-reactive bands. Wild-type and Rsk 2 / MAPKAP Kinase 1b knockout samples were subjected to SDS-PAGE. ab32062 and ab8245 (loading control to GAPDH) were diluted at 1/500 and 1/10000 dilution respectively and incubated overnight at 4C. Blots were developed with Goat anti-Rabbit IgG H&L (IRDye® 800CW) preadsorbed ab216773 and Goat anti-Mouse IgG H&L (IRDye® 680RD) preadsorbed ab216776 secondary antibodies at 1/10000 dilution for 1 hour at room temperature before imaging.

All lanes:
Western blot - Anti-Rsk 2 / MAPKAP Kinase 1b antibody [Y82] (ab32062)

Predicted band size: 84 kDa



Western blot - Anti-Rsk 2 / MAPKAP Kinase 1b antibody [Y82] (ab32062)

All lanes:
Western blot - Anti-Rsk 2 / MAPKAP Kinase 1b antibody [Y82] (ab32062) at 1/1000 dilution

All lanes:
MCF7 cell lysate

Predicted band size: 84 kDa

Observed band size: 90 kDa

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.