

## JNK3 protein

<b>Catalog No :</b>	YD0060
<b>Reactivity :</b>	Human
<b>Applications :</b>	WB;SDS-PAGE
<b>Gene Name :</b>	MAPK10
<b>Protein Name :</b>	JNK3 protein
<b>Sequence :</b>	Amino acid: 21-110, with his-MBP tag.
<b>Human Gene Id :</b>	5602
<b>Human Swiss Prot No :</b>	P53779
<b>Mouse Swiss Prot No :</b>	Q61831
<b>Formulation :</b>	Liquid in PBS
<b>Source :</b>	E.coli
<b>Dilution :</b>	WB 1:500-2000
<b>Concentration :</b>	SDS-PAGE >90%
<b>Storage Stability :</b>	-20°C/6 month,-80°C for long storage

**Background :** alternative products:A similar low level of binding to substrates is observed for isoform alpha-1 and isoform alpha-2. However, there is no correlation between binding and phosphorylation, which is achieved about at the same efficiency by all isoforms,catalytic activity:ATP + a protein = ADP + a phosphoprotein.,caution:The sequence shown here is derived from an Ensembl automatic analysis pipeline and should be considered as preliminary data.,cofactor:Magnesium.,disease:A chromosomal rearrangement involving MAPK10 is a cause of epileptic encephalopathy Lennox-Gastaut type [MIM:606369]. Translocation t(Y;4)(q11.2;q21) which causes MAPK10 truncation. Epileptic encephalopathies of the Lennox-Gastaut group are childhood epileptic disorders characterized by severe psychomotor delay and seizures.,domain:The TXY motif contains the

threonine and tyrosine residues whose phosphorylation activates the MAP kinases.,enzyme regulation:Activated by threonine and tyrosine phosphorylation by two dual specificity kinases, MAP2K4 and MAP2K7. MAP2K7 phosphorylates MAPK10 on Thr-221 causing a conformational change and a large increase in Vmax. MAP2K4 then phosphorylates Tyr-223 resulting in a further increase in Vmax. Inhibited by dual specificity phosphatases, such as DUSP1. Inhibited by HDAC9.,function:Responds to activation by environmental stress and pro-inflammatory cytokines by phosphorylating a number of transcription factors, primarily components of AP-1 such as c-Jun and ATF2 and thus regulates AP-1 transcriptional activity. Required for stress-induced neuronal apoptosis and the pathogenesis of glutamate excitotoxicity.,mass spectrometry:PubMed:10715136,PTM:Dually phosphorylated on Thr-221 and Tyr-223, which activates the enzyme. Weakly autophosphorylated on threonine and tyrosine residues in vitro.,similarity:Belongs to the protein kinase superfamily. CMGC Ser/Thr protein kinase family. MAP kinase subfamily.,similarity:Contains 1 protein kinase domain.,subunit:Interacts with MAPKBP1 (By similarity). Binds to at least four scaffolding proteins, MAPK8IP1/JIP-1, MAPK8IP2/JIP-2, MAPK8IP3/JIP-3/JSAP1 and SPAG9/MAPK8IP4/JIP-4. These proteins also bind other components of the JNK signaling pathway. Interacts with HDAC9.,tissue specificity:Specific to a subset of neurons in the nervous system. Present in the hippocampus and areas, cerebellum, striatum, brain stem, and weakly in the spinal cord. Very weak expression in testis and kidney.,

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**Function :**

MAPKKK cascade, protein amino acid phosphorylation, phosphorus metabolic process, phosphate metabolic process,intracellular signaling cascade, protein kinase cascade, JNK cascade, phosphorylation, stress-activated protein kinase signaling pathway, cellular response to stress,

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**Subcellular Location :**

Cytoplasm . Membrane ; Lipid-anchor . Nucleus . Mitochondrion . Palmitoylation regulates MAPK10 trafficking to cytoskeleton. Recruited to the mitochondria in the presence of SARM1 (By similarity). .

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**Expression :**

Specific to a subset of neurons in the nervous system. Present in the hippocampus and areas, cerebellum, striatum, brain stem, and weakly in the spinal cord. Very weak expression in testis and kidney.

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**Sort :**

8809

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**Host :**

Rabbit

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## Products Images

