

bs-0637R**[Primary Antibody]****BioSS**
ANTIBODIES

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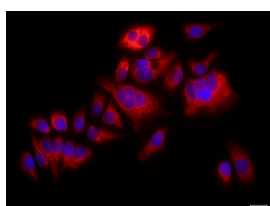
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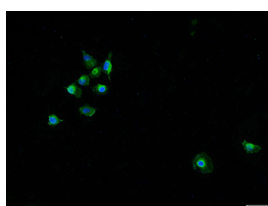
400-901-9800

P38 MAPK Rabbit pAb**— DATASHEET —**

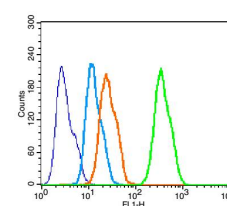
Host: Rabbit	Isotype: IgG	Applications: Flow-Cyt (1µg/Test) ICC/IF (1:50-1:200)
Clonality: Polyclonal		Reactivity: Human, Mouse (predicted: Rat, Rabbit, Sheep, Dog)
GeneID: 1432	SWISS: Q16539	Predicted MW.: 41 kDa
Target: P38 MAPK		Subcellular Location: Cytoplasm ,Nucleus
Immunogen: KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human P38MAPK: 141-240/360.		
Purification: affinity purified by Protein A		
Concentration: 1mg/ml		
Storage: 0.01M TBS (pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.02% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol. Shipped at 4°C. Store at -20°C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.		
Background: The protein encoded by this gene is a member of the MAP kinase family. MAP kinases act as an integration point for multiple biochemical signals, and are involved in a wide variety of cellular processes such as proliferation, differentiation, transcription regulation and development. This kinase is activated by various environmental stresses and proinflammatory cytokines. The activation requires its phosphorylation by MAP kinase kinases(MKKs), or its autophosphorylation triggered by the interaction of MAP3K7IP1/TAB1 protein with this kinase. The substrates of this kinase include transcription regulator ATF2, MEK2C, and MAX, cell cycle regulator CDC25B, and tumor suppressor p53, which suggest the roles of this kinase in stress related transcription and cell cycle regulation, as well as in genotoxic stress response. Four alternatively spliced transcript variants of this gene encoding distinct isoforms have been reported.		

— VALIDATION IMAGES —

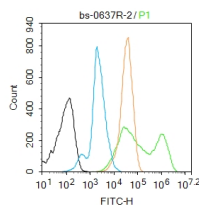
Tissue/cell: MCF7 cell; 4% Paraformaldehyde-fixed; Triton X-100 at room temperature for 20 min; Blocking buffer (normal goat serum, C-0005) at 37°C for 20 min; Antibody incubation with (P38 MAPK) polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated (bs-0637R) 1:100, 90 minutes at 37°C; followed by a FITC conjugated Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG antibody at 37°C for 90 minutes, DAPI (blue, C02-04002) was used to stain the cell nuclei.



Tissue/cell: HUVEC cell; 4% Paraformaldehyde-fixed; Triton X-100 at room temperature for 20 min; Blocking buffer (normal goat serum, C-0005) at 37°C for 20 min; Antibody incubation with (P38 MAPK) polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated (bs-0637R) 1:100, 90 minutes at 37°C; followed by a FITC conjugated Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG antibody (bs-0295G-FITC) at 37°C for 90 minutes, DAPI (blue, C02-04002) was used to stain the cell nuclei.



Blank control: HepG2(blue). Primary Antibody:Rabbit Anti-P38 MAPK antibody (bs-0637R,Green); Dilution: 1µg in 100 µL 1X PBS containing 0.5% BSA; Isotype Control Antibody: Rabbit IgG(orange), used under the same conditions; Secondary Antibody: Goat anti-rabbit IgG-FITC(white blue), Dilution: 1:200 in 1 X PBS containing 0.5% BSA. Protocol The cells were fixed with 2% paraformaldehyde for 10 min at 37°C. Primary antibody (bs-0637R, 1µg /1x10⁶ cells) were incubated for 30 min at room temperature, followed by 1 X PBS containing 0.5% BSA + 1 0% goat serum (15 min) to block non-specific protein-protein interactions. Then the Goat Anti-rabbit IgG/FITC antibody was added into the blocking buffer mentioned above to react with the primary antibody at 1/200 dilution for 40 min at room temperature. Acquisition of 20,000 events was performed.



Blank control: Raw264.7. Primary Antibody (green line): Rabbit Anti-P38 MAPK antibody (bs-0637R) Dilution: 2 μ g /10⁶ cells; Isotype Control Antibody (orange line): Rabbit IgG . Secondary Antibody : Goat anti-rabbit IgG-AF488 Dilution: 1 μ g /test. Protocol The cells were fixed with 4% PFA (10min at room temperature)and then permeabilized with 90% ice-cold methanol for 20 min at -20°C. The cells were then incubated in 5%BSA to block non-specific protein-protein interactions for 30 min at room temperature .Cells stained with Primary Antibody for 30 min at room temperature. The secondary antibody used for 40 min at room temperature. Acquisition of 20,000 events was performed.

— SELECTED CITATIONS —

- **[IF=20.693]** Myung-Ju Lee. et al. CXCL1 confers a survival advantage in Kaposi's sarcoma-associated herpesvirus-infected human endothelial cells through STAT3 phosphorylation. J MED VIROL. 2022 Jul;; WB ;Human. 35869037
- **[IF=17.521]** Yi Yan. et al. Nanomedicines Reprogram Synovial Macrophages by Scavenging Nitric Oxide and Silencing CA9 in Progressive Osteoarthritis. Advanced Science. 2023 Feb;;2207490 WB ;Mouse. 36748885
- **[IF=12.91]** Kuo-Chu Lai. et al. IFIT2-depleted metastatic oral squamous cell carcinoma cells induce muscle atrophy and cancer cachexia in mice. 2022 Feb 15 WB ;MOUSE. 10.1002/jcsm.12943
- **[IF=9.473]** Shuting Wei. et al. Particle matters induce airway epithelial barrier dysfunction in vivo and in vitro: from a more realistic inhalation scenario. ENVIRON SCI-NANO. 2022 Jun;; WB ;Human. 10.1039/D2EN00390B
- **[IF=9.381]** Zhaomin Zheng. et al. New insight into the structure-dependent two-way immunomodulatory effects of water-soluble yeast β -glucan in macrophages. CARBOHYD POLYM. 2022 Sep;291:119569 WB ;Mouse. 35698336