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JNK1/JNK2 Monoclonal Antibody (279Q38)

Catalog Number **AHO1362**

Product data sheet

Details	
Size	100 µg
Host/Isotope	Mouse / IgG1, kappa
Class	Monoclonal
Type	Antibody
Clone	279Q38
Immunogen	Recombinant fragment of human JNK1-alpha-1 expressed in E. coli.
Conjugate	Unconjugated
Form	Liquid
Concentration	0.5 mg/mL
Purification	Affinity chromatography
Storage buffer	PBS, pH 7.2, with 1% BSA
Contains	0.1% sodium azide
Storage Conditions	Store at 4°C short term. For long term storage, store at -20°C, avoiding freeze/thaw cycles.

Species Reactivity	
Species reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Published species	Human, Mouse, Not Applicable

Tested Applications	Dilution *
Immunohistochemistry (Paraffin) (IHC (P))	1:10-1:100
Western Blot (WB)	1 µg/mL

Published Applications	
Western Blot (WB)	See 3 publications below

* Suggested working dilutions are given as a guide only. It is recommended that the user titrate the product for use in their own experiment using appropriate negative and positive controls.

Product specific information

Recommended positive controls: human Jurkat cells, mouse L929 cells and rat L6 cells.

Background/Target Information

C-Jun N-terminal Kinase (JNK) is also known as Mitogen-activated protein kinase (MAPK8). It belongs to the MAPK superfamily of stress-activated protein kinases. MAPKs are Serine-threonine protein kinases that are activated in response to a variety of extracellular stimuli, and mediate signal transduction from the cell surface to the nucleus. JNK is involved in a wide variety of cellular processes such as proliferation, differentiation, transcription regulation and development. JNK pathways are activated by stress and inflammatory signals. JNK is expressed as ten different isoforms due to differential mRNA splicing. The predominant forms are JNK1 and JNK2.

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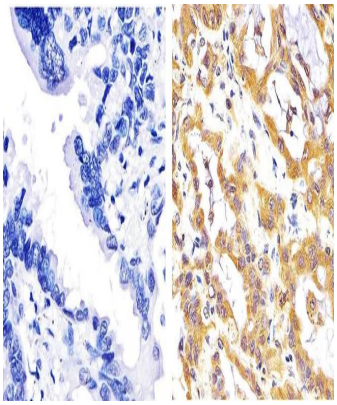
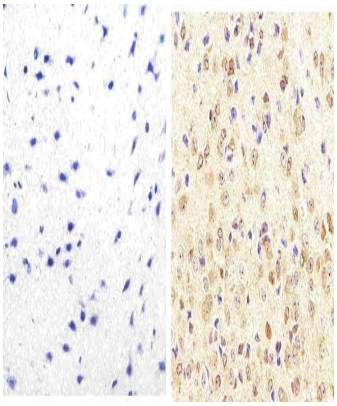
Product Images For JNK1/JNK2 Monoclonal Antibody (279Q38)



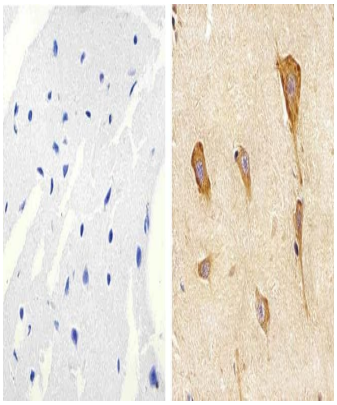
JNK1/JNK2 Antibody (AHO1362) in IHC (P)

Immunohistochemistry analysis of JNK1/2 showing staining in the cytoplasm and nucleus of paraffin-embedded human lung adenocarcinoma tissue (right) compared to a negative control without primary antibody (left). To expose target proteins, antigen retrieval was performed using 10mM sodium citrate (pH 6.0), microwaved for 8-15 min. Following antigen retrieval, tissues were blocked in 3% H2O2-methanol for 15 min at room temperature, washed with ddH2O and PBS, and then probed with a JNK1/2 monoclonal antibody (Product # AHO1362) diluted in 3% BSA-PBS at a dilution of 1:20 overnight at 4°C in a humidified chamber. Tissues were washed extensively in PBST and detection was performed using an HRP-conjugated secondary antibody followed by colorimetric detection using a DAB kit. Tissues were counterstained with hematoxylin and dehydrated with ethanol and xylene to prep for mounting.



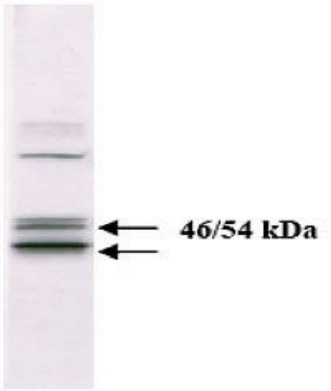
JNK1/JNK2 Antibody (AHO1362) in IHC (P)

Immunohistochemistry analysis of JNK1/2 showing staining in the cytoplasm and nucleus of paraffin-embedded mouse brain tissue (right) compared to a negative control without primary antibody (left). To expose target proteins, antigen retrieval was performed using 10mM sodium citrate (pH 6.0), microwaved for 8-15 min. Following antigen retrieval, tissues were blocked in 3% H2O2-methanol for 15 min at room temperature, washed with ddH2O and PBS, and then probed with a JNK1/2 monoclonal antibody (Product # AHO1362) diluted in 3% BSA-PBS at a dilution of 1:20 overnight at 4°C in a humidified chamber. Tissues were washed extensively in PBST and detection was performed using an HRP-conjugated secondary antibody followed by colorimetric detection using a DAB kit. Tissues were counterstained with hematoxylin and dehydrated with ethanol and xylene to prep for mounting.



JNK1/JNK2 Antibody (AHO1362) in IHC (P)

Immunohistochemistry analysis of JNK1/2 showing staining in the cytoplasm and nucleus of paraffin-embedded human brain tissue (right) compared to a negative control without primary antibody (left). To expose target proteins, antigen retrieval was performed using 10mM sodium citrate (pH 6.0), microwaved for 8-15 min. Following antigen retrieval, tissues were blocked in 3% H2O2-methanol for 15 min at room temperature, washed with ddH2O and PBS, and then probed with a JNK1/2 monoclonal antibody (Product # AHO1362) diluted in 3% BSA-PBS at a dilution of 1:20 overnight at 4°C in a humidified chamber. Tissues were washed extensively in PBST and detection was performed using an HRP-conjugated secondary antibody followed by colorimetric detection using a DAB kit. Tissues were counterstained with hematoxylin and dehydrated with ethanol and xylene to prep for mounting.



JNK1/JNK2 Antibody (AHO1362) in WB

Proteins from cell extract of human Jurkat cells were resolved by SDS-PAGE and transferred to PVDF. The membranes were incubated with this JNK1/2 monoclonal antibody (clone 279Q38) at a concentration of 1 µg/mL for two hours at room temperature

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PubMed References For JNK1/JNK2 Monoclonal Antibody (279Q38)

3 Western Blot References

Species / Dilution	Summary
Mouse / 1:2000	AHO1362 was used in Western Blot to determine the effects of nano-TiO2 on the stomach and confirm the role of oxidative stress and apoptosis in mice gastric damage caused by nano-TiO2. Toxicology research (2021; 10: 60) **"Molecular mechanism of mice gastric oxidative damage induced by nanoparticulate titanium dioxide."** Author(s):Ji J,Zhou Y,Hong F,Ze Y,Fan D,Zhang X PubMed Article URL:http://dx.doi.org/10.1093/toxres/tfaa086
Mouse / 1:2000	AHO1362 was used in Western Blotting to determine the effects of nanoparticulate titanium dioxide on the dendritic outgrowth of hippocampal neurons, and the excessive apoptosis in neurotoxicity of offspring mice. Toxicology research (2017; 6: 889) **"Nanoparticulate titanium dioxide-inhibited dendritic development is involved in apoptosis and autophagy of hippocampal neurons in offspring mice."** Author(s):Zhou Y,Hong F,Tian Y,Zhao X,Hong J,Ze Y,Wang L PubMed Article URL:http://dx.doi.org/10.1039/c7tx00153c
Human / Not Cited	AHO1362 was used in Western Blotting to investigate inhibition of microtubule acetylation to treat breast cancer. Molecules and cells (2023; 46: 387) **"Microtubule Acetylation-Specific Inhibitors Induce Cell Death and Mitotic Arrest via JNK/AP-1 Activation in Triple-Negative Breast Cancer Cells."** Author(s):Ahn S,Kwon A,Oh Y,Rhee S,Song WK PubMed Article URL:http://dx.doi.org/10.14348/molcells.2023.2192

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