Technical Data Sheet

PE Mouse Anti-p38 MAPK (pT180/pY182)

Product	Inform	ation
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Material Number:	562065
Alternate Name:	MK14, 11, 12, 13; CSBP1; SAPK2, 2A, 3, 4; MX12, ERK-6, ERK5
Size:	250 tests
Vol. per Test:	5 µl
Clone:	36/p38 (pT180/pY182)
Immunogen:	Phosphorylated Human p38 MAPK (pT180/pY182) Peptide
Isotype:	Mouse IgG1, ĸ
Reactivity:	QC Testing: Human
	Tested in Development by western blotting using the purified antibody: Mouse,
	Rat
Storage Buffer:	Aqueous buffered solution containing BSA and $\leq 0.09\%$ sodium azide.

Description

Activation of the immune and inflammatory responses often involves the recognition of bacterial endotoxin (lipopolysaccharide or LPS). Binding of LPS by monocytes results in the production and release of proinflammatory cytokines, such as IL-1 and TNF. LPS-induced signaling cascades involve members of the Ser/Thr protein kinase family known as the Mitogen Activated Protein Kinases (MAPKs). MAPK signal transduction pathways mediate the effects of various extracellular stimuli on biological processes such as proliferation, differentiation, and death. The p38 MAPKs include p38 α (MAPK14), β (MAPK11), γ (MAPK12), and δ (MAPK13). These Ser/Thr kinases are activated by dual phosphorylation on threonine (T) and tyrosine (Y) within the motif Thr-Gly-Tyr located in kinase subdomain VIII. Activation of p38 MAPK is mediated specifically by the *MAP K* inase *K* inases, MKK3, MKK4, and MKK6. This leads to the activation of multiple transcription factors (NF-kB, ATF-2, Elk-1, and CHOP) that induce expression of many different genes, including proinflammatory cytokine genes. Thus, p38 MAPKs are central kinases in multiple signal transduction pathways.

The 36/p38 (pT180/pY182) monoclonal antibody recognizes the conserved dual phosphorylated site pT180/pY182 of p38 α , β , γ , and δ .



Flow cytometric analysis of p38 MAPK (pT180/pY182). Human peripheral blood mononuclear cells (PBMCs) were either left unstimulated (unshaded) or stimulated (shaded) with 40 nM PMA for 10 minutes at 37°C. Cells were fixed with BD Cytofix™ buffer (Cat. no. 554655) for 10 minutes at 37°C and then permeabilized with BD™ Phosflow Perm Buffer III (Cat. no. 558050) for 30 minutes on ice. Cells were then washed twice in BD Pharmingen™ Stain Buffer and stained with the PE mouse anti-p38 MAPK (pT180/pY182) antibody. The cells were analyzed on a BD FACSCalibur™ flow cytometer. For intracellular staining of human whole blood, BD™ Phosflow Lyse/Fix buffer (Cat. no. 558049) may be used for fixation.

Preparation and Storage

Store undiluted at 4°C and protected from prolonged exposure to light. Do not freeze. The monoclonal antibody was purified from tissue culture supernatant or ascites by affinity chromatography. The antibody was conjugated with R-PE under optimum conditions, and unconjugated antibody and free PE were removed.

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The purified or conjugated mAb was characterized by flow cytometry (Flow) and western blot (WB) using these model systems:

I	Method	Species	Cells	Treatment	Fixation	Perm buffer	Result
ſ		Human	PBMC	РМА	Cytofix	Perm I, II, or III	Weak induction observed
I	Flow	Human	Whole Blood	РМА	Lyse/Fix Perm III		Weak induction observed
	TIOW	Human	РВМС	LPS or Anisomycin	Cytofix	Perm I, II, or III	Greater induction on monocytes than lymphocytes
WB	W/D	Human	HeLa	Anisomycin			38-42-kDa band induced
	VVD	Human	PBMC	Anisomycin			38-42-kDa band induced

Routinely Tested

Application Notes

Application

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Recommended Assay Procedure:

For more information please refer to the resources located on the BD Biosciences webpage: http://www.bdbiosciences.com/support/resources/index.jsp

Suggested Companion Products

Catalog Number	Name	Size	Clone
554656	Stain Buffer (FBS)	500 ml	(none)
554655	Fixation Buffer	100 ml	(none)
557885	Perm/Wash Buffer I	125 ml	(none)
612288	Purified Mouse Anti-p38 MAPK (pT180/pY182)	50 µg	36/p38 (pT180/pY182)
558049	Lyse/Fix Buffer 5X	250 ml	(none)
612289	Purified Mouse Anti-p38 MAPK (pT180/pY182)	150 µg	36/p38 (pT180/pY182)
558052	Perm Buffer II	125 ml	(none)
558050	Perm Buffer III	125 ml	(none)

Product Notices

- 1. This reagent has been pre-diluted for use at the recommended Volume per Test. We typically use 1×10^{6} cells in a 100-µl experimental sample (a test).
- 2. Source of all serum proteins is from USDA inspected abattoirs located in the United States.
- 3. Caution: Sodium azide yields highly toxic hydrazoic acid under acidic conditions. Dilute azide compounds in running water before discarding to avoid accumulation of potentially explosive deposits in plumbing.
- 4. For fluorochrome spectra and suitable instrument settings, please refer to our Fluorochrome Web Page at www.bdbiosciences.com/colors.
- 5. Please refer to www.bdbiosciences.com/pharmingen/protocols for technical protocols.

References

Brunet A, Pouyssegur J. Identification of MAP kinase domains by redirecting stress signals into growth factor responses. Science. 1996; 272(5268):1652-1655. (Biology)

Han J, Lee JD, Bibbs L, Ulevitch RJ. A MAP kinase targeted by endotoxin and hyperosmolarity in mammalian cells. *Science*. 1994; 265(5173):808-811. (Biology) Winston BW, Chan ED, Johnson GL, Riches DW. Activation of p38mapk, MKK3, and MKK4 by TNF-alpha in mouse bone marrow-derived macrophages. *J Immunol*. 1997; 159(9):4491-4497. (Biology)