



Recombinant Protein Technical Manual  
Recombinant Human MAPKAPK5 Protein (His & GST  
Tag)  
RPES0778

### Product Data:

**Product SKU:** RPES0778

**Size:** 20µg

**Species:** Human

**Expression host:** Baculovirus-Insect Cells

**Uniprot:** NP\_003659.2

### Protein Information:

**Molecular Mass:** 82 kDa

**AP Molecular Mass:** 75 kDa

**Tag:** N-His & GST

**Bio-activity:**

**Purity:** > 76 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

**Endotoxin:** < 1.0 EU per µg as determined by the LAL method.

**Storage:** Store at < -20°C, stable for 6 months. Please minimize freeze-thaw cycles.

**Shipping:** This product is provided as liquid. It is shipped at frozen temperature with blue ice/gel packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at < -20°C.

**Formulation:** Supplied as sterile 20mM Tris, 500mM NaCl, pH 8.0, 10% glycerol

**Reconstitution:** Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.

**Application:**

**Synonyms:** MAPKAP-K5;MK-5;MK5;PRAK

## Immunogen Information:

**Sequence:** Met 1-Gln 471

## Background:

MAPKAPK5 contains 1 protein kinase domain and belongs to the protein kinase superfamily, CAMK Ser/Thr protein kinase family. MAPKAPK5 has significant sequence homology to mitogen-activated protein kinase (MAPK)-activated protein kinase (MAPKAPK). It is widely distributed. MAPKAPK5 can be phosphorylated by extracellular-regulated kinase (ERK), and p38 kinase but not by c-jun N-terminal kinase (JNK) *in vitro*. Recombinant GST-MAPKAPK5 protein can phosphorylate a peptide derived from the regulatory light chain of myosin II. Phosphorylation of MAPKAPK5 by ERK and p38 kinase increased its activity by 9 and 15 fold respectively. Taken together, these data suggest that MAPKAPK5 is a novel *in vitro* substrate for ERK and p38 kinase. In response to cellular stress and proinflammatory cytokines, this kinase is activated through its phosphorylation by MAP kinases including MAPK1/ERK, MAPK14/p38-alpha, and MAPK11/p38-beta. MAPKAPK5 also mediates stress-induced small heat shock protein 27 phosphorylation.