



Recombinant Protein Technical Manual
Recombinant Mouse MEK1/MAP2K1/MKK1 Protein
RPES3149

Product Data:

Product SKU: RPES3149

Size: 20µg

Species: Mouse

Expression host: Baculovirus-Insect Cells

Uniprot: NP_032953.1

Protein Information:

Molecular Mass: 43.6 kDa

AP Molecular Mass: 45 kDa

Tag:

Bio-activity:

Purity: > 90 % as determined by SDS-PAGE

Endotoxin: < 1.0 EU per µg of the protein 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 or dry ice.

Formulation: Lyophilized from sterile 20mM Tris, 500mM NaCl, 10% glycerol, pH 8.0

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

Application:

Synonyms: MAPKK1;Mek1;MEKK1;Prkmk1

Immunogen Information:

Sequence: Met1-Ile393

Background:

MEK1, also known as MAP2K1 and MKK1, is a member of the dual specificity protein kinase family, which acts as a mitogen-activated protein (MAP) kinase kinase. MAP kinases, also known as extracellular signal-regulated kinases (ERKs), act as an integration point for multiple biochemical signals. MEK1 is widely expressed, with extremely low levels in brain. It lies upstream of MAP kinases and stimulates the enzymatic activity of MAP kinases upon wide variety of extra- and intracellular signals. As an essential component of MAP kinase signal transduction pathway, MEK1 is involved in many cellular processes such as proliferation, differentiation, transcription regulation and development. Binding extracellular ligands such as growth factors, cytokines and hormones to their cell-surface receptors activates RAS and this initiates RAF1 activation. RAF1 then further activates the dual-specificity protein kinases MAP2K1 and MEK2. MEK1 has been shown to export PPARG from the nucleus. The MAPK cascade is also involved in the regulation of endosomal dynamics, including lysosome processing and endosome cycling through the perinuclear recycling compartment (PNRC), as well as in the fragmentation of the Golgi apparatus during mitosis. MKK1 catalyzes the concomitant phosphorylation of a threonine and a tyrosine residue in a Thr-Glu-Tyr sequence located in MAP kinases. Defects in MEK1 can cause cardiofaciocutaneous syndrome.