Anti-Mst2 Antibody [SC05-83]

ET1610-8

Product Type:	Recombinant Rabbit monoclonal IgG, primary antibodies
Species reactivity:	Human, Mouse, Rat
Applications:	WB, IHC-P, IP
Molecular Wt:	Predicted band size: 56 kDa
Clone number:	SC05-83

Description: Sterile-20 (Ste20) is a serine/threonine kinase in Saccharomyces cerevisiae that is involved in relaying signals from G protein-coupled receptors to cyto-solic MAP kinase cascades. Mammalian protein kinases that display sequence similarity to Ste20 are divided into two groups, the PAK subfamily and the GCK subfamily. The PAK subfamily members contain a C-terminal catalytic domain and an N-terminal regulatory domain with a p21Rac/Cdc42-binding site, and these kinases can activate both p38 MAPK and JNK. The GCK subfamily members contain a C-terminal regulatory domain and an N-terminal catalytic domain, and they have diverse roles in many pathways, including the activation of ERK, JNK, p38 MAPK, and caspase-3. The mammalian Ste20-like kinases (MST kinases), also known as Krs proteins, are members of the GCK subfamily. Ksr-1 (MST-2) and Ksr-2 (MST-1) are both direct substrates of caspase-3 that accelerate caspase-3 activation. MST-3 is ubiquitously expressed in mammalian tissue and can phosphorylate exogenous substrates as well as itself. MST-4 is highly expressed in placenta, thymus, and peripheral blood leukocytes, and it specifically activates ERK.

Immunogen: Synthetic peptide within N-terminal human Mst2.

Positive control: HEK293A cell lysate, CRC cell lysate, HCT116 cell lysate, mouse placenta tissue.

Subcellular location: Nucleus, Cytoplasm.

Database links: SwissProt: Q13188 Human | Q9JI11 Mouse | O54748 Rat

Recommended Dilutions:

WB	1:1,000-1:5,000
IHC-P	1:50-1:200
IP	Use at an assay dependent concentration.

Storage Buffer: 1*TBS (pH7.4), 0.05% BSA, 40% Glycerol. Preservative: 0.05% Sodium Azide.

Storage Instruction: Store at +4℃ after thawing. Aliquot store at -20℃ or -80℃. Avoid repeated freeze / thaw cycles.

Purity: Protein A affinity purified.

Images

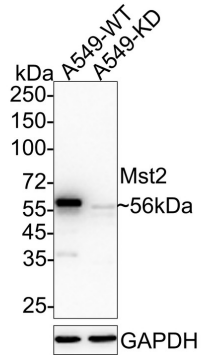

Fig1: Western blot analysis of Mst2 on different lysates with Rabbit anti-Mst2 antibody (ET1610-8) at 1/1,000 dilution.

Lane 1: A549-WT cell lysate
Lane 2: A549-KD Mst2 cell lysate

Lysates/proteins at 10 µg/Lane.

Predicted band size: 56 kDa
Observed band size: 56 kDa

Exposure time: 1 minute; ECL: K1801;

4-20% SDS-PAGE gel.

Proteins were transferred to a PVDF membrane and blocked with 5% NFDM/TBST for 1 hour at room temperature. The primary antibody (ET1610-8) at 1/1,000 dilution was used in 5% NFDM/TBST at 4℃ overnight. Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG - HRP Secondary Antibody (HA1001) at 1/50,000 dilution was used for 1 hour at room temperature.

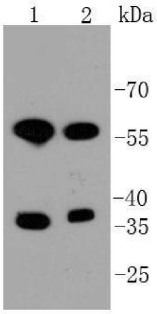

Fig2: Western blot analysis of Mst2 on different lysates. Proteins were transferred to a PVDF membrane and blocked with 5% BSA in PBS for 1 hour at room temperature. The primary antibody (ET1610-8, 1/500) was used in 5% BSA at room temperature for 2 hours. Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG - HRP Secondary Antibody (HA1001) at 1:5,000 dilution was used for 1 hour at room temperature.
Positive control:
Lane 1: CRC cell lysate
Lane 2: HCT116 cell lysate

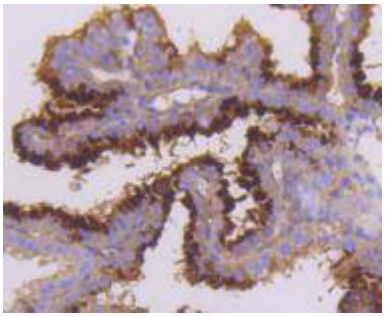

Fig3: Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded mouse placenta tissue using anti-Mst2 antibody. The section was pre-treated using heat mediated antigen retrieval with Tris-EDTA buffer (pH 8.0-8.4) for 20 minutes.The tissues were blocked in 5% BSA for 30 minutes at room temperature, washed with ddH_2O and PBS, and then probed with the primary antibody (ET1610-8, 1/50) for 30 minutes at room temperature. The detection was performed using an HRP conjugated compact polymer system. DAB was used as the chromogen. Tissues were counterstained with hematoxylin and mounted with DPX.

Background References

1. Romano, D. et al. 2013. The differential effects of wild-type and mutated K-Ras on MST2 signaling are determined by K-Ras activation kinetics. Mol. Cell. Biol. 33: 1859-1868.
2. Rauch, J. et al. 2010. Heterogeneous nuclear ribonucleoprotein H blocks MST2-mediated apoptosis in cancer cells by regulating A-Raf transcription. Cancer Res. 70: 1679-1688.