## hJNKK2 ProtéGene ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ Set

| Catalog\# | J1108 |
| :--- | :--- |
| Lot\# | Labeled on vial |

## Materials Provided

1. pMEV2HA-JNKK2-WT (J1108a): $20 \mu \mathrm{~g}$ in $40 \mu \mathrm{I}$ TE, $0.5 \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{ml}$.
2. pMEV2HA-JNKK2-K149M (J1108b): $20 \mu \mathrm{~g}$ in $40 \mu \mathrm{I}$ TE, $0.5 \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{ml}$.
3. pMEV2HA-JNKK2-EE (J1108c): $20 \mu \mathrm{~g}$ in $40 \mu \mathrm{I}$ TE, $0.5 \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{ml}$.
4. pMEV2HA-JNKK2-AA (J1108d): $20 \mu \mathrm{~g}$ in $40 \mu \mathrm{I}$ TE, $0.5 \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{ml}$.
5. pMEV2HA-JNKK2-KMAA (J1108e): $20 \mu \mathrm{~g}$ in $40 \mu \mathrm{I}$ TE, $0.5 \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{ml}$.
6. Product Information Sheet.

Note: Individual plasmids can be ordered separately. Some plasmids are shipped as lyophilized pellet to maintain the stability and/or reducing shipping cost.

## Receiving and Storage:

If received in lyophilized form, add $40 \mu$ l sterile DI water to the vial, mix thoroughly by vortex and then collect the contents by centrifuging the vials briefly in a microcentrifuge. If received in liquid form, spin the vials briefly in a microcentrifuge to collect the contents. Store the products at $2-8^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ if used immediately or, store at $-20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ for extended storage.

## Prokaryotic selection:

The kanamycin-resistance gene (aminoglcoside 3' phosphotransferase) expression cassette in the plasmids confers Kanamycin resistance to bacteria cells. Bacterial cells transformed with the plasmids should be maintained and grown in media containing $25-50 \mu \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{ml}$ Kanamycin (e.g.cat\#LK-1100, Prepured LB Agar plates, Biomyx, San Diego, California).

## Eukaryotic selection:

The neomycin resistance gene, driven by SV40 early promoter, confers G 418 resistance to eukaryotic cells. Stable mammalian cell lines can be selected with G418.

## Description of human JNKK2 and mutants

Mitogen-activated protein kinases (MAPKs) cascade relays extracellular signals from cell membrane to the nucleus to induce intracellular responses and to regulate many aspects of cell physiology. These cascades, including JNK, ERK and p38 pathways, consist of distinct members of regulatory enzymes that serially activate one another in response to growth factors, cytokines and other mitogenic stimuli, leading to (in)activation of transcription factors. Like ERK1/2 and p38, the JNK activation requires dual phosphorylation on tyrosine and threonine residues within a conserved TPY motif. Activated JNKK1/2 can preferably phosphorylate and activate JNKs, with JNKK2 more specific to JNK. Please refer to the Selected References section for more information, or the Web Resources section for in depth references.

## Molecular Features of the inserts:

Gene: Homo sapiens mitogen-activated protein kinase kinase 7 (MAP2K7), (Nickname JNKK2)
GenBank Reference Sequence: NM_145185
5'-Cloning Site:
Bam -HI
5'-Junction Sequence: 5'... ggatcc ATG JNKK2...3'
3'-Cloning Site: Kpn I
3'-Junction Sequence: $5^{\prime} . .$. JNKK2 ggtacc TGA ...-3'

## Human JNKK2 Nucleotide and Protein Sequence

(1206 bps endoding 401 amino acid residues, with mutation locations marked in red \& underlined. )
1 ATGGCGGCGT CCTCCCTGGA ACAGAAGCTG TCCCGCCTGG AAGCAAAGCT GAAGCAGGAG
M A A S S L E Q K L S R L E A K L K Q E
CCCACCCTGC AGCTCCCGCT GGCCAACGAT GGGGGCAGCC GCTCGCCATC CTCAGAGAGC
P T L $\quad$ Q L P L A N D $\quad$ G G S $\quad$ R S P P S S E S
L F T P R S M E S I E I D H K L Q E I M
GAGAACTTGG GCGAGATGGG CAGCGGCACC TGCGGACCGG TGTGGAAGAT GCGCTTCCGG
AAGCGCATCC TCATGGACCT GGATGTGGTG CTGAAGAGCC ACGACTGCCC CTACATCGTG
Q C F G T F I T N T D V F F I A M E L M M
T C A E K L K K R M Q $\quad$ G $\quad$ P $\quad$ I $\quad$ P
AAGATGACAG TGGCGATTGT GAAGGCGCTG TACTACCTGA AGGAGAAGCA CGGTGTCATC
H R D V K P
D F G I S G R L V D S K A K T R S A G C
I R A D V W S L G I S L V E L A T G Q F
CCCTACAAGA ACTGCAAGAC GGACTTTGAG GTCCTCACCA AAGTCCTACA GGAAGAGCCC
CCGCTTCTGC CCGGACACAT GGGCTTCTCG GGGGACTTCC AGTCCTTCGT CAAAGACTGC
L T K D H R K R P K Y N K L L E H S F I
$\begin{gathered}\text { AAGCGCTACG AGACGCTGGA GGTGGACGTG GCGTCCTGGT TCAAGGATGT CATGGCGAAG } \\ \mathrm{K} \quad \mathrm{K} \quad \mathrm{E} \quad \mathrm{T} \\ \mathrm{L} \\ \mathrm{K}\end{gathered}$
$\begin{gathered}\text { ACCTGA } \\ \mathrm{T}\end{gathered}$

Mutations:
JNKK2-WT (J1108a): No mutation
JNKK2-K149M (J1108b): K149M: AAG $\rightarrow$ ATG
JNKK2-EE (J1108c): S271E: TCC>GAG, T275E: ACG $\rightarrow$ GAG
JNKK2-AA (J1108d): S271A: TCC $\rightarrow$ GCC, T275A: ACG $\rightarrow$ GCG
JNKK2-KMAA(J1108e): K149M: AAG $\rightarrow$ ATG
S271A: TCC $\rightarrow$ GCC
T275A: ACG $\rightarrow$ GCG

## Selected References:

Lu X, Nemoto S and Lin A, Identification of c-jun NH(2)-terminal protein kinase (JNK)-activating kinase 2 as an activator of JNK but not p38. J Biol Chem 272:24751-24754, 1997
Wu Z et al, Molecular cloning and characterization of human JNKK2, a novel jun $\mathrm{NH}(2)$-terminal kinase-specific kinase. Molec Cell Biol 17:7407-7416, 1997
Roux PP, Blenis J, ERK and p38 MAPK-activated protein kinases: a family of protein kinases with diverse biological functions. Microbiol Mol Biol Rev 68(2):320-344, 2004
Kyriakis JM and Avruch J, Mammalian mitogen-activated protein kinase signal transduction pathways activated by stress and inflammation. Physiol. Rev. 81(2) 807-869, 2001

## Web Resources:

For sequence, references and a comprehensive description, please click the links below or copy and paste the link to your browser address bar:
http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/viewer.fcgi?db=nucleotide\&val=244 97520
http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/dispomim.cgi?id=603014

