

Resource Summary Report

Generated by [RRID](#) on Aug 1, 2026

Anti-ACTIVE MAPK pAb, Rabbit, (pTEpY)

RRID:AB_430866

Type: Antibody

Proper Citation

Promega Cat# V8031, RRID:AB_430866

Antibody Information

URL: http://antibodyregistry.org/AB_430866

Proper Citation: Promega Cat# V8031, RRID:AB_430866

Target Antigen: MAPK (pTEpY)

Host Organism: rabbit

Clonality: polyclonal

Comments: Info: Independent validation by the NYU Lagone was performed for: IHC. This antibody was found to have the following characteristics: Functional in human:TRUE, NonFunctional in human:FALSE, Functional in animal:FALSE, NonFunctional in animal:FALSE

Antibody Name: Anti-ACTIVE MAPK pAb, Rabbit, (pTEpY)

Description: This polyclonal targets MAPK (pTEpY)

Antibody ID: AB_430866

Vendor: Promega

Catalog Number: V8031

Record Creation Time: 20250820T011046+0000

Record Last Update: 20250820T101431+0000

Ratings and Alerts

- Independent validation by the NYU Langone was performed for: IHC. This antibody was found to have the following characteristics: Functional in human:TRUE, NonFunctional in human:FALSE, Functional in animal:FALSE, NonFunctional in animal:FALSE - NYU Langone's Center for Biospecimen Research and Development <https://med.nyu.edu/research/scientific-cores-shared-resources/center-biospecimen-research-development>

No alerts have been found for Anti-ACTIVE MAPK pAb, Rabbit, (pTEpY).

Data and Source Information

Source: [Antibody Registry](#)

Usage and Citation Metrics

We found 3 mentions in open access literature.

Listed below are recent publications. The full list is available at [RRID](#) .

Nakayama I, et al. (2020) Regulation of epidermal growth factor receptor expression and morphology of lung epithelial cells by interleukin-1?. Journal of biochemistry, 168(2), 113.

Nishida T, et al. (2020) Suppression of adipocyte differentiation by low-intensity pulsed ultrasound via inhibition of insulin signaling and promotion of CCN family protein 2. Journal of cellular biochemistry.

Guarnieri FC, et al. (2018) Synapsin I deletion reduces neuronal damage and ameliorates clinical progression of experimental autoimmune encephalomyelitis. Brain, behavior, and immunity, 68, 197.