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[Lab. of Biology]

**Mitogen-induced Tyrosine-phosphorylated 41- and 43-kDa Proteins  
Are Family Members of Extracellular Signal-regulated Kinases/  
Microtubule-associated Protein 2 Kinases.**

YUJI CHATANI, EIKO TANAKA, KAZUYUKI TOBE, AKIRA HATTORI,  
MASAHIRO SATO, HIROYUKI TAMEMOTO, NAOMI NISHIZAWA, HIROSHI NOMOTO,  
TATSUO TAKEYA, TAKASHI KADOWAKI, MASATO KASUGA, MICHIAKI KOHNO\*

We have raised two antisera, one against the peptide 307-327 and the other against the C92 peptide of the deduced amino acid sequence of ERK1. Using these antibodies, we have clearly identified that the 41- and 43-kDa proteins, the increased tyrosine phosphorylation of which we and others had originally described in various mitogen-stimulated cells, are family members of ERKs/MAP2 kinases which are activated by phosphorylation both on tyrosine and threonine residues.

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[Lab. of Biology]

**Hepatocyte Growth Factor Rapidly Induces the Tyrosine Phos-  
phorylation of 41-kDa and 43-kDa Proteins in Mouse Keratinocytes.**

YUJI CHATANI, AKIO ITOH, EIKO TANAKA, AKIRA HATTORI,  
TOSHIKAZU NAKAMURA, MICHIAKI KOHNO\*

We have examined the hepatocyte growth factor (HGF)-mediated changes in protein-tyrosine phosphorylation in mouse keratinocytes (PAM-212) and canine kidney epithelial cells (MDCK). In PAM-212 cells HGF and epidermal growth factor, both of which stimulated the DNA synthesis, rapidly induced the tyrosine phosphorylation of two 41-kDa and two 43-kDa proteins: increased tyrosine phosphorylation of those proteins has been commonly observed when quiescent fibroblasts are stimulated with a variety of mitogenic agents. In contrast, HGF did not stimulate the DNA synthesis but induced cell dissociation in MDCK cells.

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[Lab. of Biology]

**Biphasic Activation of Two Mitogen-activated Protein Kinases during  
the Cell Cycle in Mammalian Cells.**

HIROYUKI TAMEMOTO, TAKASHI KADOWAKI, KAZUYUKI TOBE, KOJIRO UEKI, TETSURO IZUMI,  
YUJI CHATANI, MICHIAKI KOHNO\*, MASATO KASUGA, YOSHIO YAZAKI, YASUO AKANUMA

We studied mitogen-activated protein kinase (MAPK) activities during the cell cycle of Chinese hamster ovary (CHO) cells using site-specific antibodies against extracellular signal-regulated kinase-1, a 44-kDa MAPK. These antibodies detected two distinct MAPKs (44- and 42-kDa MAPKs) in CHO cells. CHO cells were arrested at metaphase in the M phase by treatment with nocodazole, and activities of MAPKs were analysed at specific time points after release from arrest.