

Immunotag™ PAKγ Polyclonal Antibody

Antibody Specification	
Catalog No.	ITT3583
Product Description	Immunotag™ PAKγ Polyclonal Antibody
Size	50 µg, 100 µg
Conjugation	HRP, Biotin, FITC, Alexa Fluor® 350, Alexa Fluor® 405, Alexa Fluor® 488, Alexa Fluor® 555, Alexa Fluor® 594, Alexa Fluor® 647
IMPORTANT NOTE	This product is custom manufactured with a lead time of 3-4 weeks. Once in production, this item cannot be cancelled from an order and is not eligible for return.
Target Protein	PAKγ
Clonality	Polyclonal
Storage/Stability	-20°C/1 year
Application	WB,ELISA
Recommended Dilution	Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. ELISA: 1/20000. Not yet tested in other applications.
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Reactive Species	Human,Mouse,Rat
Host Species	Rabbit
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from PAKγ, at AA range: 140-220
Specificity	PAKγ Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of PAKγ protein.
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen
Form	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Gene Name	PAK2
Accession No.	Q13177 Q8CIN4 Q64303
Alternate Names	PAK2; Serine/threonine-protein kinase PAK 2; Gamma-PAK; PAK65; S6/H4 kinase; p21-activated kinase 2; PAK-2; p58

Antibody Specification

Description	p21 (RAC1) activated kinase 2 (PAK2) Homo sapiens The p21 activated kinases (PAK) are critical effectors that link Rho GTPases to cytoskeleton reorganization and nuclear signaling. The PAK proteins are a family of serine/threonine kinases that serve as targets for the small GTP binding proteins, CDC42 and RAC1, and have been implicated in a wide range of biological activities. The protein encoded by this gene is activated by proteolytic cleavage during caspase-mediated apoptosis, and may play a role in regulating the apoptotic events in the dying cell. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008],
Cell Pathway/ Category	MAPK_ERK_Growth,MAPK_G_Protein,ErbB_HER,Axon guidance,Focal adhesion,T_Cell_Receptor,Regulates Actin and Cytoskeleton,Renal cell carcinoma,
Protein Expression	Epithelium,Placenta,Platelet,Tongue,
Subcellular Localization	nucleoplasm,cytoplasm,cytosol,plasma membrane,cell-cell adherens junction,perinuclear region of cytoplasm,
Protein Function	catalytic activity:ATP + a protein = ADP + a phosphoprotein.,enzyme regulation:Activated by binding small G proteins. Binding of GTP-bound CDC42 or RAC1 to the autoregulatory region releases monomers from the autoinhibited dimer, enables phosphorylation of Thr-402 and allows the kinase domain to adopt an active structure (By similarity). Following caspase cleavage, autophosphorylated PAK-2p34 is constitutively active.,function:The activated kinase acts on a variety of targets. Phosphorylates ribosomal protein S6, histone H4 and myelin basic protein. Full length PAK 2 stimulates cell survival and cell growth. The process is, at least in part, mediated by phosphorylation and inhibition of pro-apoptotic BAD. Caspase-activated PAK-2p34 is involved in cell death response, probably involving the JNK signaling pathway. Cleaved PAK-2p34 seems to have a higher activity than the CDC42-activated form.,PTM:During apoptosis proteolytically cleaved by caspase-3 or caspase-3-like proteases to yield active PAK-2p34.,PTM:Full length PAK 2 is autophosphorylated when activated by CDC42/p21. Following cleavage, both peptides, PAK-2p27 and PAK-2p34, become highly autophosphorylated, with PAK-2p27 being phosphorylated on serine and PAK-2p34 on threonine residues, respectively. Autophosphorylation of PAK-2p27 can occur in the absence of any effectors and is dependent on phosphorylation of Thr-402, because PAK-2p27 is acting as an exogenous substrate.,PTM:PAK-2p34 is myristoylated.,PTM:Ubiquitinated, leading to its proteosomal degradation.,similarity:Belongs to the protein kinase superfamily.,similarity:Belongs to the protein kinase superfamily. STE Ser/Thr protein kinase family. STE20 subfamily.,similarity:Contains 1 CRIB domain.,similarity:Contains 1 protein kinase domain.,subcellular location:Interaction with ARHGAP10 probably changes PAK-2p34 location to cytoplasmic perinuclear region. Myristoylation changes PAK-2p34 location to the membrane.,subunit:Interacts tightly with GTP-bound but not GDP-bound CDC42/p21 and RAC1. Interacts with SH3MD4. Interacts with and activated by HIV-1 Nef. PAK-2p34 interacts with ARHGAP10.,tissue specificity:Ubiquitously expressed. Higher levels seen in skeletal muscle, ovary, thymus and spleen.,
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