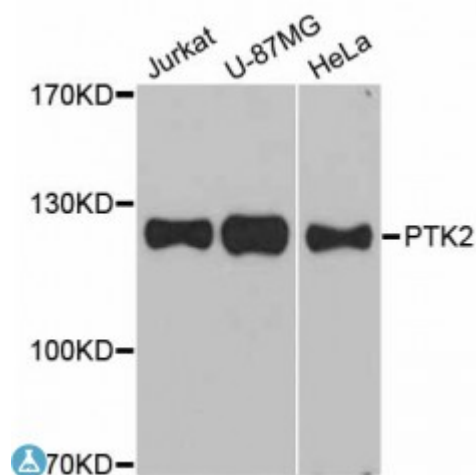


Anti-PTK2 Antibody



Description

This gene encodes a cytoplasmic protein tyrosine kinase which is found concentrated in the focal adhesions that form between cells growing in the presence of extracellular matrix constituents. The encoded protein is a member of the FAK subfamily of protein tyrosine kinases but lacks significant sequence similarity to kinases from other subfamilies. Activation of this gene may be an important early step in cell growth and intracellular signal transduction pathways triggered in response to certain neural peptides or to cell interactions with the extracellular matrix. Several transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been found for this gene.

Model	STJ114921
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human
Applications	WB
Immunogen	A synthetic peptide corresponding to a sequence within amino acids 700-800 of human PTK2 (NP_722560.1).
Gene ID	5747
Gene Symbol	PTK2
Dilution range	WB 1:500 - 1:2000
Tissue Specificity	Detected in B and T-lymphocytes, Isoform 1 and isoform 6 are detected in lung fibroblasts (at protein level), Ubiquitous
Purification	Affinity purification
Note	For Research Use Only (RUO).

Protein Name	Focal adhesion kinase 1 FADK 1
Molecular Weight	119.233 kDa
Clonality	Polyclonal
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Isotype	IgG
Formulation	PBS with 0.02% sodium azide, 50% glycerol, pH7.3.
Storage Instruction	Store at -20C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.
Database Links	HGNC:9611OMIM:600758Reactome:R-HSA-111465
Alternative Names	Focal adhesion kinase 1 FADK 1
Function	Non-receptor protein-tyrosine kinase that plays an essential role in regulating cell migration, adhesion, spreading, reorganization of the actin cytoskeleton, formation and disassembly of focal adhesions and cell protrusions, cell cycle progression, cell proliferation and apoptosis, Required for early embryonic development and placenta development, Required for embryonic angiogenesis, normal cardiomyocyte migration and proliferation, and normal heart development, Regulates axon growth and neuronal cell migration, axon branching and synapse formation
Cellular Localization	Cell junction, focal adhesion, Cell membrane
Post-translational Modifications	Phosphorylated on tyrosine residues upon activation, e.g, upon integrin signaling, Tyr-397 is the major autophosphorylation site, but other kinases can also phosphorylate this residue, Phosphorylation at Tyr-397 promotes interaction with SRC and SRC family members, leading to phosphorylation at Tyr-576, Tyr-577 and at additional tyrosine residues, FGR promotes phosphorylation at Tyr-397 and Tyr-576, FER promotes phosphorylation at Tyr-577, Tyr-861 and Tyr-925, even when cells are not adherent, Tyr-397, Tyr-576 and Ser-722 are phosphorylated only when cells are adherent, Phosphorylation at Tyr-397 is important for interaction with BMX, PIK3R1 and SHC1, Phosphorylation at Tyr-925 is important for interaction with GRB2, Dephosphorylated by PTPN11