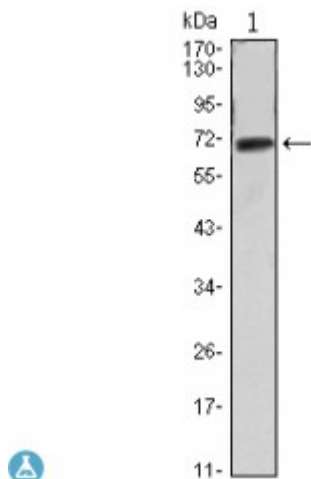


Anti-FAK antibody



Description	Mouse monoclonal to FAK.
Model	STJ98062
Host	Mouse
Reactivity	Human
Applications	ELISA, WB
Immunogen	Purified recombinant fragment of human FAK expressed in E. Coli.
Gene ID	5747
Gene Symbol	PTK2
Dilution range	WB 1:500-1:2000ELISA 1:10000
Specificity	FAK Monoclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of FAK protein.
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
Clone ID	10H7A6
Note	For Research Use Only (RUO).
Protein Name	Focal adhesion kinase 1 FADK 1 Focal adhesion kinase-related nonkinase FRNK Protein phosphatase 1 regulatory subunit 71 PPP1R71 Protein-tyrosine kinase 2 p125FAK pp125FAK
Clonality	Monoclonal
Conjugation	Unconjugated

Isotype	IgG1
Formulation	Ascitic fluid containing 0.03% sodium azide.
Storage Instruction	Store at -20°C, and avoid repeat freeze-thaw cycles.
Database Links	HGNC:9611 OMIM:600758
Alternative Names	Focal adhesion kinase 1 FADK 1 Focal adhesion kinase-related nonkinase FRNK Protein phosphatase 1 regulatory subunit 71 PPP1R71 Protein-tyrosine kinase 2 p125FAK pp125FAK
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; required for normal development of the nervous system. Plays a role in osteogenesis and differentiation of osteoblasts. Functions in integrin signal transduction, but also in signaling downstream of numerous growth factor receptors, G-protein coupled receptors (GPCR), EPHA2, netrin receptors and LDL receptors. Forms multisubunit signaling complexes with SRC and SRC family members upon activation; this leads to the phosphorylation of additional tyrosine residues, creating binding sites for scaffold proteins, effectors and substrates. Regulates numerous signaling pathways. Promotes activation of phosphatidylinositol 3-kinase and the AKT1 signaling cascade. Promotes activation of MAPK1/ERK2, MAPK3/ERK1 and the MAP kinase signaling cascade. Promotes localized and transient activation of guanine nucleotide exchange factors (GEFs) and GTPase-activating proteins (GAPs), and thereby modulates the activity of Rho family GTPases. Signaling via CAS family members mediates activation of RAC1. Recruits the ubiquitin ligase MDM2 to P53/TP53 in the nucleus, and thereby regulates P53/TP53 activity, P53/TP53 ubiquitination and proteasomal degradation. Phosphorylates SRC; this increases SRC kinase activity. Phosphorylates ACTN1, ARHGEF7, GRB7, RET and WASL. Promotes phosphorylation of PXN and STAT1; most likely PXN and STAT1 are phosphorylated by a SRC family kinase that is recruited to autophosphorylated PTK2/FAK1, rather than by PTK2/FAK1 itself. Promotes phosphorylation of BCAR1; GIT2 and SHC1; this requires both SRC and PTK2/FAK1. Promotes phosphorylation of BMX and PIK3R1. Isoform 6 (FRNK) does not contain a kinase domain and inhibits PTK2/FAK1 phosphorylation and signaling. Its enhanced expression can attenuate the nuclear accumulation of LPXN and limit its ability to enhance serum response factor (SRF)-dependent gene transcription.
Sequence and Domain Family	The Pro-rich regions interact with the SH3 domain of CAS family members, such as BCAR1 and NEDD9, and with the GTPase activating protein ARHGAP26.; The carboxy-terminal region is the site of focal adhesion targeting (FAT) sequence which mediates the localization of FAK1 to focal adhesions.
Cellular Localization	Cell junction, focal adhesion. Cell membrane. Peripheral membrane protein. Cytoplasmic side. Cytoplasm, cell cortex. Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton. Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, microtubule organizing center, centrosome Nucleus. Constituent of focal adhesions. Detected at microtubules.

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; PTPN11 is recruited to PTK2 via EPHA2 (tyrosine phosphorylated). Microtubule-induced dephosphorylation at Tyr-397 is crucial for the induction of focal adhesion disassembly; this dephosphorylation could be catalyzed by PTPN11 and regulated by ZFYVE21. Sumoylated; this enhances autophosphorylation.