

PAK γ Monoclonal Antibody

Catalog No :	YM0502
Reactivity :	Human;Monkey
Applications :	WB;IHC;IF;ELISA
Target :	PAK2
Fields :	>>MAPK signaling pathway;>>ErbB signaling pathway;>>Ras signaling pathway;>>Axon guidance;>>Focal adhesion;>>T cell receptor signaling pathway;>>Regulation of actin cytoskeleton;>>Pathogenic Escherichia coli infection;>>Human immunodeficiency virus 1 infection;>>Renal cell carcinoma
Gene Name :	PAK2
Protein Name :	Serine/threonine-protein kinase PAK 2
Human Gene Id :	5062
Human Swiss Prot No :	Q13177
Mouse Swiss Prot No :	Q8CIN4
Immunogen :	Purified recombinant fragment of PAK γ expressed in E. Coli.
Specificity :	PAK γ Monoclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of PAK γ protein.
Formulation :	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source :	Monoclonal, Mouse
Dilution :	WB 1:500 - 1:2000. IHC 1:200 - 1:1000. IF 1:200 - 1:1000. ELISA: 1:10000. Not yet tested in other applications.
Purification :	Affinity purification
Storage Stability :	-15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)

Molecularweight : 58kD

Cell Pathway : MAPK_ERK_Growth;MAPK_G_Protein;ErbB_HER;Axon guidance;Focal adhesion;T_Cell_Receptor;Regulates Actin and Cytoskeleton;Renal cell carcinoma;

P References : 1. J Immunol. 2004 Jun 15;172(12):7324-34.
2. J Mol Biol. 2007 Jul 20;370(4):620-32.

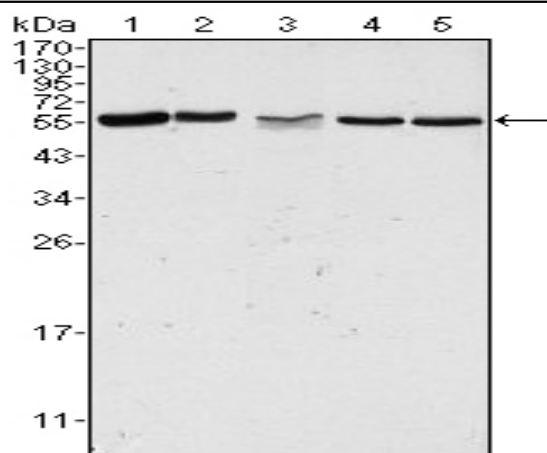
Background : The p21 activated kinases (PAK) are critical effectors that link Rho GTPases to cytoskeleton reorganization and nuclear signaling. The PAK proteins are a family of serine/threonine kinases that serve as targets for the small GTP binding proteins, CDC42 and RAC1, and have been implicated 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],

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 for

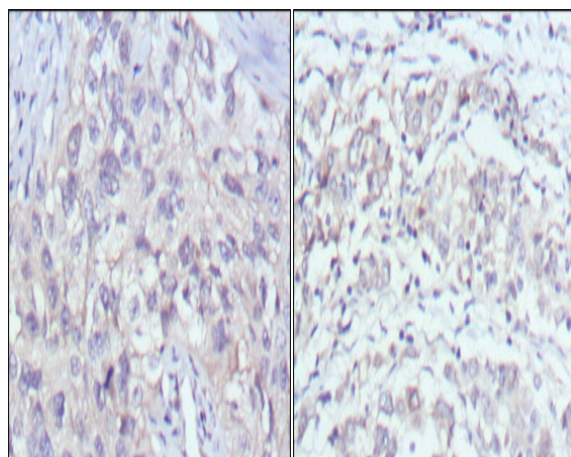
Subcellular Location : [Serine/threonine-protein kinase PAK 2]: Cytoplasm. MYO18A mediates the cellular distribution of the PAK2-ARHGEF7-GIT1 complex to the inner surface of the cell membrane.; [PAK-2p34]: Nucleus. Cytoplasm, perinuclear region. Membrane; Lipid-anchor. Interaction with ARHGAP10 probably changes PAK-2p34 location to cytoplasmic perinuclear region. Myristoylation changes PAK-2p34 location to the membrane.

Expression : Ubiquitously expressed. Higher levels seen in skeletal muscle, ovary, thymus and spleen.

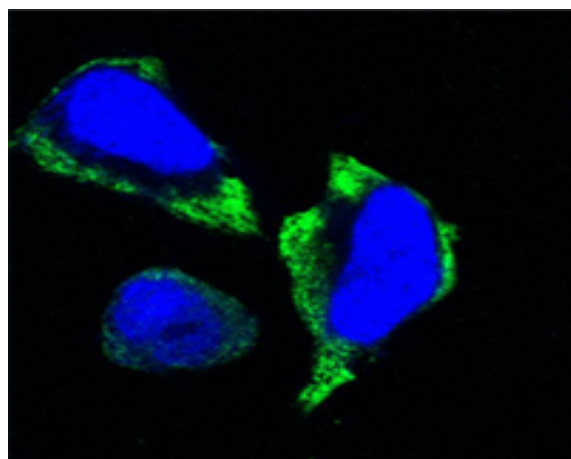
Products Images



Western Blot analysis using PAK γ Monoclonal Antibody against HeLa (1), Jurkat (2), A549 (3), HEK293 (4) and K562 (5) cell lysate.



Immunohistochemistry analysis of paraffin-embedded human lung cancer (left) and gastric cancer (right) with DAB staining using PAK γ Monoclonal Antibody.



Confocal immunofluorescence analysis of HeLa cells using PAK γ Monoclonal Antibody (green). Blue: DRAQ5 fluorescent DNA dye.