Serine/threonine-protein kinase PAK 4 Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog No: #42433

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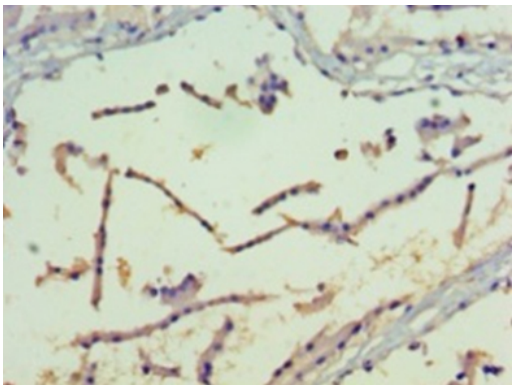
Description

Product Name	Serine/threonine-protein kinase PAK 4 Polyclonal Antibody
Host Species	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Purification	Caprylic Acid Ammonium Sulfate Precipitation purified
Applications	IHC
Species Reactivity	Hu
Specificity	The antibody detects endogenous level of total Serine/threonine-protein kinase PAK 4 polyclonal antibody.
Immunogen Type	protein
Immunogen Description	Recombinant human Serine/threonine-protein kinase PAK 4 protein
Target Name	Serine/threonine-protein kinase PAK 4
Other Names	p21-activated kinase 4, PAK-4, PAK4, KIAA1142
Accession No.	Swiss-Prot#: O96013
Uniprot	O96013
GeneID	10298;
Formulation	Preservative: 0.03% Proclin 300 Constituents: 50% Glycerol, 0.01M PBS, PH 7.4
Storage	Store at -20°C

Application Details

Immunohistochemistry: 1:20 - 1:200

Images



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human prostate using #42433 at dilution of 1:100.

Background

Serine/threonine protein kinase that plays a role in a variety of different signaling pathways including cytoskeleton regulation, cell migration, growth, proliferation or cell survival. Activation by various effectors including growth factor receptors or active CDC42 and RAC1 results in a conformational change and a subsequent autophosphorylation on several serine and/or threonine residues. Phosphorylates and inactivates the protein phosphatase

SSH1, leading to increased inhibitory phosphorylation of the actin binding/depolymerizing factor cofilin. Decreased cofilin activity may lead to stabilization of actin filaments. Phosphorylates LIMK1, a kinase that also inhibits the activity of cofilin. Phosphorylates integrin beta5/ITGB5 and thus regulates cell motility. Phosphorylates ARHGEF2 and activates the downstream target RHOA that plays a role in the regulation of assembly of focal adhesions and actin stress fibers. Stimulates cell survival by phosphorylating the BCL2 antagonist of cell death BAD. Alternatively, inhibits apoptosis by preventing caspase-8 binding to death domain receptors in a kinase independent manner. Plays a role in cell-cycle progression by controlling levels of the cell-cycle regulatory protein CDKN1A and by phosphorylating RAN.

References

[1]"Patterns of somatic mutation in human cancer genomes."Greenman C., Stephens P., Smith R., Dalgliesh G.L., Hunter C., Bignell G., Davies H., Teague J., Butler A., Stevens C., Edkins S., O'Meara S., Vastrik I., Schmidt E.E., Avis T., Barthorpe S., Bhamr

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only