Product Datasheet

FAK(phospho-Tyr576/Tyr577) Antibody

Catalog No: #11545

Package Size: #11545-1 50ul #11545-2 100ul

Orders: order@signalwayantibody.com
Support: tech@signalwayantibody.com

Description

Product Name	FAK(phospho-Tyr576/Tyr577) Antibody
Host Species	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Purification	Antibodies were produced by immunizing rabbits with synthetic phosphopeptide and KLH conjugates. Antibodies were purified by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific phosphopeptide. Non-phospho specific antibodies were removed by chromatogramphy using non-phosphopeptide.
Applications	WB IF
Species Reactivity	Hu Ms Rt
Specificity	The antibody detects endogenous level of FAK only when phosphorylated at tyrosine 576/577.
Immunogen Type	Peptide-KLH
Immunogen Description	Peptide sequence around phosphorylation site of tyrosine 576/tyrosine 577 (S-T-Y(p)-Y(p)-K-A) derived from Human FAK.
Target Name	FAK
Modification	Phospho
Other Names	FADK 1; FAK1; PTK2
Accession No.	Swiss-Prot: Q05397NCBI Protein: NP_005598.3
Uniprot	Q05397
GeneID	5747;
Concentration	1.0mg/ml
Formulation	Supplied at 1.0mg/mL in phosphate buffered saline (without Mg2+ and Ca2+), pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol.
Storage	Store at -20°C for long term preservation (recommended). Store at 4°C for short term use.

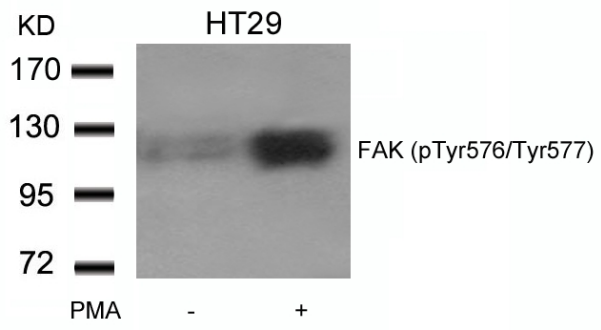
Application Details

Predicted MW: 125kd

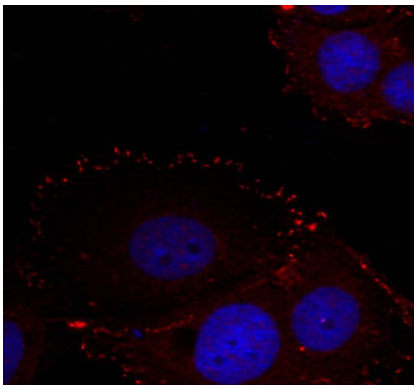
Western blotting: 1:500~1:1000

Immunofluorescence: 1:100~1:200

Images



Western blot analysis of extracts from HT29 cells untreated or treated with PMA using FAK(phospho-Tyr576/Tyr577) Antibody #11545.



Immunofluorescence staining of methanol-fixed Hela cells using FAK(phospho-Tyr576/Tyr577) Antibody #11545.

Background

Non-receptor protein-tyrosine kinase implicated in signaling pathways involved in cell motility, proliferation and apoptosis. Activated by tyrosine-phosphorylation in response to either integrin clustering induced by cell adhesion or antibody cross-linking, or via G-protein coupled receptor (GPCR) occupancy by ligands such as bombesin or lysophosphatidic acid, or via LDL receptor occupancy. Plays a potential role in oncogenic transformations resulting in increased kinase activity.

Parsons, J.T. et al. (2000) Oncogene 19, 5606-5613
Schaller, M.D. et al. (1994) Mol. Cell. Biol. 14, 1680-1688.
Cobb, B.S. et al. (1994) Mol. Cell. Biol. 14, 147-155.
Chen, H.C. et al. (1996) J. Biol. Chem. 271, 26329-26334.

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only