PAK7 Antibody

Catalog No: #35292

Package Size: #35292-1 50ul #35292-2 100ul



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

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Descr	iption

Description		
Product Name	PAK7 Antibody	
Host Species	Rabbit	
Clonality	Polyclonal	
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific	
	immunogen.	
Applications	WB IHC	
Species Reactivity	Hu Rt	
Specificity	The antibody detects endogenous levels of total PAK7 protein.	
Immunogen Type	Peptide	
Immunogen Description	Synthesized peptide derived from C-terminal of human PAK7.	
Target Name	PAK7	
Other Names	KIAA1264; p21-activated kinase 7; PAK 7; PAK-5; PAK-7	
Accession No.	Swiss-Prot: Q9P286NCBI Gene ID: 57144	
Uniprot	Q9P286	
GenelD	57144;	
SDS-PAGE MW	80kd	
Concentration	1.0mg/ml	
Formulation	Rabbit IgG 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	

Application Details Western blotting: 1:500~1:3000 Immunohistochemistry: 1:50~1:100

Images

brain	
PAK7 —	250 150 100
FAN	75
	50 37
	37
	25 20
	20
	15
	(kd)

Western blot analysis of extracts from rat brain cells, using PAK7 antibody #35292.



Immunohistochemistry analysis of paraffin-embedded human brain tissue, using PAK7 antibody #35292.

Background

Serine/threonine protein kinase that plays a role in a variety of different signaling pathways including cytoskeleton regulation, cell migration, 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 the proto-oncogene RAF1 and stimulates its kinase activity. Promotes cell survival by phosphorylating the BCL2 antagonist of cell death BAD. Phosphorylates CTNND1, probably to regulate cytoskeletal organization and cell morphology. Keeps microtubules stable through MARK2 inhibition and destabilizes the F-actin network leading to the disappearance of stress fibers and focal adhesions.

Pandey A., Oncogene 21:3939-3948(2002).

Nagase T., DNA Res. 6:337-345(1999).

Deloukas P., Nature 414:865-871(2001).

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only