

ARG66841 anti-PAK5 / PAK7 antibody

Package: 100 µg
Store at: -20°C

Summary

Product Description	Rabbit Polyclonal antibody recognizes PAK5 / PAK7
Tested Reactivity	Hu, Ms
Predict Reactivity	Rat
Tested Application	IHC-P, WB
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Target Name	PAK5 / PAK7
Species	Human
Immunogen	Synthetic peptide between aa. 661-710 of Human PAK7.
Conjugation	Un-conjugated
Alternate Names	EC 2.7.11.1; Serine/threonine-protein kinase PAK 7; PAK5; p21-activated kinase 7; p21-activated kinase 5; PAK-7; PAK-5

Application Instructions

Application table	Application	Dilution
	IHC-P	1:100 - 1:300
	WB	1:500 - 1:2000
Application Note	* The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist.	
Positive Control	Human brain and NIH/3T3	
Observed Size	80 ~ 90 kDa	

Properties

Form	Liquid
Purification	Affinity purification with immunogen.
Buffer	PBS, 0.02% Sodium azide, 50% Glycerol and 0.5% BSA.
Preservative	0.02% Sodium azide
Stabilizer	50% Glycerol and 0.5% BSA
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Storage instruction	For continuous use, store undiluted antibody at 2-8°C for up to a week. For long-term storage, aliquot and store at -20°C. Storage in frost free freezers is not recommended. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw

cycles. Suggest spin the vial prior to opening. The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.

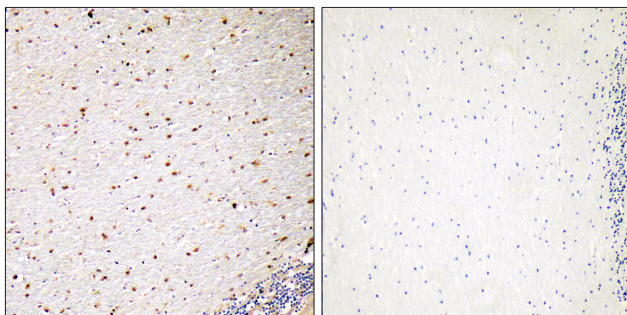
Note

For laboratory research only, not for drug, diagnostic or other use.

Bioinformation

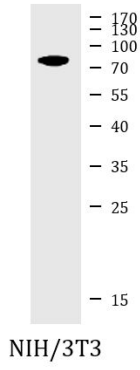
Gene Symbol	PAK7
Gene Full Name	p21 protein (Cdc42/Rac)-activated kinase 7
Background	The protein encoded by this gene is a member of the PAK family of Ser/Thr protein kinases. PAK family members are known to be effectors of Rac/Cdc42 GTPases, which have been implicated in the regulation of cytoskeletal dynamics, proliferation, and cell survival signaling. This kinase contains a CDC42/Rac1 interactive binding (CRIB) motif, and has been shown to bind CDC42 in the presence of GTP. This kinase is predominantly expressed in brain. It is capable of promoting neurite outgrowth, and thus may play a role in neurite development. This kinase is associated with microtubule networks and induces microtubule stabilization. The subcellular localization of this kinase is tightly regulated during cell cycle progression. Alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding the same protein have been described. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]
Function	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. [UniProt]
Calculated Mw	81 kDa
PTM	Autophosphorylated when activated by CDC42/p21. [UniProt]
Cellular Localization	Mitochondrion. Cytoplasm. Nucleus. Note=Shuttles between the nucleus and the mitochondria, and mitochondrial localization is essential for the role in cell survival. [UniProt]

Images



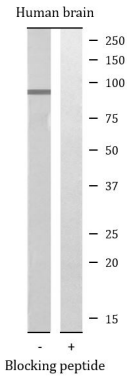
ARG66841 anti-PAK5 / PAK7 antibody IHC-P image

Immunohistochemistry: Paraffin-embedded Human brain tissue stained with ARG66841 anti-PAK5 / PAK7 antibody. The lane on the right is blocked with the peptide.



ARG66841 anti-PAK5 / PAK7 antibody WB image

Western blot: NIH/3T3 cell lysate stained with ARG66841 anti-PAK5 / PAK7 antibody.



ARG66841 anti-PAK5 / PAK7 antibody WB image

Western blot: Human brain lysates stained with ARG66841 anti-PAK5 / PAK7 antibody. The lane on the right is blocked with the peptide.