

# **FAK Antibody**

Purified Mouse Monoclonal Antibody Catalog # AO1406a

## **Product Information**

Description

**Application** WB, FC, ICC, E **Primary Accession** Q05397 Reactivity Human Host Mouse Clonality Monoclonal **Clone Names** 10H7E9 Isotype IgG1 **Calculated MW** 119233

> This gene encodes a cytoplasmic protein tyrosine kinase which is found concentrated in the focal adhesions that form between cells growing in the presence of extracellular matrix constituents. The encoded protein is a member of the FAK subfamily of protein tyrosine kinases but lacks significant sequence similarity to kinases from other subfamilies. Activation of this gene may be an important early step in cell growth and intracellular signal transduction pathways triggered in response to certain neural peptides or to cell interactions with the extracellular matrix. At least four transcript variants encoding four different isoforms have been found for this gene, but the full-length natures of only two of them have been determined. Tissue specificity: Expressed in all organs tested, in lymphoid cell lines, but most abundantly in brain.RD: Focal adhesion kinase 1 (FAK) is a ubiquitously expressed non-receptor protein tyrosine kinase that is concentrated in the focal adhesions that form between cells growing in the presence of extracellular matrix constituents. This cellular localization is directed by a "Focal Adhesion Targeting" (FAT) sequence, a 125 amino acid sequence at the C-terminus. FAK plays an important role in migration, cell spreading, differentiation, cytoskeleton protein phosphorylation, apoptosis and acceleration of the G1 to S phase transition of the cell cycle. It associates with several different signaling proteins such as Src-family PTKs, p130Cas, Shc, Grb2, PI 3-kinase, and paxillin. This enables FAK to function within a network of integrin-stimulated signaling pathways leading to the activation of targets such as the ERK and JNK/mitogen-activated protein kinase pathways. FAK is also linked to oncogenes at biochemical and functional levels. Increased expression and/or activity of FAK in various tumors has been correlated with enhanced migration and invasiveness of human tumor cells in addition to promoting increased cell proliferation.

**Immunogen** Purified recombinant fragment of human FAK expressed in E. Coli.

**Formulation** Ascitic fluid containing 0.03% sodium azide.

## Additional Information

Gene ID 5747

Other Names Focal adhesion kinase 1, FADK 1, 2.7.10.2, Focal adhesion kinase-related

nonkinase, FRNK, Protein phosphatase 1 regulatory subunit 71, PPP1R71,

Protein-tyrosine kinase 2, p125FAK, pp125FAK, PTK2, FAK, FAK1

WB~~1/500 - 1/2000 FC~~1/200 - 1/400 ICC~~N/A E~~N/A Dilution

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store Storage

at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

**Precautions** FAK Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or

therapeutic procedures.

## **Protein Information**

Name PTK2 ( HGNC:9611)

**Synonyms** FAK, FAK1

**Function** Non-receptor protein-tyrosine kinase that plays an essential role in

regulating cell migration, adhesion, spreading, reorganization of the actin cytoskeleton, formation and disassembly of focal adhesions and cell protrusions, cell cycle progression, cell proliferation and apoptosis. Required for early embryonic development and placenta development. Required for embryonic angiogenesis, normal cardiomyocyte migration and proliferation, and normal heart development. Regulates axon growth and neuronal cell migration, axon branching and synapse formation; required for normal development of the nervous system. Plays a role in osteogenesis and differentiation of osteoblasts. Functions in integrin signal transduction, but also in signaling downstream of numerous growth factor receptors, G-protein coupled receptors (GPCR), EPHA2, netrin receptors and LDL receptors. Forms multisubunit signaling complexes with SRC and SRC family members upon activation; this leads to the phosphorylation of additional tyrosine residues, creating binding sites for scaffold proteins, effectors and substrates. Regulates numerous signaling pathways. Promotes activation of phosphatidylinositol 3-kinase and the AKT1 signaling cascade. Promotes activation of MAPK1/ERK2, MAPK3/ERK1 and the MAP kinase signaling cascade. Promotes localized and transient activation of guanine nucleotide exchange factors (GEFs) and GTPase-activating proteins (GAPs), and thereby

modulates the activity of Rho family GTPases. Signaling via CAS family members mediates activation of RAC1. Phosphorylates NEDD9 following integrin stimulation (PubMed:9360983). Recruits the ubiquitin ligase MDM2 to P53/TP53 in the nucleus, and thereby regulates P53/TP53 activity, P53/TP53 ubiquitination and proteasomal degradation. Phosphorylates SRC; this increases SRC kinase activity. Phosphorylates ACTN1, ARHGEF7, GRB7, RET and WASL. Promotes phosphorylation of PXN and STAT1; most likely PXN and STAT1 are phosphorylated by a SRC family kinase that is recruited to autophosphorylated PTK2/FAK1, rather than by PTK2/FAK1 itself. Promotes phosphorylation of BCAR1; GIT2 and SHC1; this requires both SRC and

PTK2/FAK1. Promotes phosphorylation of BMX and PIK3R1. Isoform 6 (FRNK) does not contain a kinase domain and inhibits PTK2/FAK1 phosphorylation

accumulation of LPXN and limit its ability to enhance serum response factor (SRF)-dependent gene transcription.

and signaling. Its enhanced expression can attenuate the nuclear

#### **Cellular Location**

Cell junction, focal adhesion. Cell membrane

{ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q00944}; Peripheral membrane protein

{ECO:0000250 | UniProtKB:Q00944}; Cytoplasmic side

{ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q00944}. Cytoplasm, perinuclear region.

Cytoplasm, cell cortex. Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton

{ECO:0000250 | UniProtKB:O35346}. Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, microtubule organizing center, centrosome. Nucleus. Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, cilium basal

body Cytoplasm Note=Constituent of focal adhesions. Detected at

microtubules {ECO:0000250 | UniProtKB:P34152}

#### **Tissue Location**

Detected in B and T-lymphocytes. Isoform 1 and isoform 6 are detected in lung fibroblasts (at protein level) Ubiquitous. Expressed in epithelial cells (at protein level) (PubMed:31630787).

### References

1. J Biol Chem. 2009 Aug 21;284(34):22865-77. 2. Biochem Biophys Res Commun. 2009 Oct 16;388(2):301-5.

# **Images**

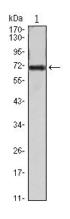


Figure 1: Western blot analysis using FAK mAb against FAK(AA: 354-533)-hIgGFc transfected HEK293 cell lysate.

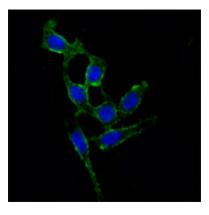


Figure 2: Immunofluorescence analysis of A549 cells using FAK mouse mAb (green). Blue: DRAQ5 fluorescent DNA dye.

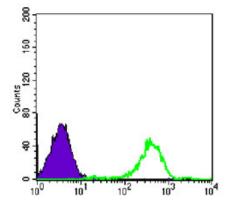


Figure 3: Flow cytometric analysis of Raji cells using FAK mouse mAb (green) and negative control (purple).

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.