

Mouse Ptk2b Antibody (P769)

Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)

Catalog # AP20931a

Product Information

Application	WB, E
Primary Accession	Q9QVP9
Reactivity	Human, Rat, Mouse
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Clone Names	RB50242
Calculated MW	115794

Additional Information

Gene ID	19229
Other Names	Protein-tyrosine kinase 2-beta, Calcium-dependent tyrosine kinase, CADTK, Calcium-regulated non-receptor proline-rich tyrosine kinase, Cell adhesion kinase beta, CAK-beta, CAKB, Focal adhesion kinase 2, FADK 2, Proline-rich tyrosine kinase 2, Related adhesion focal tyrosine kinase, RAFTK, Ptk2b, Fak2, Pyk2, Raftk
Target/Specificity	This Mouse Ptk2b antibody is generated from a rabbit immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 769-802 amino acids from the human region of Mouse Ptk2b.
Dilution	WB~~1:1000 E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.
Format	Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.
Storage	Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.
Precautions	Mouse Ptk2b Antibody (P769) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

Name	Ptk2b
Synonyms	Fak2, Pyk2, Raftk

Function

Non-receptor protein-tyrosine kinase that regulates reorganization of the actin cytoskeleton, cell polarization, cell migration, adhesion, spreading and bone remodeling. Plays a role in the regulation of the humoral immune response, and is required for normal levels of marginal B-cells in the spleen and normal migration of splenic B-cells. Required for normal macrophage polarization and migration towards sites of inflammation. Regulates cytoskeleton rearrangement and cell spreading in T-cells, and contributes to the regulation of T-cell responses. Promotes osteoclastic bone resorption; this requires both PTK2B/PYK2 and SRC. May inhibit differentiation and activity of osteoprogenitor cells. Functions in signaling downstream of integrin and collagen receptors, immune receptors, G-protein coupled receptors (GPCR), cytokine, chemokine and growth factor receptors, and mediates responses to cellular stress. 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 of the AKT1 signaling cascade. Promotes activation of NOS3. Regulates production of the cellular messenger cGMP. Promotes activation of the MAP kinase signaling cascade, including activation of MAPK1/ERK2, MAPK3/ERK1 and MAPK8/JNK1. Promotes activation of Rho family GTPases, such as RHOA and RAC1. Recruits the ubiquitin ligase MDM2 to P53/TP53 in the nucleus, and thereby regulates P53/TP53 activity, P53/TP53 ubiquitination and proteasomal degradation. Acts as a scaffold, binding to both PDPK1 and SRC, thereby allowing SRC to phosphorylate PDPK1 at 'Tyr-9, 'Tyr-373', and 'Tyr-376' (By similarity). Promotes phosphorylation of NMDA receptors by SRC family members, and thereby contributes to the regulation of NMDA receptor ion channel activity and intracellular Ca(2+) levels. May also regulate potassium ion transport by phosphorylation of potassium channel subunits. Phosphorylates SRC; this increases SRC kinase activity. Phosphorylates ASAP1, NPHP1, KCNA2 and SHC1. Promotes phosphorylation of ASAP2, RHOU and PXN; this requires both SRC and PTK2/PYK2 (By similarity).

Cellular Location

Cytoplasm. Cytoplasm, perinuclear region. Cell membrane; Peripheral membrane protein; Cytoplasmic side. Cell junction, focal adhesion. Cell projection, lamellipodium. Cytoplasm, cell cortex. Nucleus. Note=Colocalizes with integrins at the cell periphery (By similarity). Interaction with NPHP1 induces the membrane- association of the kinase. Colocalizes with PXN at the microtubule- organizing center. The tyrosine phosphorylated form is detected at cell-cell contacts.

Background

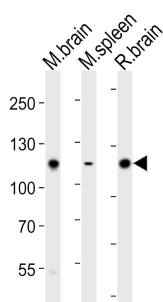
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References

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Images



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