

# PAK4 (pS474) Antibody

Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)

Catalog # AP51633

## Product Information

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Application	WB, ICC
Primary Accession	<a href="#">O96013</a>
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	64072

## Additional Information

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Gene ID	10298
Other Names	Serine/threonine-protein kinase PAK 4, p21-activated kinase 4, PAK-4, PAK4, KIAA1142
Dilution	WB~~1:1000 ICC~~N/A
Format	0.01M PBS, pH 7.2, 0.09% (W/V) Sodium azide, Glycerol 50%
Storage	Store at -20 °C.Stable for 12 months from date of receipt

## Protein Information

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Name	PAK4 ( <a href="#">HGNC:16059</a> )
Synonyms	KIAA1142
Function	<p>Serine/threonine-protein kinase that plays a role in a variety of different signaling pathways including cytoskeleton regulation, cell adhesion turnover, cell migration, growth, proliferation or cell survival (PubMed:<a href="#">26598620</a>). 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 and inactivates the protein phosphatase SSH1, leading to increased inhibitory phosphorylation of the actin binding/depolymerizing factor cofilin. Decreased cofilin activity may lead to stabilization of actin filaments. Phosphorylates LIMK1, a kinase that also inhibits the activity of cofilin. Phosphorylates integrin beta5/ITGB5 and thus regulates cell motility. Phosphorylates ARHGEF2 and activates the downstream target RHOA that plays a role in the regulation of assembly of focal adhesions and actin stress fibers. Stimulates cell survival by phosphorylating the BCL2 antagonist of cell death BAD. Alternatively, inhibits apoptosis by preventing caspase-8 binding to death domain receptors in a kinase independent manner. Plays a role in</p>

cell-cycle progression by controlling levels of the cell-cycle regulatory protein CDKN1A and by phosphorylating RAN. Promotes kinase-independent stabilization of RHOU, thereby contributing to focal adhesion disassembly during cell migration (PubMed:[26598620](#)).

**Cellular Location**

Cytoplasm. Note=Seems to shuttle between cytoplasmic compartments depending on the activating effector. For example, can be found on the cell periphery after activation of growth-factor or integrin-mediated signaling pathways.

**Tissue Location**

Highest expression in prostate, testis and colon.

## Background

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Serine/threonine protein kinase that plays a role in a variety of different signaling pathways including cytoskeleton regulation, cell migration, growth, 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 and inactivates the protein phosphatase SSH1, leading to increased inhibitory phosphorylation of the actin binding/depolymerizing factor cofilin. Decreased cofilin activity may lead to stabilization of actin filaments. Phosphorylates LIMK1, a kinase that also inhibits the activity of cofilin. Phosphorylates integrin beta5/ITGB5 and thus regulates cell motility. Phosphorylates ARHGEF2 and activates the downstream target RHOA that plays a role in the regulation of assembly of focal adhesions and actin stress fibers. Stimulates cell survival by phosphorylating the BCL2 antagonist of cell death BAD. Alternatively, inhibits apoptosis by preventing caspase-8 binding to death domain receptors in a kinase independent manner. Plays a role in cell-cycle progression by controlling levels of the cell-cycle regulatory protein CDKN1A and by phosphorylating RAN.

## References

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Hirosawa M.,et al.DNA Res. 6:329-336(1999).  
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