

# PAK2 Antibody (N-term)

Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)

Catalog # AP7927a

## Product Information

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<b>Application</b>	WB, IHC-P, E
<b>Primary Accession</b>	<a href="#">Q13177</a>
<b>Reactivity</b>	Human
<b>Host</b>	Rabbit
<b>Clonality</b>	Polyclonal
<b>Isotype</b>	Rabbit IgG
<b>Clone Names</b>	RB1221-1222
<b>Calculated MW</b>	58043
<b>Antigen Region</b>	192-222

## Additional Information

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<b>Gene ID</b>	5062
<b>Other Names</b>	Serine/threonine-protein kinase PAK 2, Gamma-PAK, PAK65, S6/H4 kinase, p21-activated kinase 2, PAK-2, p58, PAK-2p27, p27, PAK-2p34, p34, C-t-PAK2, PAK2
<b>Target/Specificity</b>	This PAK2 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 192-222 amino acids from the N-terminal region of human PAK2.
<b>Dilution</b>	WB~~1:1000 IHC-P~~1:100~500 E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.
<b>Format</b>	Purified monoclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein G column, followed by dialysis against PBS.
<b>Storage</b>	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.
<b>Precautions</b>	PAK2 Antibody (N-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

## Protein Information

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<b>Name</b>	PAK2
<b>Function</b>	Serine/threonine protein kinase that plays a role in a variety of different signaling pathways including cytoskeleton regulation, cell motility, cell cycle progression, apoptosis or proliferation (PubMed: <a href="#">12853446</a> ,

PubMed:[16617111](#), PubMed:[19273597](#), PubMed:[19923322](#), PubMed:[33693784](#), PubMed:[7744004](#), PubMed:[9171063](#)). Acts as a downstream effector of the small GTPases CDC42 and RAC1 (PubMed:[7744004](#)). Activation by the binding of active CDC42 and RAC1 results in a conformational change and a subsequent autophosphorylation on several serine and/or threonine residues (PubMed:[7744004](#)). Full-length PAK2 stimulates cell survival and cell growth (PubMed:[7744004](#)). Phosphorylates MAPK4 and MAPK6 and activates the downstream target MAPKAPK5, a regulator of F-actin polymerization and cell migration (PubMed:[21317288](#)). Phosphorylates JUN and plays an important role in EGF-induced cell proliferation (PubMed:[21177766](#)). Phosphorylates many other substrates including histone H4 to promote assembly of H3.3 and H4 into nucleosomes, BAD, ribosomal protein S6, or MBP (PubMed:[21724829](#)). Phosphorylates CASP7, thereby preventing its activity (PubMed:[21555521](#), PubMed:[27889207](#)). Additionally, associates with ARHGEF7 and GIT1 to perform kinase-independent functions such as spindle orientation control during mitosis (PubMed:[19273597](#), PubMed:[19923322](#)). On the other hand, apoptotic stimuli such as DNA damage lead to caspase-mediated cleavage of PAK2, generating PAK-2p34, an active p34 fragment that translocates to the nucleus and promotes cellular apoptosis involving the JNK signaling pathway (PubMed:[12853446](#), PubMed:[16617111](#), PubMed:[9171063](#)). Caspase-activated PAK2 phosphorylates MKNK1 and reduces cellular translation (PubMed:[15234964](#)).

#### Cellular Location

[Serine/threonine-protein kinase PAK 2]: Cytoplasm Nucleus Note=MYO18A mediates the cellular distribution of the PAK2-ARHGEF7-GIT1 complex to the inner surface of the cell membrane

#### Tissue Location

Ubiquitously expressed. Higher levels seen in skeletal muscle, ovary, thymus and spleen

## Background

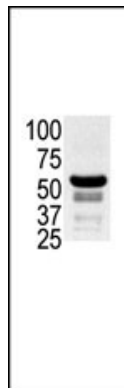
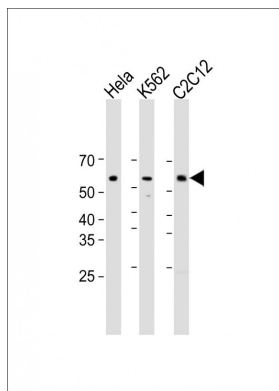
PAK2, a member of the STE20 subfamily of Ser/Thr protein kinases, acts on a variety of targets. It phosphorylates ribosomal protein S6, histone H4 and myelin basic protein. PAK2 interacts tightly with GTP-bound but not GDP-bound CDC42/p21 and RAC1. Expression is ubiquitous, with higher levels seen in skeletal muscle, ovary, thymus and spleen. PAK2 is autophosphorylated when activated by CDC42/p21. The protein structure contains 1 CRIB domain.

## References

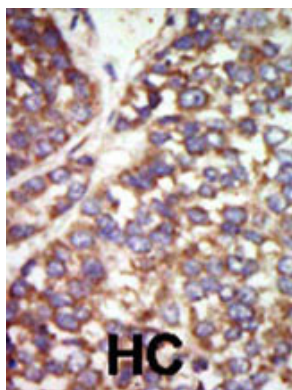
Benner, G.E., et al., J. Biol. Chem. 270(36):21121-21128 (1995).  
 Martin, G.A., et al., EMBO J. 14(9):1970-1978 (1995).  
 Martin, G.A., et al., EMBO J. 14 (17), 4385 (1995).

## Images

All lanes: Anti-hPAK2-G207 at 1:1000 dilution Lane 1: HeLa whole cell lysate Lane 2: K562 whole cell lysate Lane 3: C2C12 whole cell lysate Lysates/proteins at 20 µg per lane. Secondary: Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated (ASP1615) at 1/15000 dilution. Observed band size: 58 KDa Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFDm/TBST.



The anti-PAK2 Pab (Cat. #AP7927a) is used in Western blot to detect PAK2 in ovary cell lysate. Data is kindly provided by Elena Black from Boston University (Boston, MA).



Formalin-fixed and paraffin-embedded human cancer tissue reacted with the primary antibody, which was peroxidase-conjugated to the secondary antibody, followed by DAB staining. This data demonstrates the use of this antibody for immunohistochemistry; clinical relevance has not been evaluated. BC = breast carcinoma; HC = hepatocarcinoma.

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