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Leupaxin Rabbit pAb

Catalog # AP97355

Product Information

Application	WB, IHC-P, IHC-F, IF, E
Primary Accession	O60711
Other Accession	O60711
Predicted	Rat, Pig, Human, Mouse, Dog, Horse
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	43332
Physical State	Liquid
Immunogen	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human Leupaxin
Epitope Specificity	251-350/386
Isotype	IgG
Purity	affinity purified by Protein A
Buffer	0.01M TBS (pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.02% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
Important Note	This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.
Background Descriptions	Leupaxin is a 386 amino acid cytoplasmic protein and member of the paxillin family. Leupaxin is highly expressed in lymphoid tissues such as spleen, lymph node, thymus and appendix, with low expression in bone marrow and fetal liver. Consisting of four leucine-rich LD-motifs at the N-terminus and four LIM domains at the C-terminus, leupaxin associates with a member of the focal adhesion kinase family, PYK2, in lymphoid cells. The leupaxin and PYK2 complex is involved in cell type-specific signaling in which it regulates signaling at sites of adhesion. Leupaxin is a substrate for tyrosine kinase in lymphoid cells and is suggested to participate in and be regulated by tyrosine kinase activity. Leupaxin may be a potential progression marker for a subset of prostate cancer and may act as a novel coactivator of the androgen receptor.

Additional Information

Gene ID	9404
Other Names	LDPL; LPXN_HUMAN; LPXN; LDLP; leupaxin
Dilution	WB=1:500-2000,IHC-P=1:100-500,IHC-F=1:100-500,ICC/IF=1:100-500,IF=1:100-500,ELISA=1:5000-10000
Storage	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.

Protein Information

Name	LPXN
Synonyms	LDLP
Function	Transcriptional coactivator for androgen receptor (AR) and serum response factor (SRF). Contributes to the regulation of cell adhesion, spreading and cell migration and acts as a negative regulator in integrin-mediated cell adhesion events. Suppresses the integrin- induced tyrosine phosphorylation of paxillin (PXN). May play a critical role as an adapter protein in the formation of the adhesion zone in osteoclasts. Negatively regulates B-cell antigen receptor (BCR) signaling.
Cellular Location	Cytoplasm. Cell junction, focal adhesion. Nucleus. Cytoplasm, perinuclear region. Cell projection, podosome. Cell membrane. Note=Shuttles between the cytoplasm and nucleus. Recruited to the cell membrane following B-cell antigen receptor (BCR) cross-linking in B-cells. Enhanced focal adhesion kinase activity (PTK2/FAK) attenuates its nuclear accumulation and limits its ability to enhance serum response factor (SRF)-dependent gene transcription. Targeting to focal adhesions is essential for its tyrosine phosphorylation in response to bombesin
Tissue Location	Macrophages, monocytes and osteoclasts (at protein level). Strongly expressed in cells and tissues of hematopoietic origin. Highest expression in lymphoid tissues such as spleen, lymph node, thymus and appendix and in the vascular smooth muscle. Lower levels in bone marrow and fetal liver. Also expressed in peripheral blood lymphocytes and a number of hematopoietic cell lines. Very low levels found in epithelial cell lines. Expressed in prostate cancer (PCa) cells and its expression intensity is directly linked to PCa progression.

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