

PAK1 Antibody
Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog # ABV11567**Specification**

PAK1 Antibody - Product Information

Application	WB
Primary Accession	Q13153
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Calculated MW	60647

PAK1 Antibody - Additional Information**Gene ID** 5058**Other Names**

p21/Cdc42/Rac1-activated kinase 1. PAK alpha, Alpha-PAK, p65-PAK

Target/Specificity

PAK1

Formulation

100 µg (0.5 mg/ml) of antibody in PBS, 0.01 % BSA, 0.01 % thimerosal, and 50 % glycerol, pH7.2

Handling

The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.

Background Descriptions**Precautions**

PAK1 Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

PAK1 Antibody - Protein Information**Name** PAK1 {ECO:0000303|PubMed:8805275, ECO:0000312|HGNC:HGNC:8590}**Function**

Protein kinase involved in intracellular signaling pathways downstream of integrins and receptor-type kinases that plays an important role in cytoskeleton dynamics, in cell adhesion, migration, proliferation, apoptosis, mitosis, and in vesicle-mediated transport processes (PubMed: [10551809](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/10551809), PubMed: [11896197](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/11896197), PubMed: [12876277](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/12876277), PubMed: [14585966](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/14585966)),

PubMed:15611088, PubMed:17726028, PubMed:17989089, PubMed:30290153). Can directly phosphorylate BAD and protects cells against apoptosis (By similarity). Activated by interaction with CDC42 and RAC1 (PubMed:8805275, PubMed:9528787). Functions as a GTPase effector that links the Rho-related GTPases CDC42 and RAC1 to the JNK MAP kinase pathway (PubMed:8805275, PubMed:9528787). Phosphorylates and activates MAP2K1, and thereby mediates activation of downstream MAP kinases (By similarity). Involved in the reorganization of the actin cytoskeleton, actin stress fibers and of focal adhesion complexes (PubMed:9395435, PubMed:9032240). Phosphorylates the tubulin chaperone TBCB and thereby plays a role in the regulation of microtubule biogenesis and organization of the tubulin cytoskeleton (PubMed:15831477). Plays a role in the regulation of insulin secretion in response to elevated glucose levels (PubMed:22669945). Part of a ternary complex that contains PAK1, DVL1 and MUSK that is important for MUSK-dependent regulation of AChR clustering during the formation of the neuromuscular junction (NMJ) (By similarity). Activity is inhibited in cells undergoing apoptosis, potentially due to binding of CDC2L1 and CDC2L2 (PubMed:12624090). Phosphorylates MYL9/MLC2 (By similarity). Phosphorylates RAF1 at 'Ser-338' and 'Ser-339' resulting in: activation of RAF1, stimulation of RAF1 translocation to mitochondria, phosphorylation of BAD by RAF1, and RAF1 binding to BCL2 (PubMed:11733498). Phosphorylates SNAI1 at 'Ser-246' promoting its transcriptional repressor activity by increasing its accumulation in the nucleus (PubMed:15833848). In podocytes, promotes NR3C2 nuclear localization (By similarity). Required for atypical chemokine receptor ACKR2-induced phosphorylation of LIMK1 and cofilin (CFL1) and for the up-regulation of ACKR2 from endosomal compartment to cell membrane, increasing its efficiency in chemokine uptake and degradation (PubMed:23633677). In synapses, seems to mediate the regulation of F- actin cluster formation performed by SHANK3, maybe through CFL1 phosphorylation and inactivation (By similarity). Plays a role in RUFY3-mediated facilitating gastric cancer cells migration and invasion (PubMed:25766321). In response to DNA damage, phosphorylates MORC2 which activates its ATPase activity and facilitates chromatin remodeling (PubMed:23260667). In neurons, plays a crucial role in regulating GABA(A) receptor synaptic stability and hence GABAergic inhibitory synaptic transmission through its role in F-actin stabilization (By similarity). In hippocampal neurons, necessary for the formation of dendritic spines and excitatory synapses; this function is dependent on kinase activity and may be exerted by the regulation of actomyosin contractility through the phosphorylation of myosin II regulatory light chain (MLC) (By similarity). Along with GIT1, positively regulates microtubule nucleation during interphase (PubMed:27012601). Phosphorylates FXR1, promoting its localization to stress granules and activity (PubMed:20417602).

Cellular Location

Cytoplasm. Cell junction, focal adhesion. Cell projection, lamellipodium. Cell membrane. Cell projection, ruffle membrane. Cell projection, invadopodium. Nucleus, nucleoplasm. Chromosome. Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, microtubule organizing center, centrosome Note=Colocalizes with RUFY3, F-actin and other core migration components in invadopodia at the cell periphery

(PubMed:25766321) Recruited to the cell membrane by interaction with CDC42 and RAC1 Recruited to focal adhesions upon activation. Colocalized with CIB1 within membrane ruffles during cell spreading upon readhesion to fibronectin. Upon DNA damage, translocates to the nucleoplasm when phosphorylated at Thr-212 where is co-recruited with MORC2 on damaged chromatin (PubMed:23260667). Localization to the centrosome does not depend upon the presence of gamma-tubulin (PubMed:27012601) Localization of the active, but not inactive, protein to the adhesions and edge of lamellipodia is mediated by interaction with GIT1 (PubMed:11896197). {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P35465, ECO:0000269|PubMed:11896197, ECO:0000269|PubMed:23260667, ECO:0000269|PubMed:25766321, ECO:0000269|PubMed:27012601}

Tissue Location

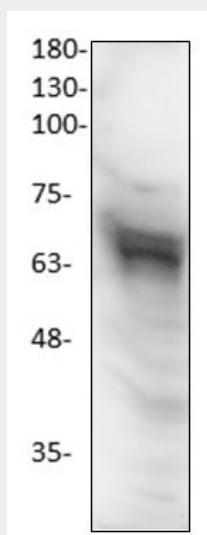
Overexpressed in gastric cancer cells and tissues (at protein level) (PubMed:25766321).

PAK1 Antibody - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

PAK1 Antibody - Images



Western blot of Jurkat cell lysate with PAK1 antibody.

PAK1 Antibody - Background

Human p21-GTPase-activated protein kinase 1 (PAK1) is a functional homolog of STE20 of *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*. PAK1 is a downstream effector of the Rho-family small GTPases Rac and Cdc42. A serine/threonine kinase, PAK1 induces the formation of filopodia and lamellipodia in Swiss 3T3 cells. PAK1 inhibits myosin light chain kinase, and appears to play a role in the regulation of

apoptosis by phosphorylating the death agonist Bad. Membrane targeting of PAK1 induces neurite outgrowth. PAK1 may also regulate NFkB activation.