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FAK (C2) Antibody, Rabbit Polyclonal

Cat#: R0517-5

Quantity: 100 ul

Predicted | Observed M.W.: 124 kDa

Lot#: Refer to vial

Application: WB

Uniprot ID: P34152

Background:

Focal adhesion kinase (FAK) is a non-receptor protein-tyrosine kinase that plays an essential role in regulating cell migration, adhesion, spreading, reorganization of the actin cytoskeleton, formation and disassembly of focal adhesions and cell protrusions, cell cycle progression, cell proliferation and apoptosis. FAK is required for early embryonic development and placenta development. FAK is important for embryonic angiogenesis, normal cardiomyocyte migration and proliferation, and normal heart development. It has been shown that FAK regulates axon growth and neuronal cell migration, axon branching and synapse formation; therefore, it is required for normal development of the nervous system. FAK also plays a role in osteogenesis and differentiation of osteoblasts. In addition, FAK functions in integrin signal transduction, as well as in signaling events downstream of numerous growth factor receptors, G-protein coupled receptors (GPCR), EPHA2, netrin receptors and LDL receptors. Several transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been found for this gene.

Other Names:

Focal adhesion kinase 1, FADK 1, Focal adhesion kinase-related nonkinase, FRNK, Protein-tyrosine kinase 2, p125FAK, pp125FAK, Fadk, Fak, Fak1, Kiaa4203, PTK2

Source and Purity:

Rabbit polyclonal antibodies were produced by immunizing animals with a GST-fusion protein containing the C-terminal region of mouse FAK. Antibodies were purified by affinity purification using immunogen.

Storage Buffer and Condition:

Supplied in 1 x PBS (pH 7.4), 100 ug/ml BSA, 40% Glycerol, 0.01% NaN₃. Store at -20 °C. Stable for 6 months from date of receipt.

Tested Applications:

WB: 1:1,000-1:3,000 (detect endogenous protein*)

*: The apparent protein size on WB may be different from the calculated M.W. due to modifications.

Species Specificity:

Human, Mouse

Product Data:

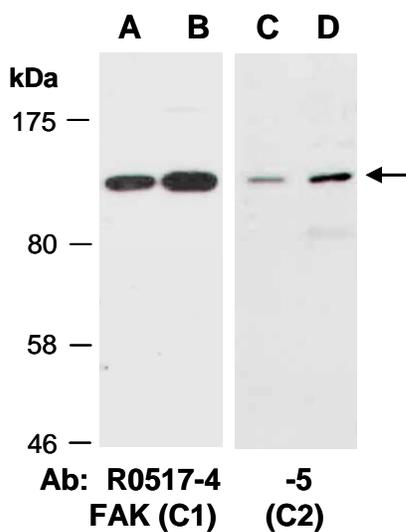


Fig 1. Western blot of total cell extracts from (A) mouse brain, (B, C) mouse thymus, (D) human HeLa; using 2 independent Abs against 2 distinct regions of mouse FAK at RT for 2 h.