



FAK (phospho Tyr861) Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog No	BYab-14307
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human;Mouse;Rat;Monkey
Applications	WB;ELISA
Gene Name	PTK2
Protein Name	Focal adhesion kinase 1
Immunogen	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human FAK around the phosphorylation site of Tyr861. AA range:828-877
Specificity	Phospho-FAK (Y861) Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of FAK protein only when phosphorylated at Y861.
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Dilution	Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. ELISA: 1/20000. Not yet tested in other applications.
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	-20°C/1 year
Synonyms	PTK2; FAK; FAK1; Focal adhesion kinase 1; FADK 1; Focal adhesion kinase-related nonkinase; FRNK; Protein phosphatase 1 regulatory subunit 71; PPP1R71; Protein-tyrosine kinase 2; p125FAK; pp125FAK
Observed Band	125kD
Cell Pathway	Cell junction, focal adhesion. Cell membrane; Peripheral membrane protein; Cytoplasmic side. Cytoplasm, cell cortex. Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton. Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, microtubule organizing center, centrosome . Nucleus. Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, cilium basal body . Constituent of focal adhesions. Detected at microtubules.
Tissue Specificity	Detected in B and T-lymphocytes. Isoform 1 and isoform 6 are detected in lung fibroblasts (at protein level). Ubiquitous. Expressed in epithelial cells (at protein level) (PubMed:31630787).
Function	catalytic activity:ATP + a [protein]-L-tyrosine = ADP + a [protein]-L-tyrosine phosphate.,domain:The carboxy-terminal region is the site of focal adhesion targeting (FAT) sequence which mediates the localization of FAK1 to focal adhesions.,domain:The first Pro-rich domain interacts with the SH3 domain of

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CRK-associated substrate (BCAR1) and CASL.,function:Non-receptor protein-tyrosine kinase implicated in signaling pathways involved in cell motility, proliferation and apoptosis. Activated by tyrosine-phosphorylation in response to either integrin clustering induced by cell adhesion or antibody cross-linking, or via G-protein coupled receptor (GPCR) occupancy by ligands such as bombesin or lysophosphatidic acid, or via LDL receptor occupancy. Plays a potential role in oncogenic transformations resulting in increased kinase activity.,PTM:Phosphorylated on 6 tyrosine residues upon activatio

Background

protein tyrosine kinase 2(PTK2) Homo sapiens This gene encodes a cytoplasmic protein tyrosine kinase which is found concentrated in the focal adhesions that form between cells growing in the presence of extracellular matrix constituents. The encoded protein is a member of the FAK subfamily of protein tyrosine kinases but lacks significant sequence similarity to kinases from other subfamilies. Activation of this gene may be an important early step in cell growth and intracellular signal transduction pathways triggered in response to certain neural peptides or to cell interactions with the extracellular matrix. Several transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been found for this gene, but the full-length natures of only four of them have been determined. [provided by RefSeq, Oct 2015],

matters needing attention

Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!

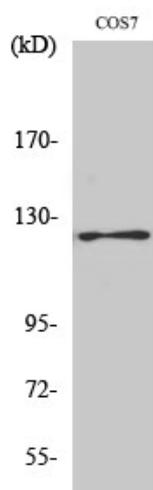
Usage suggestions

This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.

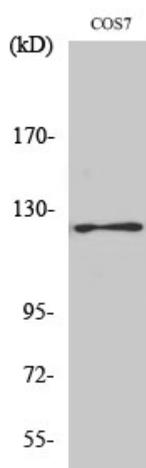
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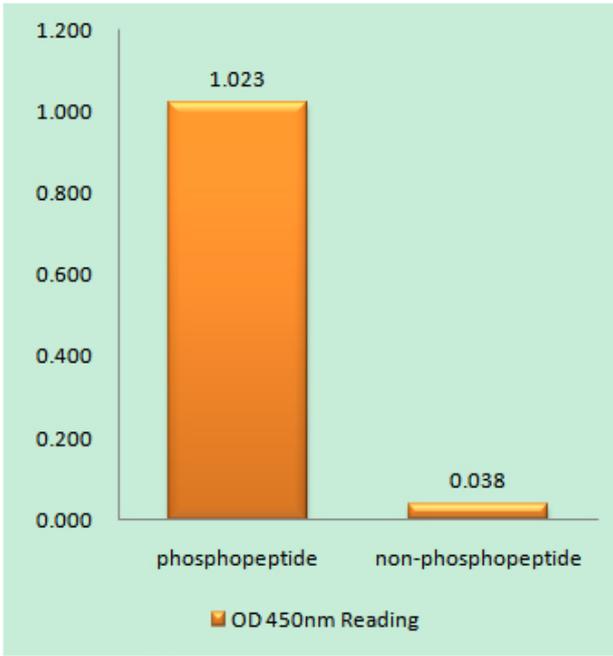
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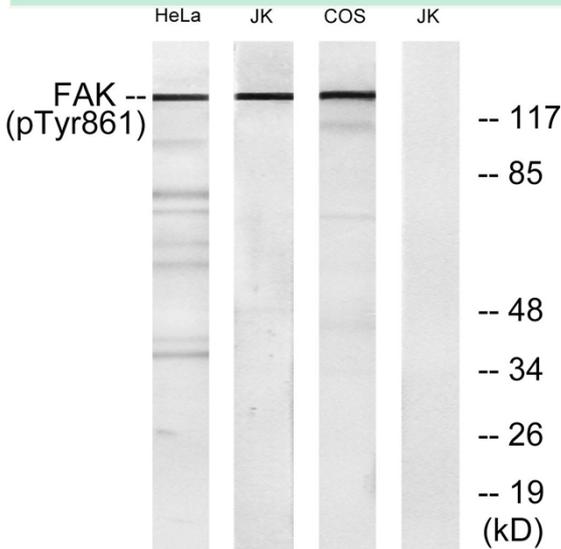
Western Blot analysis of various cells using Phospho-FAK (Y861) Polyclonal Antibody diluted at 1:1000



Western blot analysis of 3T3 HELA lysis using Phospho-FAK (Y861) antibody. Antibody was diluted at 1:1000



Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay (Phospho-ELISA) for Immunogen Phosphopeptide (Phospho-left) and Non-Phosphopeptide (Phospho-right), using FAK (Phospho-Tyr861) Antibody



Western blot analysis of lysates from HeLa cells, Jurkat cells and COS cells, using FAK (Phospho-Tyr861) Antibody. The lane on the right is blocked with the phospho peptide.