bs-3316R **[Primary Antibody]**

phospho-PAK1 + PAK2 + PAK3 (T423 + T402 + T421) Rabbit pAb

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DATASHEET

Host: Rabbit **Isotype:** IgG

Clonality: Polyclonal

GeneID: 5058 **SWISS:** Q13153

Target: PAK1 + PAK2 + PAK3 (T423 + T402 + T421)

Immunogen: KLH conjugated Synthesised phosphopeptide derived from human PAK1 around the phosphorylation site of Thr423: RS(p-T)MV.

Purification: affinity purified by Protein A

Concentration: 1mg/ml

Storage: 0.01M TBS (pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.02% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
Shipped at 4°C. Store at -20°C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.

Background: The p21 activated kinases (PAK) are critical effectors that link Rho GTPases to cytoskeleton reorganization and nuclear signaling. The PAK proteins are a family of serine/threonine kinases that serve as targets for the small GTP binding proteins, CDC42 and RAC1, and have been implicated in a wide range of biological activities. The protein encoded by this gene is activated by proteolytic cleavage during caspase-mediated apoptosis, and may play a role in regulating the apoptotic events in the dying cell.
P21-activated kinase (PAK) is actually a family of serine/threonine protein kinases, members of which are activated by small molecular weight GTPases. The three most common isoforms are PAK 1, PAK 2, and PAK 3 (also known as alpha PAK, gamma PAK, and beta PAK, respectively). These kinases contain numerous regulatory elements that trigger diverse signaling processes such as those initiated by activated GTPases, interaction with Src homology 3 (SH3) domains, and caspase mediated proteolytic cleavage. Autophosphorylation of serine 141 (serine 144 for PAK 1 and serine 139 PAK 3), catalyzed by Cdc42, is required for activation of PAK.

Applications: **IHC-P** (1:100-500)
IHC-F (1:100-500)
IF (1:100-500)

Reactivity: Human (predicted: Mouse, Rat, Rabbit, Pig, Cow, Chicken, Dog)

Predicted MW.: 60 kDa

Subcellular Location: Cell membrane ,Cytoplasm

SELECTED CITATIONS

- **[IF=3.811]** Sun W et al. Lanthanum Chloride Impairs Learning and Memory and Induces Dendritic Spine Abnormality by Down-Regulating Rac1/PAK Signaling Pathway in Hippocampus of Offspring Rats. Cell Mol Neurobiol. 2019 Nov 27. WB ;Rat. 31776842