

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human FAK in direct ELISAs and Western blots.
Source	Monoclonal Mouse IgG _{2B} Clone # 743234
Purification	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
Immunogen	Phosphopeptide containing the human FAK Y925 site
Conjugate	Alexa Fluor 488 Excitation Wavelength: 488 nm Emission Wavelength: 515-545 nm
Formulation	Supplied 0.2mg/ml in 1X PBS with RDF1 and 0.09% Sodium Azide
*Contains <0.1% Sodium Azide, which is not hazardous at this concentration according to GHS classifications. Refer to the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) for additional information and handling instructions.	

APPLICATIONS

Please Note: Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application. [General Protocols](#) are available in the Technical Information section on our website.

Western Blot Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Shipping The product is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.

Stability & Storage Protect from light. Do not freeze. 12 months from date of receipt, 2 to 8 °C as supplied

BACKGROUND

Focal adhesion kinase 1 (FAK) is a ubiquitously expressed nonreceptor protein tyrosine kinase that is concentrated in the focal adhesions that form between cells growing in the presence of extracellular matrix constituents. This cellular localization is directed by a "Focal Adhesion Targeting" (FAT) sequence, a 125 amino acid sequence at the C-terminus. FAK plays an important role in migration, cell spreading, differentiation, cytoskeleton protein phosphorylation, apoptosis and acceleration of the G1 to S phase transition of the cell cycle. Increased expression and/or activity of FAK in various tumors has been correlated with enhanced migration and invasiveness of human tumor cells in addition to promoting increased cell proliferation. Src-dependent phosphorylation of FAK at Tyr925 regulates the effect of FAK on cell migration and tumor angiogenesis. Human FAK contains one FERM domain (aa 35-355) and one kinase domain (aa 415-684). Alternate splicing generates additional isoforms with N-terminal and C-terminal truncations. Within aa 919-930 human, mouse, and rat FAK share 100% aa sequence identity.

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