

Product Name: PAK3 (1O10) Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody
Catalog #: AMRe15708

Summary

Production Name	PAK3 (1O10) Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody
Description	Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody
Host	Rabbit
Application	WB,IHC-P
Reactivity	Human,Mouse,Rat

Performance

Conjugation	Unconjugated
Modification	Unmodified
Isotype	IgG
Clonality	Monoclonal
Form	Liquid
Storage	Store at 4°C short term. Aliquot and store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles. Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline , pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% New type
Buffer	preservative N and 50% glycerol. Store at +4°C short term. Store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze / thaw cycle.
Purification	Affinity purification

Immunogen

Gene Name	PAK3
Alternative Names	Beta PAK; bPAK; CDKN1A; hPAK3; MRX30; MRX47; OPHN3; PAK3beta; Pak65alpha; Pak65beta; Stk4;
Gene ID	5063.0
SwissProt ID	O75914.

Application

Dilution Ratio	WB 1:2000-1:20000, IHC-P/IF-P 1:100-1:200
Molecular Weight	62kDa

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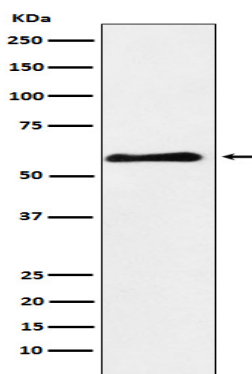


Background

PAK proteins are critical effectors that link Rho GTPases to cytoskeleton reorganization and nuclear signaling. PAK proteins serve as targets for the small GTP binding proteins Cdc42 and RAC and have been implicated in a wide range of biological activities. PAK3 forms an activated complex with GTP-bound RAS-like (P21), CDC2 and RAC1 proteins which then catalyzes a variety of targets. Serine/threonine protein kinase that plays a role in a variety of different signaling pathways including cytoskeleton regulation, cell migration, or cell cycle regulation. Plays a role in dendrite spine morphogenesis as well as synapse formation and plasticity. Acts as downstream effector of the small GTPases CDC42 and RAC1. Activation by the binding of active CDC42 and RAC1 results in a conformational change and a subsequent autophosphorylation on several serine and/or threonine residues. Phosphorylates MAPK4 and MAPK6 and activates the downstream target MAPKAPK5, a regulator of F-actin polymerization and cell migration. Additionally, phosphorylates TNNI3/troponin I to modulate calcium sensitivity and relaxation kinetics of thin myofilaments. May also be involved in early neuronal development. 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).

Research Area

Image Data



Western blot analysis of PAK3 expression in human fetal brain lysate.

Note

For research use only.