

Monoclonal Antibody - Purified

REF Catalog no. 700013

(See product label for lot information)

Clone/PAD: 2H74L24 Isotype: IgG Gene ID: 5747 Q05397 Protein Acc. No.: Qty: 100 µg Volume: 200 µl Concentration: 0.5 mg/ml

Formulation

PBS + 0.09% sodium azide

Immunogen

A peptide corresponding to amino acids 573-582 of Q05397.

Immunogen sequence

DST[pY]YKASKG

Reactivity

This antibody reacts with Human FAK [pY576]. Based on sequence similarity, reactivity to chimpanzee, rhesus monkey, macaque, mouse, rat, chicken, Xenopus and zebrafish is expected.

Specificity

This antibody is specific for pY576 and does not recognize non-phosphorylated FAK protein.

Storage

2-8°C for up to 1 mo, -20°C for long term storage. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.



Expires one year from date of receipt when stored as instructed.

Validated Applications:

	Species	Test Material	Concentration
Immunofluorescence	human	HeLa	0.05-0.1 μg/ml

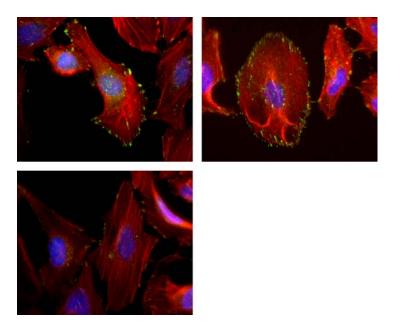
Background

Focal Adhesion Kinase (FAK) is a 125 kDa non-receptor protein tyrosine kinase that acts as a substrate for Src and is a key element of integrin signaling (3,8-11). FAK plays a central role in cell spreading, differentiation, migration, cell death and acceleration of the G1 to S phase transition of the cell cycle (1,4). Regulation of FAK includes phosphorylation at multiple tyrosine and serine residues (7,2,5). Increased FAK tyrosine phosphorylation occurs upon integrin engagement with fibronectin (4). The phosphorylation by Src of tyrosines 576 and 577 in the activation loop results in maximal activity of FAK (6). However, the two sites appear to be differentially regulated by stimuli.

References

- Cao, Y., et al. (2005) Growth factors stimulate kidney proximal tubule cell migration independent of augmented tyrosine phosphorylation of focal adhesion kinase. Biochem. Biophys. Res. Com. 328: 560-566.
- Dahmani, S., et al. (2004) Lidocaine increases phosphorylation of focal adhesion kinase in rat hippocampal slices. Eur. J. Pharmacol. 489: 55-58.
- Dunty, J., et al. (2004) FERM domain interaction promotes FAK signaling. Mol. Cell. Biol. 24: 5353-5368.
- Ilic, D., et al. (2004) FAK promotes organization of fibronectin matrix and fibrillar adhesions. J. Cell Sci. 117: 177-187.
- Lim, Y., et al. (2004) Phosphorylation of focal adhesion kinase at tyrosine 861 is crucial for Ras transformation of fibroblasts. J. Biol. Chem. 279: 29060-29065.
- Lunn, J.A. and E. Rozengurt (2004) Hyperosmotic stress induces rapid focal adhesion kinase phosphorylation at tyrosines 397 and 577. J. Biol. Chem. 279: 45266-45278.
- Romanova, L., et al. (2004) Phosphorylation of paxillin tyrosines 31 and 118 controls polarization and motility of lymphoid cells and is PMA-sensitive. J. Cell Sci. 117: 3759-
- Akiyama, S.K. (1996) Integrins in cell adhesion and signaling. Hum. Cell 9: 181-186.
- Hanks, S.K. and T.R. Polte (1997) Signaling through focal adhesion kinase. BioEssays 19: 137-145.
- 10. Ilic, D., C.H. Damsky, and T. Yamamoto (1997) Focal adhesion kinase: at the crossroads of signal transduction. J. Cell Sci. 110: 401-407.
- 11. Morimoto, C. and K. Tachibana (1996) Beta 1 integrin-mediated signaling in human Tcells. Hum. Cell 9: 163-168

For research use only. CAUTION: Not intended for human or animal therapeutic or diagnostic use.



Immunocytochemistry of HeLa cells labeled with rabbit anti-FAK [pY576] (Cat. No. 700013).

HeLa cells were labeled with rabbit anti-FAK [pY576] (60 ng/ml, top left). Cells were pre-incubated with phosphopeptide used as an immunogen (bottom left) or with non-phosphopeptide (top right) demonstrating phosphospecificity. Alexa Fluor® 488 goat anti-rabbit (Cat. No. A11008) at 1:1000 was used as secondary antibody. Nucleus is stained with Hoescht (blue), AF488 signal (FAK [pY576], green), actin is stained with Phalloidin AF568 (red).