

# PAK1/2/3 Antibody

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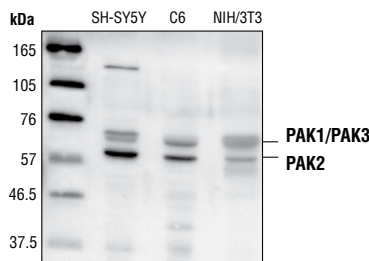
**For Research Use Only. Not For Use In Diagnostic Procedures.**

Applications	Species Cross-Reactivity*	Molecular Wt.	Source
W Endogenous	H, M, R, Mk	61 kDa (PAK2), 68 kDa (PAK1/3)	Rabbit**

**Background:** The p21-activated kinase (PAK) family of serine/threonine kinases is engaged in multiple cellular processes, including cytoskeletal reorganization, MAPK signaling, apoptotic signaling, control of phagocyte NADPH oxidase and growth factor-induced neurite outgrowth (1,2). Several mechanisms that induce PAK activity have been reported. Binding of Rac/cdc42 to the CRIB (or PBD) domain near the amino terminus of PAK causes autophosphorylation and conformational changes in PAK (1). Phosphorylation of PAK1 at Thr423 by PDK induces activation of PAK1 (3). Several autophosphorylation sites have been identified, including serines 199 and 204 of PAK1 and serines 192 and 197 of PAK2 (4,5). Because the autophosphorylation sites are located in the amino-terminal inhibitory domain, it has been hypothesized that modification in this region prevents the kinase from reverting to an inactive conformation (6). Research indicates that phosphorylation of Ser144 of PAK1 or Ser139 of PAK3 (located in the kinase inhibitory domain) affects kinase activity (7). Phosphorylation of Ser21 of PAK1 or Ser20 of PAK2 regulates binding with the adaptor protein Nck (8). More recently identified family members including PAK4, PAK5 and PAK6 have lower sequence similarity with PAK1-3 in the amino-terminal regulatory region (9). Phosphorylation of Ser474 of PAK4, a site analogous to Thr423 of PAK1, may play a pivotal role in regulating the activity and function of PAK4 (10).

**Specificity/Sensitivity:** PAK1/2/3 Antibody detects endogenous levels of PAK1, PAK2 and PAK3 protein. The antibody does not react with PAK4, PAK5 or PAK6.

**Source/Purification:** Polyclonal antibodies are produced by immunizing animals with a synthetic peptide (KLH-coupled) corresponding to residues at the carboxy terminus of human PAK1. Antibodies are purified by protein A and peptide affinity chromatography.



Western blot analysis of extracts from SH-SY5Y, C6 and NIH/3T3 cells using PAK1/2/3 Antibody.

#### Background References:

- (1) Knaus, U.G. and Bokoch, G.M. (1998) *Int. J. Biochem. Cell Biol.* 30, 857–862.
- (2) Daniels, R.H. et al. (1998) *EMBO J.* 17, 754–764.
- (3) King, C.C. et al. (2000) *J. Biol. Chem.* 275, 41201–41209.
- (4) Manser, E. et al. (1997) *Mol. Cell. Biol.* 17, 1129–1143.
- (5) Gatti, A. et al. (1999) *J. Biol. Chem.* 274, 8022–8028.
- (6) Lei, M. et al. (2000) *Cell* 102, 387–397.
- (7) Chong, C. et al. (2001) *J. Biol. Chem.* 276, 17347–17353.
- (8) Zhao, Z. et al. (2000) *Mol. Cell. Biol.* 20, 3906–3917.
- (9) Abo, A. et al. (1998) *EMBO J.* 17, 6527–6540.
- (10) Qu, J. et al. (2001) *Mol. Cell. Biol.* 21, 3523–3533.

Entrez-Gene ID #5058  
Swiss-Prot Acc. #Q13153

**Storage:** Supplied in 10 mM sodium HEPES (pH 7.5), 150 mM NaCl, 100 µg/ml BSA and 50% glycerol. Store at -20°C. Do not aliquot the antibody.

\*Species cross-reactivity is determined by Western blot.

\*\*Anti-rabbit secondary antibodies must be used to detect this antibody.

**Recommended Antibody Dilutions:**  
Western Blotting 1:1000

For application specific protocols please see the web page for this product at [www.cellsignal.com](http://www.cellsignal.com).

Please visit [www.cellsignal.com](http://www.cellsignal.com) for a complete listing of recommended companion products.

**IMPORTANT: For Western blots, incubate membrane with diluted antibody in 5% w/v BSA, 1X TBS, 0.1% Tween-20 at 4°C with gentle shaking, overnight.**

**Applications Key:** W—Western IP—Immunoprecipitation IHC—Immunohistochemistry ChIP—Chromatin Immunoprecipitation IF—Immunofluorescence F—Flow cytometry E-P—ELISA-Peptide

**Species Cross-Reactivity Key:** H—human M—mouse R—rat Hm—hamster Mk—monkey Mi—mink C—chicken Dm—D. melanogaster X—Xenopus Z—zebrafish B—bovine

Dg—dog Pg—pig Sc—S. cerevisiae Ce—C. elegans Hr—horse All—all species expected Species enclosed in parentheses are predicted to react based on 100% homology.