

**PAK2 Antibody**  
**Purified Mouse Monoclonal Antibody**  
**Catalog # AO1296a****Specification**

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**PAK2 Antibody - Product Information**

Application	WB, IHC, ICC, E
Primary Accession	<a href="#">Q13177</a>
Reactivity	Human, Monkey
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Isotype	IgG1
Calculated MW	61kDa KDa

**Description**

PAK2, also known as P21 (CDKN1A)-activated kinase 2. 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. PAK2 is activated by proteolytic cleavage during caspase-mediated apoptosis, and may play a role in regulating the apoptotic events in the dying cell. PAK2 has been shown to interact with SH3KBP1, CDC42 and Abl gene.

**Immunogen**

Purified recombinant fragment of PAK2 expressed in E. Coli.

**Formulation**

Ascitic fluid containing 0.03% sodium azide.

**PAK2 Antibody - Additional Information**

**Gene ID** 5062

**Other Names**

Serine/threonine-protein kinase PAK 2, 2.7.11.1, Gamma-PAK, PAK65, S6/H4 kinase, p21-activated kinase 2, PAK-2, p58, PAK-2p27, p27, PAK-2p34, p34, C-t-PAK2, PAK2

**Dilution**

WB~~1/500 - 1/2000

IHC~~1/200 - 1/1000

ICC~~N/A

E~~N/A

**Storage**

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

**Precautions**

PAK2 Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

## PAK2 Antibody - Protein Information

### Name PAK2

### Function

Serine/threonine protein kinase that plays a role in a variety of different signaling pathways including cytoskeleton regulation, cell motility, cell cycle progression, apoptosis or proliferation (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/12853446" target="\_blank">12853446</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16617111" target="\_blank">16617111</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19273597" target="\_blank">19273597</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19923322" target="\_blank">19923322</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/33693784" target="\_blank">33693784</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/7744004" target="\_blank">7744004</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/9171063" target="\_blank">9171063</a>). Acts as a downstream effector of the small GTPases CDC42 and RAC1 (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/7744004" target="\_blank">7744004</a>). 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 (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/7744004" target="\_blank">7744004</a>). Full-length PAK2 stimulates cell survival and cell growth (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/7744004" target="\_blank">7744004</a>). Phosphorylates MAPK4 and MAPK6 and activates the downstream target MAPKAPK5, a regulator of F-actin polymerization and cell migration (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/21317288" target="\_blank">21317288</a>). Phosphorylates JUN and plays an important role in EGF-induced cell proliferation (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/21177766" target="\_blank">21177766</a>). Phosphorylates many other substrates including histone H4 to promote assembly of H3.3 and H4 into nucleosomes, BAD, ribosomal protein S6, or MBP (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/21724829" target="\_blank">21724829</a>). Phosphorylates CASP7, thereby preventing its activity (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/21555521" target="\_blank">21555521</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/27889207" target="\_blank">27889207</a>). Additionally, associates with ARHGEF7 and GIT1 to perform kinase-independent functions such as spindle orientation control during mitosis (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19273597" target="\_blank">19273597</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19923322" target="\_blank">19923322</a>). On the other hand, apoptotic stimuli such as DNA damage lead to caspase-mediated cleavage of PAK2, generating PAK-2p34, an active p34 fragment that translocates to the nucleus and promotes cellular apoptosis involving the JNK signaling pathway (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/12853446" target="\_blank">12853446</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16617111" target="\_blank">16617111</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/9171063" target="\_blank">9171063</a>). Caspase-activated PAK2 phosphorylates MKNK1 and reduces cellular translation (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15234964" target="\_blank">15234964</a>).

### Cellular Location

[Serine/threonine-protein kinase PAK 2]: Cytoplasm Nucleus Note=MYO18A mediates the cellular distribution of the PAK2-ARHGEF7-GIT1 complex to the inner surface of the cell membrane

### Tissue Location

Ubiquitously expressed. Higher levels seen in skeletal muscle, ovary, thymus and spleen

## PAK2 Antibody - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

## PAK2 Antibody - Images

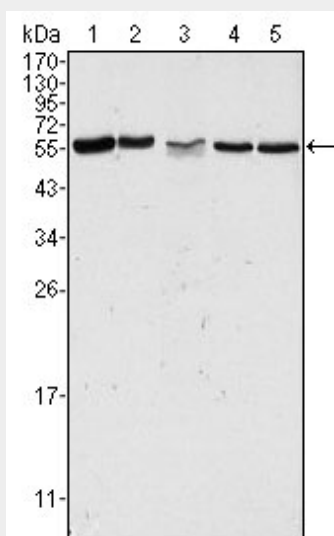


Figure 1: Western blot analysis using PAK2 mouse mAb against Hela (1), Jurkat (2), A549 (3), HEK293 (4) and K562 (5) cell lysate.

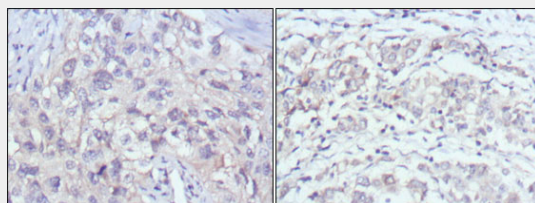


Figure 2: Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human lung cancer (left) and gastric cancer (right) using PAK2 mouse mAb with DAB staining.

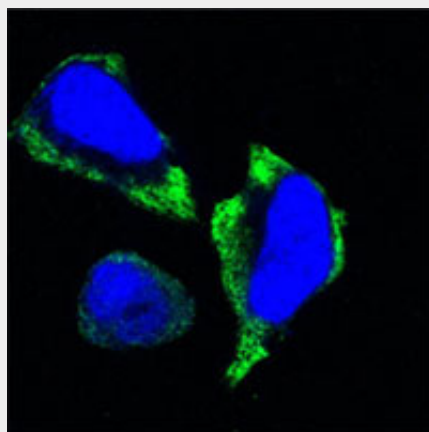


Figure 3: Confocal immunofluorescence analysis of Hela cells using PAK2 mouse mAb (green).

Blue: DRAQ5 fluorescent DNA dye.

#### **PAK2 Antibody - References**

1. J Immunol. 2004 Jun 15;172(12):7324-34.
2. J Mol Biol. 2007 Jul 20;370(4):620-32.