

**GAK Antibody (C-term)**  
**Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)**  
**Catalog # AP8061b****Specification**

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**GAK Antibody (C-term) - Product Information**

Application	WB, IHC-P,E
Primary Accession	<a href="#">O14976</a>
Other Accession	<a href="#">P97874</a> , <a href="#">Q6P490</a>
Reactivity	Human, Mouse
Predicted	Rat
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Antigen Region	1140-1170

**GAK Antibody (C-term) - Additional Information****Gene ID** 2580**Other Names**

Cyclin-G-associated kinase, GAK

**Target/Specificity**

This GAK antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 1140-1170 amino acids from the C-terminal region of human GAK.

**Dilution**

WB~~1:1000

IHC-P~~1:50~100

**Format**

Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.

**Storage**

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

**Precautions**

GAK Antibody (C-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

**GAK Antibody (C-term) - Protein Information****Name** GAK ([HGNC:4113](#))**Function** Associates with cyclin G and CDK5. Seems to act as an auxilin homolog that is involved

in the uncoating of clathrin-coated vesicles by Hsc70 in non-neuronal cells. Expression oscillates slightly during the cell cycle, peaking at G1 (PubMed:[10625686](#)). May play a role in clathrin-mediated endocytosis and intracellular trafficking, and in the dynamics of clathrin assembly/disassembly (PubMed:[18489706](#)).

#### Cellular Location

Cytoplasm, perinuclear region. Golgi apparatus, trans-Golgi network. Cell junction, focal adhesion. Cytoplasmic vesicle, clathrin-coated vesicle. Note=Localizes to the perinuclear area and to the trans-Golgi network. Also seen on the plasma membrane, probably at focal adhesions. Recruitment to clathrin-coated vesicles depends on temporal variations in phosphoinositide composition of clathrin-coated vesicles (PubMed:31962345)

#### Tissue Location

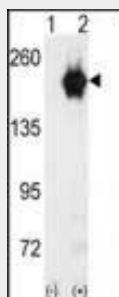
Ubiquitous. Highest in testis.

### GAK Antibody (C-term) - Protocols

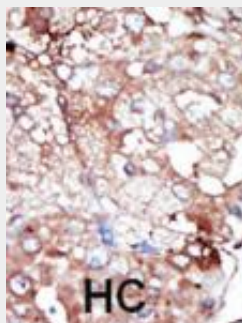
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

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

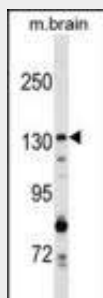
### GAK Antibody (C-term) - Images



Western blot analysis of GAK (arrow) using GAK Antibody (C-term) (Cat.#AP8061b). 293 cell lysates (2 ug/lane) either nontransfected (Lane 1) or transiently transfected with the GAK gene (Lane 2) (Origene Technologies).



Formalin-fixed and paraffin-embedded human cancer tissue reacted with the primary antibody, which was peroxidase-conjugated to the secondary antibody, followed by DAB staining. This data demonstrates the use of this antibody for immunohistochemistry; clinical relevance has not been evaluated. BC = breast carcinoma; HC = hepatocarcinoma.



GAK Antibody (V1155) (Cat. #AP8061b) western blot analysis in mouse brain tissue lysates (35ug/lane). This demonstrates the GAK antibody detected the GAK protein (arrow).

#### **GAK Antibody (C-term) - Background**

GAK, a member of the Ser/Thr protein kinase family, associates with cyclin G and CDK5. It appears to act as an auxilin homolog that is involved in the uncoating of clathrin-coated vesicles by Hsc70 in non-neuronal cells. Expression oscillates slightly during the cell cycle, peaking at G1. GAK localizes to the perinuclear area and to the trans-Golgi network. It is also observed on the plasma membrane, probably at focal adhesions. Expression is ubiquitous, with highest levels in testis. The protein contains 1 J domain and 1 tensin domain.

#### **GAK Antibody (C-term) - References**

Strausberg, R.L., et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 99(26):16899-16903 (2002).  
Greener, T., et al., J. Biol. Chem. 275(2):1365-1370 (2000).  
Kimura, S.H., et al., Genomics 44(2):179-187 (1997).