

FAK1 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide
Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP7702a**Specification**

FAK1 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Product InformationPrimary Accession [Q05397](#)**FAK1 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Additional Information**

Gene ID 5747

Other Names

Focal adhesion kinase 1, FADK 1, Focal adhesion kinase-related nonkinase, FRNK, Protein phosphatase 1 regulatory subunit 71, PPP1R71, Protein-tyrosine kinase 2, p125FAK, pp125FAK, PTK2, FAK, FAK1

Target/Specificity

The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody [AP7702a](/product/products/AP7702a) was selected from the N-term region of human FAK1. A 10 to 100 fold molar excess to antibody is recommended. Precise conditions should be optimized for a particular assay.

Format

Peptides are lyophilized in a solid powder format. Peptides can be reconstituted in solution using the appropriate buffer as needed.

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C.

Precautions

This product is for research use only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

FAK1 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Protein InformationName PTK2 ([HGNC:9611](#))

Synonyms FAK, FAK1

Function

Non-receptor protein-tyrosine kinase that plays an essential role in regulating cell migration, adhesion, spreading, reorganization of the actin cytoskeleton, formation and disassembly of focal adhesions and cell protrusions, cell cycle progression, cell proliferation and apoptosis. Required for early embryonic development and placenta development. Required for embryonic angiogenesis, normal cardiomyocyte migration and proliferation, and normal heart development. Regulates axon growth and neuronal cell migration, axon branching and synapse formation; required for normal development of the nervous system. Plays a role in osteogenesis and differentiation of osteoblasts. Functions in integrin signal transduction, but also in signaling downstream of numerous growth

factor receptors, G-protein coupled receptors (GPCR), EphA2, netrin receptors and LDL receptors. Forms multisubunit signaling complexes with SRC and SRC family members upon activation; this leads to the phosphorylation of additional tyrosine residues, creating binding sites for scaffold proteins, effectors and substrates. Regulates numerous signaling pathways. Promotes activation of phosphatidylinositol 3-kinase and the AKT1 signaling cascade. Promotes activation of MAPK1/ERK2, MAPK3/ERK1 and the MAP kinase signaling cascade. Promotes localized and transient activation of guanine nucleotide exchange factors (GEFs) and GTPase-activating proteins (GAPs), and thereby modulates the activity of Rho family GTPases. Signaling via CAS family members mediates activation of RAC1. Phosphorylates NEDD9 following integrin stimulation (PubMed:9360983). Recruits the ubiquitin ligase MDM2 to P53/TP53 in the nucleus, and thereby regulates P53/TP53 activity, P53/TP53 ubiquitination and proteasomal degradation. Phosphorylates SRC; this increases SRC kinase activity. Phosphorylates ACTN1, ARHGEF7, GRB7, RET and WASL. Promotes phosphorylation of PXN and STAT1; most likely PXN and STAT1 are phosphorylated by a SRC family kinase that is recruited to autophosphorylated PTK2/FAK1, rather than by PTK2/FAK1 itself. Promotes phosphorylation of BCAR1; GIT2 and SHC1; this requires both SRC and PTK2/FAK1. Promotes phosphorylation of BMX and PIK3R1. Isoform 6 (FRNK) does not contain a kinase domain and inhibits PTK2/FAK1 phosphorylation and signaling. Its enhanced expression can attenuate the nuclear accumulation of LPXN and limit its ability to enhance serum response factor (SRF)-dependent gene transcription.

Cellular Location

Cell junction, focal adhesion. Cell membrane {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q00944}; Peripheral membrane protein {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q00944}; Cytoplasmic side {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q00944}. Cytoplasm, perinuclear region. Cytoplasm, cell cortex. Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:O35346}. Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, microtubule organizing center, centrosome. Nucleus. Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, cilium basal body. Cytoplasm Note=Constituent of focal adhesions. Detected at microtubules {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P34152}

Tissue Location

Detected in B and T-lymphocytes. Isoform 1 and isoform 6 are detected in lung fibroblasts (at protein level) Ubiquitous. Expressed in epithelial cells (at protein level) (PubMed:31630787).

FAK1 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Protocols

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

FAK1 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Images

FAK1 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Background

FAK1 is a cytoplasmic protein tyrosine kinase which is found concentrated in the focal adhesions that form between cells growing in the presence of extracellular matrix constituents. The encoded protein is a member of the FAK subfamily of protein tyrosine kinases but lacks significant sequence similarity to kinases from other subfamilies. Activation of the gene may be an important early step in cell growth and intracellular signal transduction pathways triggered in response to certain neural peptides or to cell interactions with the extracellular matrix.

FAK1 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - References

Okamoto, H., et al., Hepatology 38(5):1242-1249 (2003). Moritake, H., et al., Cancer Genet. Cytogenet. 146(2):102-109 (2003). Liu, X.W., et al., J. Biol. Chem. 278(41):40364-40372 (2003). Avraham, H.K., et al., J. Biol. Chem. 278(38):36661-36668 (2003). Giannoni, E., et al., J. Biol.

Chem. 278(38):36763-36776 (2003).