

## Product datasheet

# Anti-FAK antibody ab55632

1 Image

### Overview

<b>Product name</b>	Anti-FAK antibody
<b>Description</b>	Mouse monoclonal to FAK
<b>Host species</b>	Mouse
<b>Tested applications</b>	<b>Suitable for:</b> WB
<b>Species reactivity</b>	<b>Reacts with:</b> Human
<b>Immunogen</b>	Recombinant fragment, corresponding to amino acids 355-490 of Human FAK

### Properties

<b>Form</b>	Liquid
<b>Storage instructions</b>	Shipped at 4°C. Upon delivery aliquot and store at -20°C or -80°C. Avoid repeated freeze / thaw cycles.
<b>Storage buffer</b>	Preservative: None PBS, pH 7.2
<b>Purity</b>	Protein G purified
<b>Clonality</b>	Monoclonal
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG1
<b>Light chain type</b>	kappa

### Applications

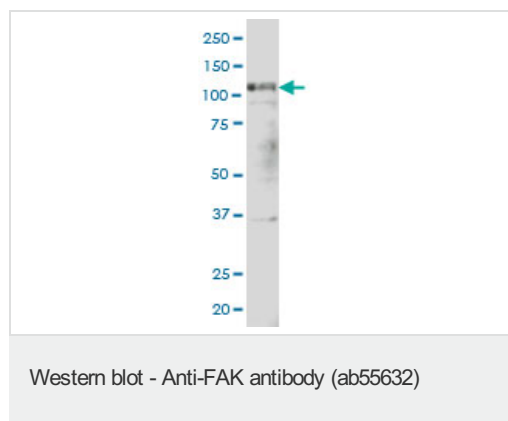
**The Abpromise guarantee** Our [Abpromise guarantee](#) covers the use of ab55632 in the following tested applications.  
The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

Application	Abreviews	Notes
<b>WB</b>		Use a concentration of 1 - 5 µg/ml. Predicted molecular weight: 119 kDa.

### Target

<b>Function</b>	Non-receptor protein-tyrosine kinase implicated in signaling pathways involved in cell motility, proliferation and apoptosis. Activated by tyrosine-phosphorylation in response to either integrin clustering induced by cell adhesion or antibody cross-linking, or via G-protein coupled receptor (GPCR) occupancy by ligands such as bombesin or lysophosphatidic acid, or via LDL receptor occupancy. Microtubule-induced dephosphorylation at Tyr-397 is crucial for the induction of focal adhesion disassembly. Plays a potential role in oncogenic transformations resulting in increased kinase activity.
<b>Tissue specificity</b>	Expressed in all organs tested, in lymphoid cell lines, but most abundantly in brain.
<b>Sequence similarities</b>	Belongs to the protein kinase superfamily. Tyr protein kinase family. FAK subfamily. Contains 1 FERM domain. Contains 1 protein kinase domain.
<b>Domain</b>	The first Pro-rich domain interacts with the SH3 domain of CRK-associated substrate (BCAR1) and CASL. The carboxy-terminal region is the site of focal adhesion targeting (FAT) sequence which mediates the localization of FAK1 to focal adhesions.
<b>Post-translational modifications</b>	Phosphorylated on 6 tyrosine residues upon activation. Microtubule-induced dephosphorylation at Tyr-397 could be catalyzed by PTPN11 and regulated by ZFYVE21. Dephosphorylated by PTPN11 upon EPHA2 activation by its ligand EFNA1.
<b>Cellular localization</b>	Cell junction > focal adhesion. Cell membrane. Constituent of focal adhesions.

## Images



FAK antibody (ab55632) at 1ug/lane + HeLa cell lysate at 25ug/lane.

**Please note:** All products are "FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURES"

## Our Abpromise to you: Quality guaranteed and expert technical support

- Replacement or refund for products not performing as stated on the datasheet
- Valid for 12 months from date of delivery
- Response to your inquiry within 24 hours
- We provide support in Chinese, English, French, German, Japanese and Spanish
- Extensive multi-media technical resources to help you
- We investigate all quality concerns to ensure our products perform to the highest standards

If the product does not perform as described on this datasheet, we will offer a refund or replacement. For full details of the Abpromise,

please visit <https://www.abcam.com/abpromise> or contact our technical team.

#### **Terms and conditions**

---

- Guarantee only valid for products bought direct from Abcam or one of our authorized distributors