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[Marker Primary Antibody]

Rabbit Anti-Phospho-Paxillin (Tyr118)/HRP Conjugated antibody

Catalog Number: SL3352R-HRP

FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY

[DATASHEET]

Host:	Rabbit
Isotype:	IgG
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Target:	Anti-Phospho-Paxillin (Tyr118)/HRP
Immunogen:	KLH conjugated Synthesised phosphopeptide derived from human Paxillin around the phosphorylation site of Tyr118
Purification:	affinity purified by Protein A
Concentration:	1mg/ml
Storage:	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20°C. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 1M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.
Applications:	WB=1:500-2000 not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Reactivity:	Human,Mouse(predicted:Rat,Chicken,Dog,Cow,Horse,Rabbit)
Background:	background: Paxillin is a 64 kDa cytoskeletal adapter protein involved in organisation and function of focal adhesions, which are critical to cell adhesion and migration. This in turn plays a role in a wide variety of processes including embryogenesis, organogenesis, wound repair, inflammation and cancer. Paxillin contains LD motifs, LIM domains, SH3 and SH2 binding domains that serve as docking sites for cytoskeletal proteins, tyrosine kinases (e.g., FAK, Pyk 2, Src), serine/threonine kinases, GTPase activating proteins and other adaptor proteins (e.g., Actin, Vinculin, Crk). **Function:** Cytoskeletal protein involved in actin-membrane attachment at sites of cell adhesion to the extracellular matrix (focal adhesion). **Subunit:** Binds in vitro to vinculin as well as to the SH3 domain of SRC and, when tyrosine phosphorylated, to the SH2 domain of V-CRK. Isoform beta binds to PTK2/FAK1 but weakly to vinculin. Isoform gamma binds to vinculin but only weakly to PTK2/FAK1. Interacts with GIT1, NUDT16L1/SDOS,

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PARVA and TGFB1I1. Component of cytoplasmic complexes, which also contain GIT1, ARHGEF6 and PAK1. Interacts with PTK2/FAK1 and PTK2B/PYK2. Binds ASAP2. Interacts with unphosphorylated ITGA4. Interacts with RNF5 and PDCD10. Interacts with NEK3 and this interaction is prolactin-dependent. Interacts with PTK6.
Subcellular Location: Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton. Cell junction, focal adhesion. Cytoplasm, cell cortex. Note=Colocalizes with integrins at the cell periphery.
Post-translational modifications: Phosphorylated by MAPK1/ERK2 (By similarity). Phosphorylated on tyrosine residues during integrin-mediated cell adhesion, embryonic development, fibroblast transformation and following stimulation of cells by mitogens. Phosphorylation at Ser-244 by CDK5 reduces its interaction with PTK2/FAK1 in matrix-cell focal adhesions (MCFA) during oligodendrocytes (OLs) differentiation. Phosphorylation at Tyr-31 and Tyr-118 by PTK6 promote the activation of RAC1 via CRK/CrKII, thereby promoting migration and invasion.
Similarity: Belongs to the paxillin family.
Contains 4 LIM zinc-binding domains.
Database links:
Entrez Gene: 5829 Human
Entrez Gene: 19303 Mouse
Entrez Gene: 360820 Rat
Omim: 602505 Human
SwissProt: P49023 Human
SwissProt: Q8VI36 Mouse
SwissProt: Q66H76 Rat
Unigene: 446336 Human
Unigene: 18714 Mouse
Unigene: 75 Rat
Important
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Paxillin is a focal adhesion protein with a molecular weight of 68 kDa, involved in the adhesion and metastasis of Tumour cells. It is mainly used in research on various malignant Tumours. Paxillin protein is a Cytoskeleton protein that anchors actin to the membrane at sites of extracellular matrix cell adhesion (focal adhesions). Paxillin plays a very important role in integrin signaling; integrin-mediated reorganization of the Cytoskeleton requires phosphorylation of paxillin tyrosine residues. Paxillin is phosphorylated by focal adhesion kinase (FAK) at its tyrosine residue 118. It has been demonstrated that phosphorylation of both tyrosines 118 and 31 of paxillin is

	important for the migration of MM1 cancer cells.

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