



PK1IP Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog No	YP-Ab-06653
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human;Rat;Mouse;
Applications	WB;ELISA
Gene Name	PAK1IP1 PIP1 WDR84
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from part region of human protein
Specificity	PK1IP Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of protein.
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Dilution	WB 1:500-2000 ELISA 1:5000-20000
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	-20°C/1 year
Synonyms	hPIP1;MAK11;p21-activated protein kinase-interacting protein 1;PAK/PLC interacting protein 1;PAK/PLC-interacting protein 1;PK1IP;PAK1IP1 PIP1 WDR84;p21-activated protein kinase-interacting protein 1 (PAK/PLC-interacting protein 1) (hPIP1) (PAK1-interacting protein 1) (WD repeat-containing protein 84)
Observed Band	43kD
Calculated Molecular Weight	43kD
Cell Pathway	Nucleus, nucleolus .
Tissue Specificity	Expressed in brain, colon, heart, kidney, liver, lung, muscle, peripheral blood leukocytes, placenta, small intestine, spleen and thymus.
Function	function:Negatively regulates the PAK1 kinase. PAK1 is a member of the PAK kinase family, which have been shown to play a positive role in the regulation of signaling pathways involving MAPK8 and RELA. PAK1 exists as an inactive homodimer, which is activated by binding of small GTPases such as CDC42 to an N-terminal regulatory domain. PAK1IP1 also binds to the N-terminus of PAK1, and inhibits the specific activation of PAK1 by CDC42.,similarity:Contains 5 WD repeats.,subunit:Interacts with PAK1.,tissue specificity:Expressed in brain, colon, heart, kidney, liver, lung, muscle, peripheral blood leukocytes, placenta, small intestine, spleen and thymus.,



Background

function: Negatively regulates the PAK1 kinase. PAK1 is a member of the PAK kinase family, which have been shown to play a positive role in the regulation of signaling pathways involving MAPK8 and RELA. PAK1 exists as an inactive homodimer, which is activated by binding of small GTPases such as CDC42 to an N-terminal regulatory domain. PAK1IP1 also binds to the N-terminus of PAK1, and inhibits the specific activation of PAK1 by CDC42., similarity: Contains 5 WD repeats., subunit: Interacts with PAK1., tissue specificity: Expressed in brain, colon, heart, kidney, liver, lung, muscle, peripheral blood leukocytes, placenta, small intestine, spleen and thymus.,

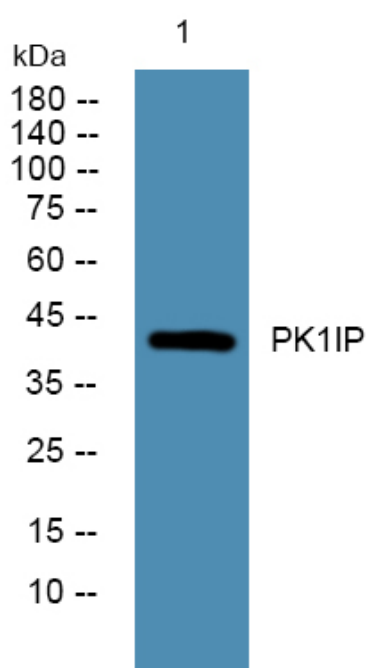
matters needing attention

Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!

Usage suggestions

This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.

Products Images



Western blot analysis of lysates from K562 cells, primary antibody was diluted at 1:1000, 4° over night