



PK1IP Polyclonal Antibody

| | |
|---------------------------|--|
| Catalog No | BYab-06653 |
| Isotype | IgG |
| Reactivity | Human;Rat;Mouse; |
| Applications | WB;ELISA |
| Gene Name | PAK1IP1 PIP1 WDR84 |
| Protein Name | p21-activated protein kinase-interacting protein 1 (PAK/PLC-interacting protein 1) (hPIP1) (PAK1-interacting protein 1) (WD repeat-containing protein 84) |
| 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 | |
| Observed Band | 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 |

Nanjing BYabscience technology Co.,Ltd



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.,

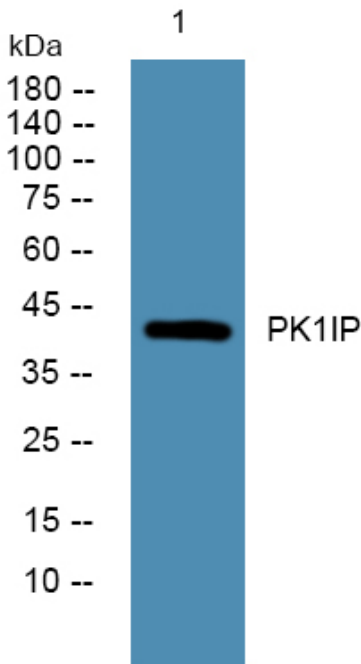
matters needing attention

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