



FAK (Δ 902): sc-4107

BACKGROUND

Focal adhesion kinase was initially identified as a major 125 kDa substrate for the intrinsic protein tyrosine kinase activity of Src-encoded pp60. The deduced amino acid sequence of FAK p125 has shown it to be a cytoplasmic protein tyrosine kinase whose sequence and structural organization are unique as compared to other proteins described to date. Localization of p125 by immunofluorescence suggests that it is primarily found in cellular focal adhesions leading to its designation as focal adhesion kinase (FAK). FAK is concentrated at the basal edge of only those basal keratinocytes that are actively migrating and rapidly proliferating in repairing burn wounds and is activated and localized to the focal adhesions of spreading keratinocytes in culture. Thus, it has been postulated that FAK may have an important *in vivo* role in the reepithelialization of human wounds. FAK protein tyrosine kinase activity has also been shown to increase in cells stimulated to grow by use of mitogenic neuropeptides or neurotransmitters acting through G protein coupled receptors.

REFERENCES

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PROTOCOLS

See our web site at www.scbt.com or our catalog for detailed protocols and support products.

SOURCE

FAK (Δ 902) is expressed in *E. coli* as a 44 kDa tagged fusion protein corresponding to amino acids 903-1052 mapping at the carboxy terminus of (FAK) of mouse origin.

PRODUCT

FAK (Δ 902) is purified from bacterial lysates (> 98%) by glutathione agarose affinity chromatography; supplied as 50 μ g protein in PBS containing 5 mM DTT and 50% glycerol.

APPLICATIONS

FAK (Δ 902) is suitable as a Western blotting control for sc-1688 and sc-271195.

STORAGE

Store at -20° C; stable for one year from the date of shipment.

RESEARCH USE

For research use only, not for use in diagnostic procedures.