

## Anti-Paxillin Antibody Catalog # AN1885

### Specification

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#### Anti-Paxillin Antibody - Product Information

Application	WB, IHC
Primary Accession	<a href="#">P49023</a>
Reactivity	Bovine, Chicken
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Mouse Monoclonal
Isotype	IgG1
Calculated MW	64505

#### Anti-Paxillin Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID **5829**

##### Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

##### Precautions

Anti-Paxillin Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

##### Shipping

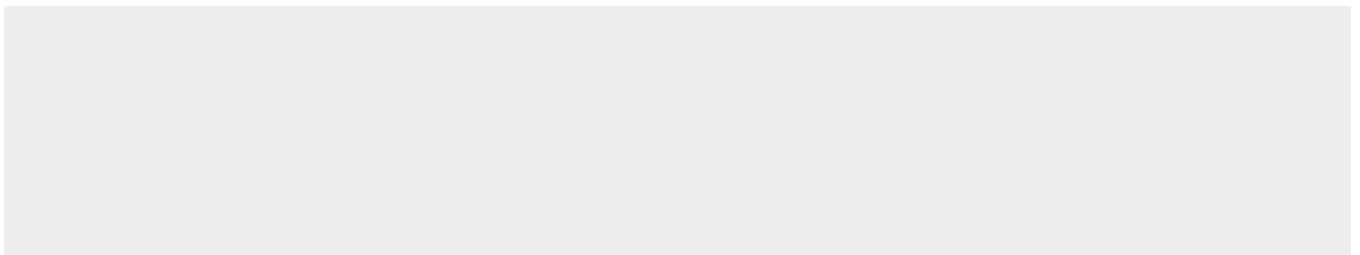
Blue Ice

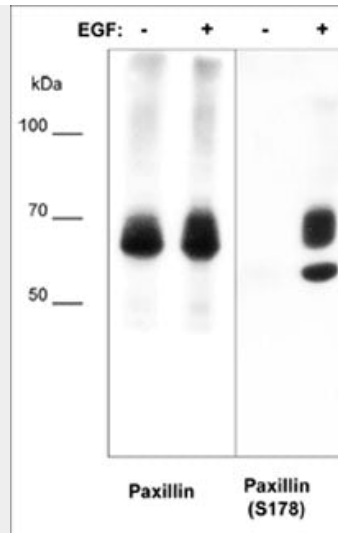
#### Anti-Paxillin Antibody - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

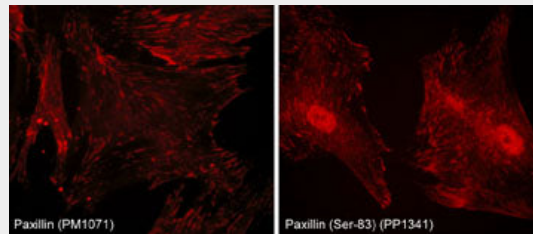
- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

#### Anti-Paxillin Antibody - Images





Western blot analysis of A431 cells (20  $\mu$ g/lane) serum starved overnight and treated with EGF (100 ng/ml) for 5 min. The blot was probed with anti-Paxillin mouse monoclonal (PM1071) or anti-Paxillin (Ser-178) rabbit polyclonal (PP1051).



Immunocytochemical labeling of Ser-83 phosphorylated paxillin in rabbit spleen fibroblasts. The cells were labeled with mouse monoclonal Paxillin (left) and rabbit polyclonal Paxillin (Ser-83, right) antibodies, then detected using appropriate secondary antibodies conjugated to Cy3.

### Anti-Paxillin Antibody - Background

Paxillin, a focal adhesion protein, is involved in focal adhesion formation during cell adhesion and migration. Paxillin contains LD motifs, LIM domains, and SH3-/SH2-binding domains that participate in a variety of protein-protein interactions with kinases, GTPase-activating proteins, and cytoskeletal proteins. Phosphorylation of paxillin occurs at both tyrosine and serine sites. Serine phosphorylation of paxillin occurs in response to growth-factor activation and fibronectins. Both JNK1 and cdc2 kinases can phosphorylate serine 178 in paxillin. The mutant form of paxillin (S178A) decreases the migration of keratocytes and epithelial cells. Thus, phosphorylation paxillin at serine 178 may be important during cell migration