

**TNK2 / ACK1 Antibody (aa278-289)**  
**Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody**  
**Catalog # ALS14495****Specification**

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**TNK2 / ACK1 Antibody (aa278-289) - Product Information**

Application	WB, IHC-P, E
Primary Accession	<a href="#">Q07912</a>
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	115kDa KDa
Dilution	WB~~1:1000 IHC-P~~N/A E~~N/A

**TNK2 / ACK1 Antibody (aa278-289) - Additional Information****Gene ID** 10188**Other Names**

Activated CDC42 kinase 1, ACK-1, 2.7.10.2, 2.7.11.1, Tyrosine kinase non-receptor protein 2, TNK2, ACK1

**Target/Specificity**

Not tested with other proteins.

**Reconstitution & Storage**

Short term 4°C, long term aliquot and store at -20°C, avoid freeze thaw cycles.

**Precautions**

TNK2 / ACK1 Antibody (aa278-289) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

**TNK2 / ACK1 Antibody (aa278-289) - Protein Information****Name** TNK2**Synonyms** ACK1**Function**

Non-receptor tyrosine-protein and serine/threonine-protein kinase that is implicated in cell spreading and migration, cell survival, cell growth and proliferation. Transduces extracellular signals to cytosolic and nuclear effectors. Phosphorylates AKT1, AR, MCF2, WASL and WWOX. Implicated in trafficking and clathrin-mediated endocytosis through binding to epidermal growth factor receptor (EGFR) and clathrin. Binds to both poly- and mono-ubiquitin and regulates ligand-induced degradation of EGFR, thereby contributing to the accumulation of EGFR at the limiting membrane of early endosomes. Downstream effector of CDC42 which mediates

CDC42-dependent cell migration via phosphorylation of BCAR1. May be involved both in adult synaptic function and plasticity and in brain development. Activates AKT1 by phosphorylating it on 'Tyr-176'. Phosphorylates AR on 'Tyr-267' and 'Tyr-363' thereby promoting its recruitment to androgen-responsive enhancers (AREs). Phosphorylates WWOX on 'Tyr-287'. Phosphorylates MCF2, thereby enhancing its activity as a guanine nucleotide exchange factor (GEF) toward Rho family proteins. Contributes to the control of AXL receptor levels. Confers metastatic properties on cancer cells and promotes tumor growth by negatively regulating tumor suppressor such as WWOX and positively regulating pro-survival factors such as AKT1 and AR. Phosphorylates WASP (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20110370" target="\_blank">20110370</a>).

#### Cellular Location

Cell membrane. Nucleus. Endosome {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:O54967} Cell junction, adherens junction. Cytoplasmic vesicle membrane; Peripheral membrane protein; Cytoplasmic side. Cytoplasmic vesicle, clathrin-coated vesicle Membrane, clathrin-coated pit. Cytoplasm, perinuclear region. Cytoplasm, cytosol {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:O54967}. Note=The Tyr-284 phosphorylated form is found both in the membrane and nucleus (By similarity). Co-localizes with EGFR on endosomes (PubMed:20333297). Nuclear translocation is CDC42-dependent (By similarity). Detected in long filamentous cytosolic structures where it co-localizes with CTPS1 (By similarity) {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:O54967, ECO:0000269|PubMed:20333297}

#### Tissue Location

The Tyr-284 phosphorylated form shows a significant increase in expression in breast cancers during the progressive stages i.e. normal to hyperplasia (ADH), ductal carcinoma in situ (DCIS), invasive ductal carcinoma (IDC) and lymph node metastatic (LNMM) stages. It also shows a significant increase in expression in prostate cancers during the progressive stages.

#### Volume

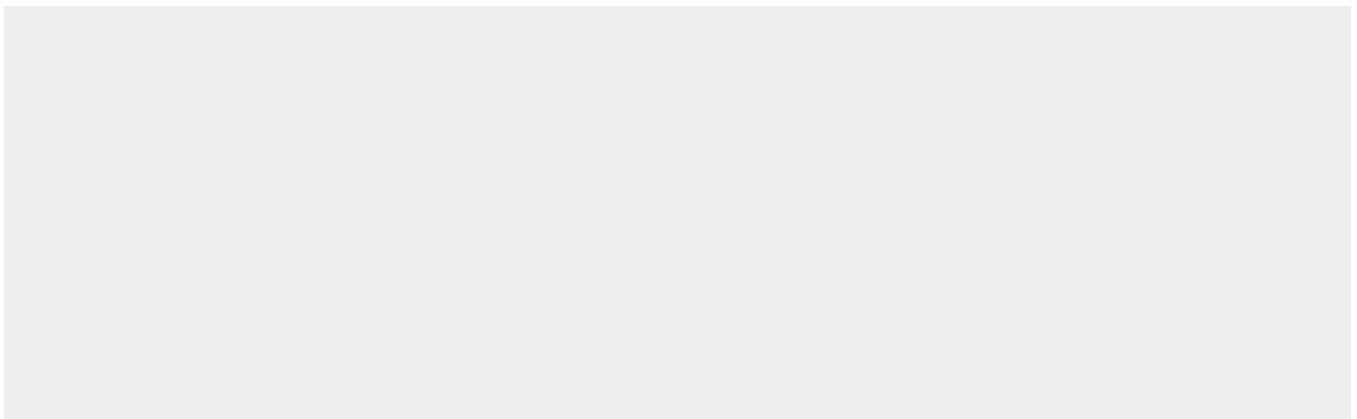
50 µl

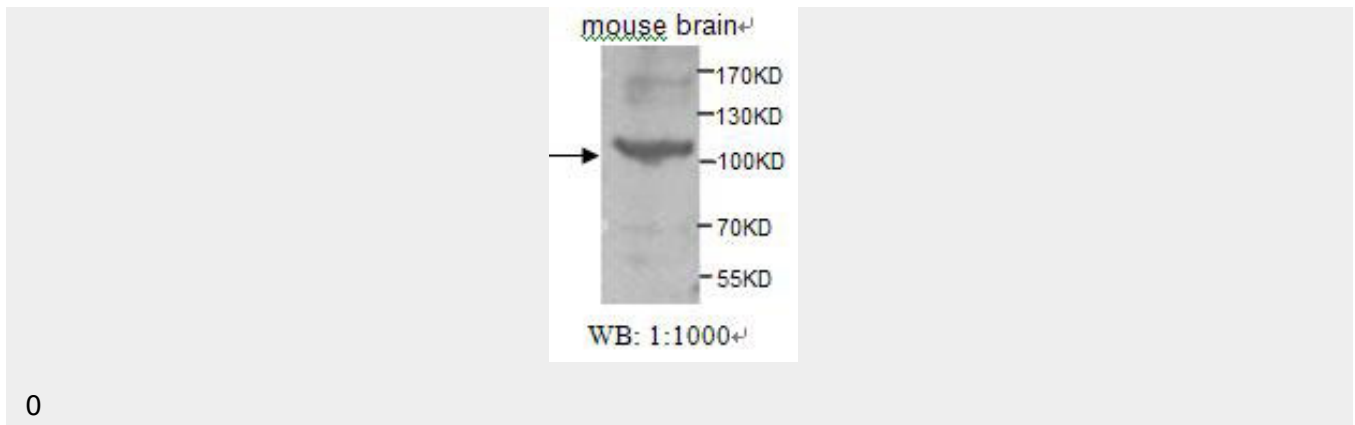
### TNK2 / ACK1 Antibody (aa278-289) - Protocols

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](#)

### TNK2 / ACK1 Antibody (aa278-289) - Images





### **TNK2 / ACK1 Antibody (aa278-289) - Background**

Non-receptor tyrosine-protein and serine/threonine- protein kinase that is implicated in cell spreading and migration, cell survival, cell growth and proliferation. Transduces extracellular signals to cytosolic and nuclear effectors. Phosphorylates AKT1, AR, MCF2, WASL and WWOX. Implicated in trafficking and clathrin-mediated endocytosis through binding to epidermal growth factor receptor (EGFR) and clathrin. Binds to both poly- and mono-ubiquitin and regulates ligand-induced degradation of EGFR, thereby contributing to the accumulation of EGFR at the limiting membrane of early endosomes. Downstream effector of CDC42 which mediates CDC42-dependent cell migration via phosphorylation of BCAR1. May be involved both in adult synaptic function and plasticity and in brain development. Activates AKT1 by phosphorylating it on 'Tyr-176'. Phosphorylates AR on 'Tyr-267' and 'Tyr-363' thereby promoting its recruitment to androgen-responsive enhancers (AREs). Phosphorylates WWOX on 'Tyr- 287'. Phosphorylates MCF2, thereby enhancing its activity as a guanine nucleotide exchange factor (GEF) toward Rho family proteins. Contributes to the control of AXL receptor levels. Confers metastatic properties on cancer cells and promotes tumor growth by negatively regulating tumor suppressor such as WWOX and positively regulating pro-survival factors such as AKT1 and AR.

### **TNK2 / ACK1 Antibody (aa278-289) - References**

- Manser E.,et al.Nature 363:364-367(1993).
- Ota T.,et al.Nat. Genet. 36:40-45(2004).
- Muzny D.M.,et al.Nature 440:1194-1198(2006).
- Eisenmann K.M.,et al.Nat. Cell Biol. 1:507-513(1999).
- Kato J.,et al.Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun. 268:141-147(2000).