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BRK (PTK6) Antibody (N-term)

Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP7715a

Specification

BRK (PTK6) Antibody (N-term) - Product Information

Application	**IHC-P, WB,E**
Primary Accession	Q13882
Reactivity	**Human**
Host	**Rabbit**
Clonality	**Polyclonal**
Isotype	**Rabbit IgG**
Antigen Region	**11-41**

BRK (PTK6) Antibody (N-term) - Additional Information

Gene ID 5753

Other Names
Protein-tyrosine kinase 6, Breast tumor kinase, Tyrosine-protein kinase BRK, PTK6, BRK

Target/Specificity
This BRK (PTK6) antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 11-41 amino acids from the N-terminal region of human BRK (PTK6).

Dilution
IHC-P~~1:50~100
WB~~1:1000
E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.

Format
Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is prepared by Saturated Ammonium Sulfate (SAS) precipitation followed by dialysis against PBS.

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

Precautions
BRK (PTK6) Antibody (N-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

BRK (PTK6) Antibody (N-term) - Protein Information

Name PTK6

Synonyms BRK

Function Non-receptor tyrosine-protein kinase implicated in the regulation of a variety of signaling pathways that control the differentiation and maintenance of normal epithelia, as well as tumor growth. Function seems to be context dependent and differ depending on cell type, as well as its intracellular localization. A number of potential nuclear and cytoplasmic substrates have been identified. These include the RNA-binding proteins: KHDRBS1/SAM68, KHDRBS2/SLM1, KHDRBS3/SLM2 and SFPQ/PSF; transcription factors: STAT3 and STAT5A/B and a variety of signaling molecules: ARHGAP35/p190RhoGAP, PXN/paxillin, BTK/ATK, STAP2/BKS. Phosphorylates the GTPase-activating protein ARAP1 following EGF stimulation which enhances EGFR signaling by delaying EGFR down-regulation (PubMed:20554524). Also associates with a variety of proteins that are likely upstream of PTK6 in various signaling pathways, or for which PTK6 may play an adapter-like role. These proteins include ADAM15, EGFR, ERBB2, ERBB3 and IRS4. In normal or non-tumorigenic tissues, PTK6 promotes cellular differentiation and apoptosis. In tumors PTK6 contributes to cancer progression by sensitizing cells to mitogenic signals and enhancing proliferation, anchorage-independent survival and migration/invasion. Association with EGFR, ERBB2, ERBB3 may contribute to mammary tumor development and growth through enhancement of EGF-induced signaling via BTK/AKT and PI3 kinase. Contributes to migration and proliferation by contributing to EGF-mediated phosphorylation of ARHGAP35/p190RhoGAP, which promotes association with RASA1/p120RasGAP, inactivating RhoA while activating RAS. EGF stimulation resulted in phosphorylation of PNX/Paxillin by PTK6 and activation of RAC1 via CRK/CrKII, thereby promoting migration and invasion. PTK6 activates STAT3 and STAT5B to promote proliferation. Nuclear PTK6 may be important for regulating growth in normal epithelia, while cytoplasmic PTK6 might activate oncogenic signaling pathways.

Cellular Location
Cytoplasm. Nucleus. Cell projection, ruffle. Membrane. Note=Colocalizes with KHDRBS1, KHDRBS2 or KHDRBS3, within the nucleus. Nuclear localization in epithelial cells of normal prostate but cytoplasmic localization in cancer prostate

Tissue Location
Epithelia-specific. Very high level in colon and high levels in small intestine and prostate, and low levels in some fetal tissues. Not expressed in breast or ovarian tissue but expressed in high percentage of breast and ovarian cancers. Also overexpressed in some metastatic melanomas, lymphomas, colon cancers, squamous cell carcinomas and prostate cancers. Also found in melanocytes. Not expressed in heart, brain, placenta, lung, liver, skeletal muscle, kidney and pancreas. Isoform 2 is present in prostate epithelial cell lines derived from normal prostate and prostate adenocarcinomas, as well as in a variety of cell lines.

BRK (PTK6) Antibody (N-term) - Protocols

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

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

BRK (PTK6) Antibody (N-term) - Images

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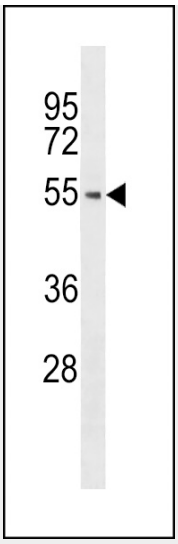
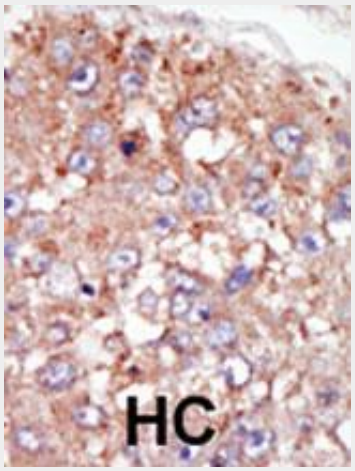


Western blot analysis of anti-hPTK6-E26 Pab (Cat. #AP7715a) in A375 cell line lysate (35ug/lane). hPTK6-E26(arrow) was detected using the purified Pab.



Formalin-fixed and paraffin-embedded human cancer tissue reacted with the primary antibody, which was peroxidase-conjugated to the secondary antibody, followed by AEC staining. This data demonstrates the use of this antibody for immunohistochemistry; clinical relevance has not been evaluated. BC = breast carcinoma; HC = hepatocarcinoma.

BRK (PTK6) Antibody (N-term) - Background

PTK6 is a cytoplasmic nonreceptor protein kinase which may function as an intracellular signal transducer in epithelial tissues. Overexpression of this gene in mammary epithelial cells leads to sensitization of the cells to epidermal growth factor and results in a partially transformed phenotype. Expression of this gene has been detected at low levels in some breast tumors but not in normal breast tissue. The encoded protein has been shown to undergo autophosphorylation.

BRK (PTK6) Antibody (N-term) - References

Derry, J.J., et al., Oncogene 22(27):4212-4220 (2003).
Coyle, J.H., et al., Mol. Cell. Biol. 23(1):92-103 (2003).
Koo, B.K., et al., J. Biochem. Mol. Biol. 35(3):343-347 (2002).
Kang, K.N., et al., Biochim. Biophys. Acta 1574(3):365-369 (2002).
Hong, E., et al., J. Biomol. NMR 19(3):291-292 (2001).

BRK (PTK6) Antibody (N-term) - Citations

- Akt1-associated actomyosin remodelling is required for nuclear lamina dispersal and nuclear

shrinkage in epidermal terminal differentiation
- Overexpression of PTK6 predicts poor prognosis in bladder cancer patients.
- Downregulated expression of PTK6 is correlated with poor survival in esophageal squamous cell carcinoma.