

Rabbit anti-Human ACK1 Polyclonal Antibody | anti-TNK2 antibody

Anti-ACK1 Antibody, Rabbit Polyclonal

CATALOG # AAA256144	HOST Rabbit	REACTIVITY Human	APPLICATIONS Immunohistochemistry
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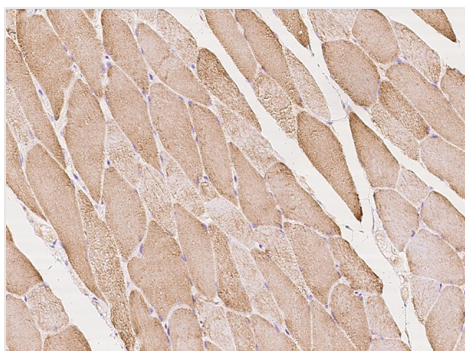
PRODUCT SYNONYMS

ACK1; Polyclonal Antibody; Anti-ACK1 Antibody; Rabbit Polyclonal; ACK1/TNK2 Antibody; Rabbit PAb; Antigen Affinity Purified; tyrosine kinase; non-receptor; 2; Anti-ACK Antibody; Anti-ACK-1 Antibody; Anti-p21cdc42Hs Antibody; anti-TNK2 antibody

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

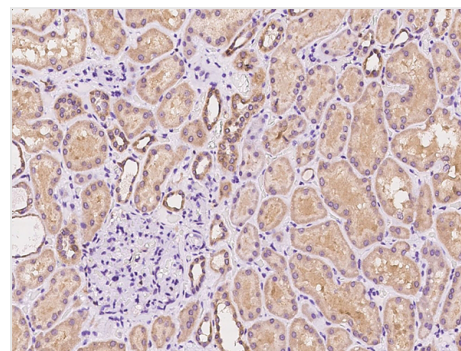
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Specificity	Human ACK1/TNK2
Purity/Purification	Protein A & Antigen Affinity
Form/Format	Liquid; PBS, pH7.0 with 0.03% Proclin300
Applicable Applications for anti-TNK2 antibody	IHC (Immunohistochemistry)
Immunogen	E Coli-derived Human ACK1/TNK2 fragment
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Preparation	Produced in rabbits immunized with E Coli-derived Human ACK1/TNK2 fragment, and purified by antigen affinity chromatography.
Preparation and Storage	This antibody can be stored at 2-8 degree C for one month without detectable loss of activity. Antibody products are stable for twelve months from date of receipt when stored at -20 degree C to -80 degree C. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

IMAGES



IHC (Immunohistochemistry)

Immunochemical staining of human TNK2 in human skeletal muscle with rabbit polyclonal antibody at 1:100 dilution, formalin-fixed paraffin embedded sections.



IHC (Immunohistochemistry)

Immunochemical staining of human TNK2 in human kidney with rabbit polyclonal antibody at 1:100 dilution, formalin-fixed paraffin embedded sections.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for anti-TNK2 antibody	ACK1 (also known as ACK, TNK2, or activated Cdc42 kinase) is a structurally unique non-receptor tyrosine kinase that is expressed in diverse cell types. This downstream effector of CDC42 mediates CDC42-dependent cell migration via phosphorylation of BCAR1. The ACK1 protein may be involved in a regulatory mechanism that sustains the GTP-bound active form of Cdc42Hs and which is directly linked to a tyrosine phosphorylation signal transduction pathway. ACK1 integrates signals from plethora of ligand-activated receptor tyrosine kinases (RTKs), for example, MERTK, EGFR, HER2 and PDGFR to initiate intracellular signaling cascades. It binds to both poly-and mono-ubiquitin and regulates ligand-induced degradation of EGFR. ACK1 transduces extracellular signals to cytosolic and nuclear effectors such as the protein kinase AKT/PKB and androgen receptor (AR), to promote cell survival and growth. ACK1 participates in tumorigenesis, cell survival, and migration. Gene amplification and overexpression of ACK1 were found in many cancer types such as those of the lung and prostate. Recently, four somatic missense mutations of ACK1, which occur in the N-terminal region, the C-lobe of the kinase domain, and the SH3 domain, were identified in cancer tissue samples.
References	Mahajan K, et al. (2010) Shepherding AKT and androgen receptor by Ack1 tyrosine kinase. J Cell Physiol. 224(2): 327-33.Chua BT, et al. (2010) Somatic mutation in the ACK1 ubiquitin association domain enhances oncogenic signaling through EGFR regulation in renal cancer derived cells. Mol Oncol. 4(4): 323-34.Prieto-Echague V, et al. (2010) Cancer-associated mutations activate the nonreceptor tyrosine kinase Ack1. J Biol Chem. 285(14): 10605-15.

For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures. Small volumes of product may become entrapped in the seal of the vial during shipment and storage; if necessary, briefly centrifuge the vial on a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the cap.

AAA Biotech | Tel: +1 (619) 604-9440 | Fax: +1 (619) 604-9441 | contact@aaabiotech.com
Online datasheet: <https://stage.aaabiotech.com/polyclonal/ack1-antibody-immunohistochemistry-elisa/256144>