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TNK1 Antibody

Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP7722e

Product Information

Application	WB, E
Primary Accession	Q13470
Other Accession	O95364
Reactivity	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Clone Names	RB23020
Calculated MW	72468

Additional Information

Gene ID	8711
Other Names	Non-receptor tyrosine-protein kinase TNK1, CD38 negative kinase 1, TNK1 {ECO:0000312|EMBL:AAC994121}
Target/Specificity	This TNK1 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with TNK1 recombinant protein.
Dilution	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 purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.
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	TNK1 Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

Name	TNK1 {ECO:0000312|EMBL:AAC99412.1}
Function	Involved in negative regulation of cell growth. Has tumor suppressor properties. Plays a negative regulatory role in the Ras-MAPK pathway. May function in signaling pathways utilized broadly during fetal development and more selectively in adult tissues and in cells of the lymphohematopoietic system. Could specifically be involved in phospholipid signal transduction.

Cellular Location	Cytoplasm. Membrane; Peripheral membrane protein
Tissue Location	Expressed in all umbilical cord blood, bone marrow and adult blood cell sub-populations and in several leukemia cell lines. Highly expressed in fetal blood, brain, lung, liver and kidney Detected at lower levels in adult prostate, testis, ovary, small intestine and colon. Not expressed in adult lung, liver, kidney or brain.

Background

Protein kinases are enzymes that transfer a phosphate group from a phosphate donor, generally the g phosphate of ATP, onto an acceptor amino acid in a substrate protein. By this basic mechanism, protein kinases mediate most of the signal transduction in eukaryotic cells, regulating cellular metabolism, transcription, cell cycle progression, cytoskeletal rearrangement and cell movement, apoptosis, and differentiation. With more than 500 gene products, the protein kinase family is one of the largest families of proteins in eukaryotes. The family has been classified in 8 major groups based on sequence comparison of their tyrosine (PTK) or serine/threonine (STK) kinase catalytic domains.

References

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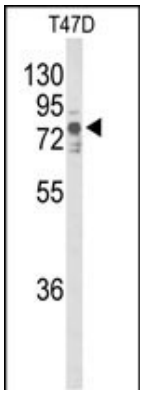
Images



Western blot analysis of TNK1 Antibody (Cat. #AP7722e) in T47D cell line lysates (35ug/lane). TNK1 (arrow) was detected using the purified Pab.

Citations

- Close interaction with bone marrow mesenchymal stromal cells induces the development of cancer stem cell-like immunophenotype in B cell precursor acute lymphoblastic leukemia cells