

BRK (PTK6) Antibody (N-term)

Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)

Catalog # AW5175

Product Information

Application	WB
Primary Accession	Q13882
Reactivity	Human
Predicted	Mouse
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	51834
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Antigen Source	HUMAN

Additional Information

Gene ID	5753
Antigen Region	11-41
Other Names	PTK6; BRK; Protein-tyrosine kinase 6; Breast tumor kinase; Tyrosine-protein kinase BRK
Dilution	WB~~1:1000
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).
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	BRK (PTK6) Antibody (N-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

Name	PTK6
Synonyms	BRK

Function	<p>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 PNK/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.</p>
Cellular Location	<p>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</p>
Tissue Location	<p>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.</p>

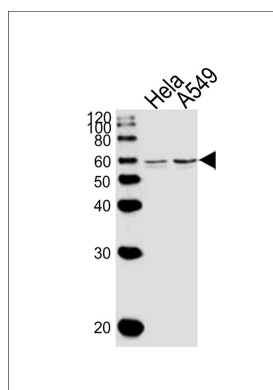
Background

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.

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).

Images



Western blot analysis of lysates from HeLa, A549 cell line (from left to right), using PTK6 Antibody (E26)(Cat. #AW5175). AW5175 was diluted at 1:1000 at each lane. A goat anti-rabbit IgG H&L(HRP) at 1:10000 dilution was used as the secondary antibody.

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