

Ack1 (Phospho Tyr857+Tyr858) rabbit pAb

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| Catalog No : | YP1763 |
| Reactivity : | Human;Mouse;Rat |
| Applications : | WB |
| Target : | ACK |
| Gene Name : | TNK2 ACK1 |
| Protein Name : | Ack1 (Phospho-Tyr857+Tyr858) |
| Human Gene Id : | 10188 |
| Human Swiss Prot No : | Q07912 |
| Mouse Gene Id : | 51789 |
| Mouse Swiss Prot No : | O54967 |
| Rat Gene Id : | 303882 |
| Rat Swiss Prot No : | Q5U2X5 |
| Immunogen : | Synthesized peptide derived from human Ack1 (Phospho-Tyr857+Tyr858) |
| Specificity : | This antibody detects endogenous levels of Ack1 (Phospho-Tyr857+Tyr858) at Human, Mouse,Rat |
| Formulation : | Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide. |
| Source : | Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG |
| Dilution : | WB 1:500-2000 |
| Purification : | The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit serum by affinity-chromatography using specific immunogen. |

Concentration : 1 mg/ml

Storage Stability : -15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)

Molecularweight : 114kD

Background : This gene encodes a tyrosine kinase that binds Cdc42Hs in its GTP-bound form and inhibits both the intrinsic and GTPase-activating protein (GAP)-stimulated GTPase activity of Cdc42Hs. This binding is mediated by a unique sequence of 47 amino acids C-terminal to an SH3 domain. The 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. Several alternatively spliced transcript variants have been identified from this gene, but the full-length nature of only two transcript variants has been determined. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008],

Function : catalytic activity:ATP + a [protein]-L-tyrosine = ADP + a [protein]-L-tyrosine phosphate.,cofactor:Magnesium.,enzyme regulation:The SH3 domain appears to play an autoinhibitory role.,function:Downstream effector of CDC42 which mediates CDC42-dependent cell migration via phosphorylation of BCAR1. Binds to both poly- and mono-ubiquitin and regulates ligand-induced degradation of EGFR. Participates in clathrin-mediated endocytosis. May be involved both in adult synaptic function and plasticity and in brain development.,sequence caution:Unlikely isoform. Aberrant splice sites.,similarity:Belongs to the protein kinase superfamily. Tyr protein kinase family.,similarity:Contains 1 CRIB domain.,similarity:Contains 1 protein kinase domain.,similarity:Contains 1 SH3 domain.,subunit:Interacts with CDC42. Interacts with activated CSPG4.,

Subcellular Location : Cell membrane . Nucleus . Endosome . 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 . 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). .

Expression : 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.

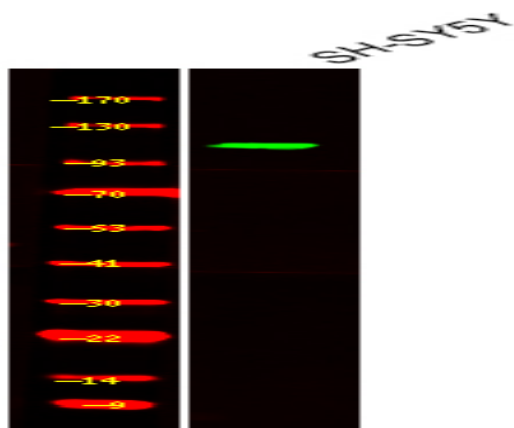
Sort : 25242

No4 : 1

Host : Rabbit

Modifications : Phospho

Products Images



Western Blot analysis of various,using primary antibody at 1:1000 dilution. Secondary antibody(catalog#:RS23920) was diluted at 1:10000