

**ACK1 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide**  
**Synthetic peptide**  
**Catalog # BP7696b****Specification**

---

**ACK1 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Product Information**Primary Accession [Q07912](#)**ACK1 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Additional Information****Gene ID** 10188**Other Names**

Activated CDC42 kinase 1, ACK-1, Tyrosine kinase non-receptor protein 2, TNK2, ACK1

**Target/Specificity**

The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody [AP7696b](/product/products/AP7696b) was selected from the C-term region of human ACK1 . A 10 to 100 fold molar excess to antibody is recommended. Precise conditions should be optimized for a particular assay.

**Format**

Peptides are lyophilized in a solid powder format. Peptides can be reconstituted in solution using the appropriate buffer as needed.

**Storage**

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C.

**Precautions**

This product is for research use only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

**ACK1 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Protein Information****Name** TNK2**Synonyms** ACK1**Function**

Non-receptor tyrosine-protein and serine/threonine-protein kinase that is implicated in cell spreading and migration, cell survival, cell growth and proliferation. Transduces extracellular signals to cytosolic and nuclear effectors. Phosphorylates AKT1, AR, MCF2, WASL and WWOX. Implicated in trafficking and clathrin-mediated endocytosis through binding to epidermal growth factor receptor (EGFR) and clathrin. Binds to both poly- and mono-ubiquitin and regulates ligand-induced degradation of EGFR, thereby contributing to the accumulation of EGFR at the limiting membrane of early endosomes. Downstream effector of CDC42 which mediates CDC42-dependent cell migration via phosphorylation of BCAR1. May be involved both in adult synaptic function and plasticity and in brain development. Activates AKT1 by phosphorylating it on 'Tyr-176'. Phosphorylates AR on 'Tyr-267' and 'Tyr-363' thereby promoting its recruitment to

androgen-responsive enhancers (AREs). Phosphorylates WWOX on 'Tyr-287'. Phosphorylates MCF2, thereby enhancing its activity as a guanine nucleotide exchange factor (GEF) toward Rho family proteins. Contributes to the control of AXL receptor levels. Confers metastatic properties on cancer cells and promotes tumor growth by negatively regulating tumor suppressor such as WWOX and positively regulating pro-survival factors such as AKT1 and AR. Phosphorylates WASP (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20110370" target="\_blank">20110370</a>).

#### **Cellular Location**

Cell membrane. Nucleus. Endosome {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:O54967} 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 {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:O54967}. Note=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) {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:O54967, ECO:0000269|PubMed:20333297}

#### **Tissue Location**

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.

### **ACK1 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Protocols**

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

### **ACK1 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Images**

### **ACK1 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Background**

ACK1 is 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.

### **ACK1 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - References**

Yokoyama, N., et al., J. Biol. Chem. 278(48):47713-47723 (2003). Manser, E., et al., Nature 363(6427):364-367 (1993).