

TNK1 Blocking Peptide (N-term)
Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP7722a**Specification**

TNK1 Blocking Peptide (N-term) - Product Information

Primary Accession [O13470](#)
Other Accession [O95364](#)

TNK1 Blocking Peptide (N-term) - Additional Information

Gene ID 8711

Other Names

Non-receptor tyrosine-protein kinase TNK1, CD38 negative kinase 1, TNK1
{ECO:0000312|EMBL:AAC994121}

Target/Specificity

The synthetic peptide sequence is selected from aa 60-74 of HUMAN TNK1

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.

TNK1 Blocking Peptide (N-term) - 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.

TNK1 Blocking Peptide (N-term) - Protocols

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

TNK1 Blocking Peptide (N-term) - Images

TNK1 Blocking Peptide (N-term) - Background

Protein kinases are enzymes that transfer a phosphate group from a phosphate donor, generally the γ 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.

TNK1 Blocking Peptide (N-term) - References

Hoehn G.T.,Oncogene 12:903-913(1996).
The MGC Project Team, Genome Res. 14:2121-2127(2004).
Felschow D.M.,Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun. 273:294-301(2000).