



Recombinant Protein Technical Manual  
Recombinant Human ACK1/TNK2 Protein (GST Tag)  
RPES2697

#### Product Data:

**Product SKU:** RPES2697

**Size:** 20µg

**Species:** Human

**Expression host:** Baculovirus-Insect Cells

**Uniprot:** NP\_005772.3

#### Protein Information:

**Molecular Mass:** 68 kDa

**AP Molecular Mass:** 62 kDa

**Tag:** N-GST

**Bio-activity:**

**Purity:** > 90 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

**Endotoxin:** < 1.0 EU per µg as determined by the LAL method.

**Storage:** Lyophilized proteins are stable for up to 12 months when stored at -20 to -80°C. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20°C for 3 months.

**Shipping:** This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.

**Formulation:** Supplied as sterile 20mM Tris, 500mM NaCl, pH 7.4, 10% glycerol, 0.5mM EDTA, 0.5mM PMSF, 0.5mM TCEP

**Reconstitution:** Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.

**Application:**

**Synonyms:** ACK;ACK;ACK1;p21cdc42Hs

## Immunogen Information:

**Sequence:** Gly 110-Trp 476

## Background:

ACK1 (also known as ACK, TNK2, or activated Cdc42 kinase) is a structurally unique non-receptor tyrosine kinase that is expressed in diverse cell types. This downstream effector of CDC42 which mediates CDC42-dependent cell migration via phosphorylation of BCAR1. The ACK1 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 integrates signals from plethora of ligand-activated receptor tyrosine kinases (RTKs), for example, MERTK, EGFR, HER2 and PDGFR to initiate intracellular signaling cascades. It binds to both poly- and mono-ubiquitin and regulates ligand-induced degradation of EGFR. ACK1 transduces extracellular signals to cytosolic and nuclear effectors such as the protein kinase AKT/PKB and androgen receptor (AR), to promote cell survival and growth. ACK1 participates in tumorigenesis, cell survival, and migration. Gene amplification and overexpression of ACK1 were found in many cancer types such as those of the lung and prostate. Recently, four somatic missense mutations of ACK1, which occur in the N-terminal region, the C-lobe of the kinase domain, and the SH3 domain, were identified in cancer tissue samples.