



Datasheet for ABIN968649
anti-CNKS1 antibody (AA 10-217)



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Overview

Quantity:	50 µg
Target:	CNKS1
Binding Specificity:	AA 10-217
Reactivity:	Human
Host:	Mouse
Clonality:	Monoclonal
Conjugate:	This CNKS1 antibody is un-conjugated
Application:	Western Blotting (WB), Immunofluorescence (IF)

Product Details

Immunogen:	Human hCNK1 aa. 10-217
Clone:	46-hCNK1
Isotype:	IgG1
Characteristics:	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Since applications vary, each investigator should titrate the reagent to obtain optimal results.2. Please refer to us for technical protocols.3. Caution: Sodium azide yields highly toxic hydrazoic acid under acidic conditions. Dilute azide compounds in running water before discarding to avoid accumulation of potentially explosive deposits in plumbing.4. Source of all serum proteins is from USDA inspected abattoirs located in the United States.
Purification:	The monoclonal antibody was purified from tissue culture supernatant or ascites by affinity chromatography.

Target Details

Target: CNKSR1

Alternative Name: hCNK1 ([CNKSR1 Products](#))

Background: Proteins of the Ras superfamily play critical roles in the control of normal and neoplastic proliferation. These proteins relay signals from Tyr-kinases at the plasma membrane to the nucleus via a network of Ser/Thr kinases that includes the MAP kinase (Raf-MEK-ERK) pathway. Kinase suppressor of Ras (KSR-1) was discovered in Drosophila in a genetic screen that identified mutations that suppress constitutively active Ras mutants. Connector enhancer of KSR (CNK) was found in a similar screen to identify mutations that enhance the KSR-dependent phenotype. Drosophila CNK contains a sterile alpha motif (SAM), a conserved region in CNK (CRIC), and a PDZ domain in the N-terminal region, a proline-rich and a pleckstrin homology (PH) domain in the central region, and a C-terminal Pro-rich domain. The human homologue of CNK (hCNK1) contains similar N-terminal and central domains, but is 713 amino acids in length compared to 1557 amino acids for Drosophila CNK. In Drosophila, the N-terminal region of CNK facilitates binding to RAS, while the C-terminal region inhibits RAS- and RAF-dependent signaling. Thus, CNK may be important for regulation of both RAS- and RAF-dependent signaling.

Synonyms: Connector enhancer of KSR

Molecular Weight: 79-100 kDa

Application Details

Comment: Related Products: ABIN968533, ABIN967389

Restrictions: For Research Use only

Handling

Format: Liquid

Concentration: 250 µg/mL

Buffer: Aqueous buffered solution containing BSA, glycerol, and ≤0.09 % sodium azide.

Preservative: Sodium azide

Precaution of Use: This product contains Sodium azide: a POISONOUS AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE which should be handled by trained staff only.

Storage: -20 °C

Handling

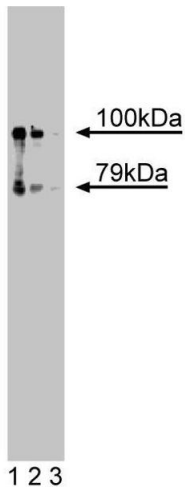
Storage Comment: Store undiluted at -20° C.

Publications

Product cited in: Therrien, Wong, Kwan, Rubin: "Functional analysis of CNK in RAS signaling." in: **Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America**, Vol. 96, Issue 23, pp. 13259-63, (1999) ([PubMed](#)).

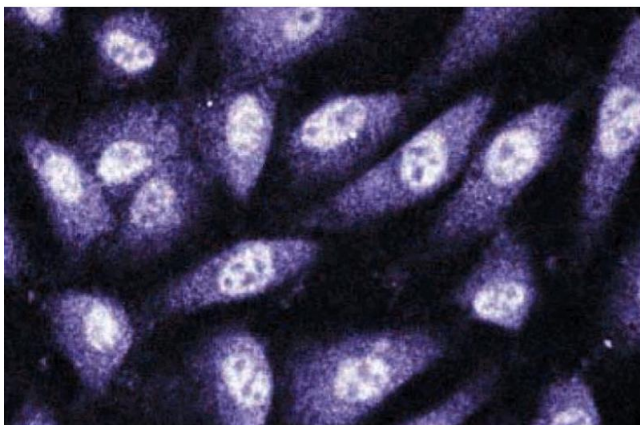
Therrien, Wong, Rubin: "CNK, a RAF-binding multidomain protein required for RAS signaling." in: **Cell**, Vol. 95, Issue 3, pp. 343-53, (1998) ([PubMed](#)).

Images



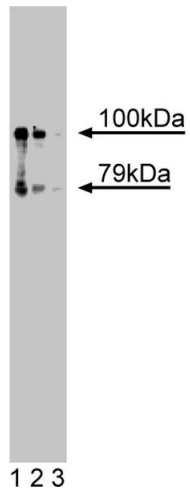
Western Blotting

Image 1. Western blot analysis of hCNK1 on a A431 cell lysate (Human epithelial carcinoma, ATCC CRL-1555). Lane 1: 1:250, lane 2: 1:500, lane 3: 1:1000 dilution of the mouse anti-human hCNK1 antibody. hCNK1 has a calculated molecular weight of 79 kDa, but may be observable migrating at ~ 100 kDa.



Immunofluorescence

Image 2. Immunofluorescence staining of human endothelial cells.



Western Blotting

Image 3.