



Datasheet for ABIN968788  
**anti-TNIK antibody (AA 522-644)**



[Go to Product page](#)

1 Image

1 Publication

### Overview

Quantity:	50 µg
Target:	TNIK
Binding Specificity:	AA 522-644
Reactivity:	Human, Mouse, Rat
Host:	Mouse
Clonality:	Monoclonal
Conjugate:	This TNiK antibody is un-conjugated
Application:	Western Blotting (WB), Immunofluorescence (IF)

### Product Details

Immunogen:	Human TNiK aa. 522-644
Clone:	53-TNiK
Isotype:	IgG1
Cross-Reactivity:	Rat (Rattus), Mouse (Murine)
Characteristics:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Since applications vary, each investigator should titrate the reagent to obtain optimal results.</li><li>2. Please refer to us for technical protocols.</li><li>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.</li><li>4. Source of all serum proteins is from USDA inspected abattoirs located in the United States.</li></ol>
Purification:	The monoclonal antibody was purified from tissue culture supernatant or ascites by affinity

## Product Details

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chromatography.

## Target Details

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Target: TNIK

Alternative Name: TNIK ([TNIK Products](#))

Background: Ste20 is a *S. cerevisiae* Ser/Thr protein kinase that functions upstream of the MAP kinase module. Mammalian and yeast homologs of this kinase are divided into two classes based on their structure and regulation. Members of the first class (Ste20, Cla4, and p21-activated protein kinase) contain a C-terminal kinase domain, an N-terminal regulatory domain and a small GTPase Rac1/Cdc42 binding domain. Members of the second class lack the GTPase binding sites, but are similar to the former class throughout the catalytic domain. This second class includes germinal center kinase (GCK), HPK, KHS, KRS1 and 2, MST1, 2, and 3, NIK, SOK-1, and TNIK. Traf2- and NCK-interacting kinase (TNIK) is most homologous to another NCK-interacting kinase, NIK. TNIK contains an N-terminal kinase domain, and a C-terminal GCK homology (GCKH) domain. The mRNA of TNIK is expressed highest in heart, brain, and skeletal muscle. Overexpression of TNIK activates the JNK pathway, and leads to the disruption of F-actin structures and the inhibition of cell spreading. In vitro, TNIK can phosphorylate gelsolin. Thus, TNIK is a GCK family kinase that may regulate both the JNK pathway and cytoskeletal dynamics.

Molecular Weight: 150 kDa

## Application Details

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Restrictions: For Research Use only

## Handling

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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

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Storage Comment: Store undiluted at -20°C.

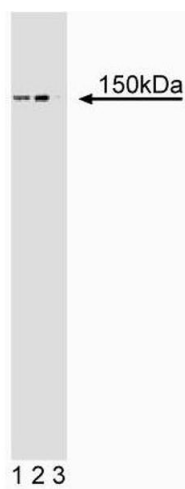
## Publications

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Product cited in: Fu, Shen, Huang, Lasaga, Payan, Luo: "TNIK, a novel member of the germinal center kinase family that activates the c-Jun N-terminal kinase pathway and regulates the cytoskeleton." in: **The Journal of biological chemistry**, Vol. 274, Issue 43, pp. 30729-37, (1999) ([PubMed](#)).

## Images

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### Western Blotting

**Image 1.** Western blot analysis of TNIK of 293 HEK lysate. Lane 1: 1:250, lane 2: 1:500, lane 3: 1:1000 dilution of TNIK.