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DOK2 Antibody (C-term)
Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP7691b

Specification

DOK2 Antibody (C-term) - Product Information

Application	**WB, IHC-P,E**
Primary Accession	O60496
Reactivity	**Human**
Host	**Rabbit**
Clonality	**Polyclonal**
Isotype	**Rabbit IgG**
Calculated MW	**45379**
Antigen Region	**380-412**

DOK2 Antibody (C-term) - Additional Information

Gene ID 9046

Other Names
Docking protein 2, Downstream of tyrosine kinase 2, p56(dok-2), DOK2

Target/Specificity
This DOK2 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 380-412 amino acids from the C-terminal region of human DOK2.

Dilution
WB~~1:1000
IHC-P~~1:50~100

Format
Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is prepared by Saturated Ammonium Sulfate (SAS) precipitation followed by dialysis against PBS.

Storage
Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions
DOK2 Antibody (C-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

DOK2 Antibody (C-term) - Protein Information

Name DOK2

Function DOK proteins are enzymatically inert adaptor or scaffolding proteins. They provide a docking platform for the assembly of multimolecular signaling complexes. DOK2 may modulate

the cellular proliferation induced by IL-4, as well as IL-2 and IL-3. May be involved in modulating Bcr-Abl signaling. Attenuates EGF-stimulated MAP kinase activation (By similarity).

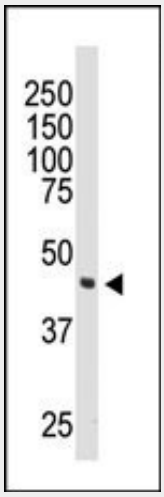
Tissue Location
Highly expressed in peripheral blood leukocytes, lymph nodes and spleen. Lower expression in thymus, bone marrow and fetal liver.

DOK2 Antibody (C-term) - Protocols

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

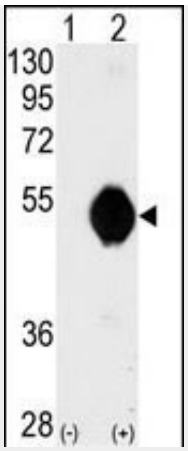
- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

DOK2 Antibody (C-term) - Images

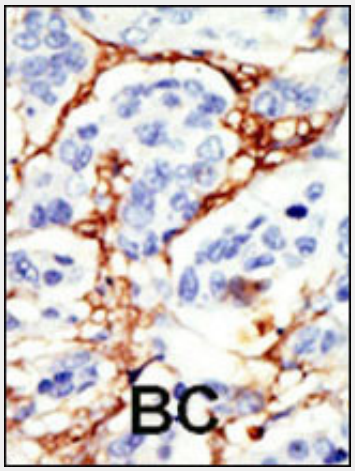


Western blot analysis of anti-DOK2 Pab (Cat. #AP7691b) in 174xCEM cell lysate. DOK2 (Arrow) was detected using purified Pab. Secondary HRP-anti-rabbit was used for signal visualization with chemiluminescence.

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Western blot analysis of DOK2 (arrow) using DOK2 Antibody (C-term) (Cat.#AP7691b). 293 cell lysates (2 ug/lane) either nontransfected (Lane 1) or transiently transfected with the DOK2 gene (Lane 2) (Origene Technologies).



Formalin-fixed and paraffin-embedded human cancer tissue reacted with the primary antibody, which was peroxidase-conjugated to the secondary antibody, followed by DAB staining. This data demonstrates the use of this antibody for immunohistochemistry; clinical relevance has not been evaluated. BC = breast carcinoma; HC = hepatocarcinoma.

DOK2 Antibody (C-term) - Background

Docking proteins interact with receptor tyrosine kinases and mediate particular biological responses using signal transduction. Dok-2 acts as a multiple docking protein downstream of receptor or non-receptor tyrosine kinases. By this mechanism it acts to negatively regulate signal transduction and cell proliferation controlled by cytokines in a feedback loop. Dok-2 is highly expressed in cells and tissues of hematopoietic origin as well as in lung. Expression of bcr/abl induces additional tyrosine phosphorylation of the Dok1 and Dok2 proteins and their association with Ras-GAP. Thus, it is suspected that DOK association regulates GAP activity toward Ras and that the Dok proteins serve as mediators of bcr-abl signaling. The role of Dok proteins in bcr-abl regulation may also be implicated in chronic myelogenous leukemia (CML), which is characterized by a Philadelphia chromosome translocation t(9;22). Such a mutation would result in a p210-bcr/abl chimeric protein-tyrosine kinase which has been found in many CML cases.

DOK2 Antibody (C-term) - References

Salomon, A.R., et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 100(2):443-448 (2003).
Di Cristofano, A., et al., J. Biol. Chem. 273(9):4827-4830 (1998).