

DOK2 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide
Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP7691a**Specification**

DOK2 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Product InformationPrimary Accession [O60496](#)**DOK2 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Additional Information****Gene ID** 9046**Other Names**

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

Target/Specificity

The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody [AP7691a](/product/products/AP7691a) was selected from the N-term region of human DOK2 . A 10 to 100 fold molar excess to antibody is recommended. Precise conditions should be optimized for a particular assay.

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.

DOK2 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - 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 (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Protocols

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

DOK2 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Images

DOK2 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - 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 (N-term) Blocking Peptide - 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).