



Rabbit Anti-Phospho-DOK2 (Tyr299) antibody

SL3102R

Product Name:	Phospho-DOK2 (Tyr299)
Chinese Name:	磷酸化D酪氨酸激酶衰减蛋白2抗体
Alias:	DOK2 (Phospho-Tyr299); DOK2 (Phospho Tyr299); DOK2 (Phospho Y299); Docking protein 2 56kDa; Docking protein 2 antibody DOK 2; DOK R; Downstream of tyrosine kinase 2; p56(dok 2); p56dok 2; p56DOK; p56dok2; DOK2; DOK2_HUMAN; Downstream of tyrosine kinase 2; OTTHUMP00000161710; OTTHUMP00000224923; p56(dok 2); p56(dok-2).
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human,Dog,Pig,Horse,
Applications:	WB=1:500-2000ELISA=1:500-1000IHC-P=1:400-800IHC-F=1:400-800IF=1:100-500 (Paraffin sections need antigen repair) not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Molecular weight:	45kDa
Cellular localization:	cytoplasmic
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated Synthesised phosphopeptide derived from human p56Dok2 around the phosphorylation site of Tyr299:GE(p-Y)AV
Lsotype:	IgG
Purification:	affinity purified by Protein A
Storage Buffer:	0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
Storage:	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20°C. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.
PubMed:	PubMed
Product Detail:	The protein encoded by this gene is constitutively tyrosine phosphorylated in

hematopoietic progenitors isolated from chronic myelogenous leukemia (CML) patients in the chronic phase. It may be a critical substrate for p210(bcr/abl), a chimeric protein whose presence is associated with CML. This encoded protein binds p120 (RasGAP) from CML cells. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]

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.

Subunit:

Interacts with phosphorylated RASGAP and EGFR. Interacts with RET and NCK. Interacts (via PH domain) with TEK/TIE2 (tyrosine phosphorylated).

Subcellular Location:

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.

Tissue Specificity:

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

Post-translational modifications:

On immunoreceptor stimulation, phosphorylated on C-terminal tyrosine residues. Phosphorylation on Tyr-345 is required for binding to the SH2 domain of NCK. Phosphorylation on both Tyr-271 and Tyr-299 is required for interaction with RASGAP.

Similarity:

Belongs to the DOK family. Type A subfamily.
Contains 1 IRS-type PTB domain.
Contains 1 PH domain.

SWISS:

O60496

Gene ID:

9046

Database links:

[Entrez Gene: 9046](#) Human

[Entrez Gene: 13449](#) Mouse

[Oimim: 604997](#) Human

[SwissProt: O60496](#) Human

[SwissProt: O70469](#) Mouse

[Unigene: 71215](#) Human

[Unigene: 243323](#) Mouse

Important Note:

This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

www.sunlongbiotech.com