

Rabbit Anti-DOK5 antibody

SL8587R

Product Name:	DOK5
Chinese Name:	胞浆接头蛋白Dok5抗体
Alias:	chromosome 20 open reading frame 180; Docking protein 5; DOK 5; DOK5 protein; downstream of tyrosine kinase 5; IRS6; DOK5_HUMAN.
文献引用 PubMed :	<p>Specific References(1) SL8587R has been referenced in 1 publications.</p> <p>[IF=2.03]Pan, Yanfang, et al. "Dok5 is involved in the signaling pathway of neurotrophin-3 against TrkC-induced apoptosis." Neuroscience Letters (2013).Mouse.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">PubMed:23954828</p>
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human,Mouse,Rat,Chicken,Dog,Pig,Cow,Horse,Rabbit,
Applications:	ELISA=1:500-1000IHC-P=1:400-800IHC-F=1:400-800Flow-Cyt=5µg/TestICC=1:100-500IF=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:	34kDa
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human DOK5/IRS6:21-120/306
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

The downstream of kinase family (Dok-1-7) are members of a class of “docking” proteins that include the tyrosine kinase substrates IRS-1 and Cas, which contain multiple tyrosine residues and putative SH2 binding sites. Dok-4 and Dok-5 are more similar to each other than to the other Dok family members, and may constitute a subfamily of the DOK genes. Dok-5 is a tyrosine kinase substrate that enhances c-Ret-dependent activation of mitogen-activated protein kinase (MAPK). Dok-5 transcript is abundant in muscle and increases during T cell activation. Dok-5 protein undergoes tyrosine phosphorylation in response to Insulin and Insulin-like growth factor-1. The gene encoding human Dok-5 maps to chromosomal location 20q13.2.

Function:

DOK proteins are enzymatically inert adaptor or scaffolding proteins. They provide a docking platform for the assembly of multimolecular signaling complexes. DOK5 functions in RET-mediated neurite outgrowth and plays a positive role in activation of the MAP kinase pathway. Putative link with downstream effectors of RET in neuronal differentiation.

Subunit:

Interacts with phosphorylated RET. In contrast to other DOK proteins, it does not interact with RASGAP (By similarity).

Tissue Specificity:

Highest expression in skeletal muscle, lower in brain, heart and kidney. Also detected in activated peripheral blood T-lymphocytes.

Post-translational modifications:

Phosphorylated on tyrosine residues in response to insulin, IGF1 and GDNF.

Similarity:

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

SWISS:

Q9P104

Gene ID:

55816

Database links:

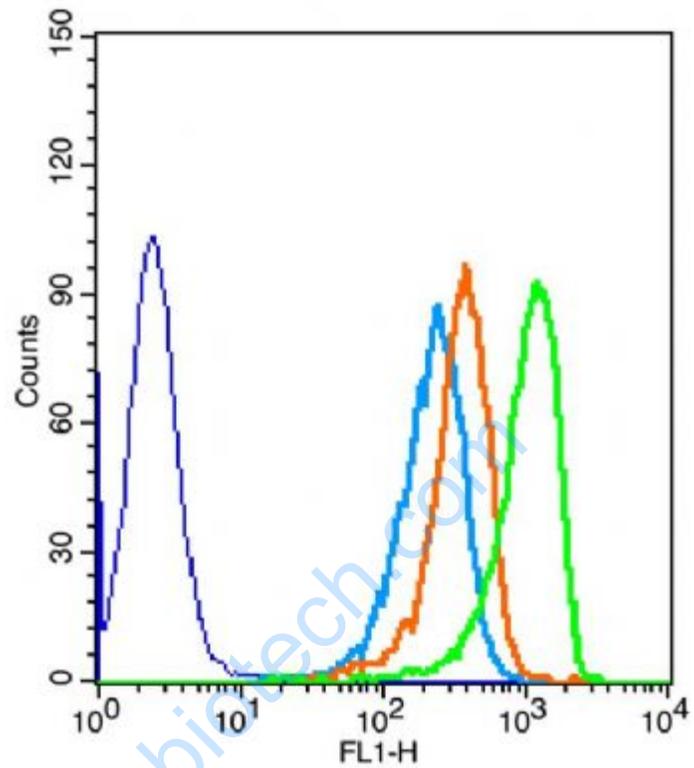
UniProtKB/Swiss-Prot: Q9P104.2

Important Note:

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

Product Detail:

Picture:



The blue histogram is unstained cells(HepG 2).

The Wathet Blue histogram is cells stained with secondary antibody alone.The Orange histogram is cells stained with rabbit IgG isotype control antibody plus secondary antibody.

The green histogram is cells stained with Rabbit Anti-DOK5 antibody (SL8587R) plus secondary antibody.5μg in 100μL 1 X PBS containing 0.5% BSA.