

ARG51758 anti-DOK1 / p62 Dok phospho (Tyr398) antibody

Package: 100 μl, 50 μl Store at: -20°C

Summary

Product Description	Rabbit Polyclonal antibody recognizes DOK1 / p62 Dok phospho (Tyr398)
Tested Reactivity	Hu, Ms, Rat
Tested Application	IHC-P, WB
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	lgG
Target Name	DOK1 / p62 Dok
Species	Human
Immunogen	Peptide sequence around phosphorylation site of tyrosine 398 (E-G-Y(p)-E-L) derived from Human p62Dok.
Conjugation	Un-conjugated
Alternate Names	dok; p62; P62DOK; Docking protein 1; pp62; Downstream of tyrosine kinase 1

Application Instructions

Application table	Application	Dilution
	IHC-P	1:50 - 1:100
	WB	1:500 - 1:1000
Application Note	* The dilutions indicate recomme should be determined by the scie	nded starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations ntist.

Properties

Form	Liquid
Purification	Antibodies were produced by immunizing rabbits with KLH-conjugated synthetic phosphopeptide. Antibodies were purified by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific phosphopeptide. In addition, non-phospho specific antibodies were removed by chromatogramphy using non- phosphopeptide.
Buffer	PBS (without Mg2+ and Ca2+, pH 7.4), 150mM NaCl, 0.02% Sodium azide and 50% Glycerol.
Preservative	0.02% Sodium azide
Stabilizer	50% Glycerol
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Storage instruction	For continuous use, store undiluted antibody at 2-8°C for up to a week. For long-term storage, aliquot and store at -20°C. Storage in frost free freezers is not recommended. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. Suggest spin the vial prior to opening. The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.

Bioinformation

Gene Symbol Gene Full Name Background	DOK1 docking protein 1, 62kDa (downstream of tyrosine kinase 1) DOK proteins are enzymatically inert adaptor or scaffolding proteins. They provide a docking platform for the assembly of multimolecular signaling complexes. DOK1 appears to be a negative regulator of the insulin signaling pathway. Modulates integrin activation by competing with talin for the same binding site on ITGB3.
Function	DOK proteins are enzymatically inert adaptor or scaffolding proteins. They provide a docking platform for the assembly of multimolecular signaling complexes. DOK1 appears to be a negative regulator of the insulin signaling pathway. Modulates integrin activation by competing with talin for the same binding site on ITGB3. [UniProt]
Research Area	Cancer antibody; Cell Biology and Cellular Response antibody; Metabolism antibody; Signaling Transduction antibody
Calculated Mw	52 kDa
PTM	Constitutively tyrosine-phosphorylated. Phosphorylated by TEC (By similarity). Phosphorylated by LYN (By similarity). Phosphorylated on tyrosine residues by the insulin receptor kinase. Results in the negative regulation of the insulin signaling pathway. Phosphorylated on tyrosine residues by SRMS.

Images



ARG51758 anti-DOK1 / p62 Dok phospho (Tyr398) antibody WB image

Western blot: Extracts from K562 cells untreated or treated with H2O2 stained with ARG51758 anti-DOK1 / p62 Dok phospho (Tyr398) antibody.



ARG51758 anti-DOK1 / p62 Dok phospho (Tyr398) antibody IHC-P image

Immunohistochemistry: Paraffin-embedded Human breast carcinoma tissue stained with ARG51758 anti-DOK1 / p62 Dok phospho (Tyr398) antibody (left) or the same antibody preincubated with blocking peptide (right).