

胞浆接头蛋白 Dok5 抗体

产品货号： mlR8587

英文名称： DOK5

中文名称： 胞浆接头蛋白 Dok5 抗体

别名： chromosome 20 open reading frame 180; Docking protein 5; DOK 5; DOK5 protein; downstream of tyrosine kinase 5; IRS6; DOK5_HUMAN.

研究领域： 细胞生物 信号转导 激酶和磷酸酶 通道蛋白

抗体来源： Rabbit

克隆类型： Polyclonal

交叉反应： Human, Mouse, Rat, Chicken, Dog, Pig, Cow, Horse, Rabbit,

产品应用： ELISA=1:500-1000 IHC-P=1:400-800 IHC-F=1:400-800 Flow-Cyt=5 μ g/Test ICC=1:100-500 IF=1:100-500 (石蜡切片需做抗原修复)

not yet tested in other applications.

optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

分子量： 34kDa

性状： Lyophilized or Liquid

浓度： 1mg/ml

免疫原： KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human DOK5/IRS6:21-120/306

亚型： IgG

纯化方法： affinity purified by Protein A

储存液： 0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.

保存条件： 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

产品介绍： 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

Important Note:

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

产品图片

