

**DOK2 Antibody (C-term)**  
**Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)**  
**Catalog # AP7691b**

**Specification**

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**DOK2 Antibody (C-term) - Product Information**

Application	<b>WB, IHC-P,E</b>
Primary Accession	<a href="#">O60496</a>
Reactivity	<b>Human</b>
Host	<b>Rabbit</b>
Clonality	<b>Polyclonal</b>
Isotype	<b>Rabbit IgG</b>
Calculated MW	<b>45379</b>
Antigen Region	<b>380-412</b>

**DOK2 Antibody (C-term) - Additional Information**

**Gene ID** 9046

**Other Names**

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

**Target/Specificity**

This DOK2 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 380-412 amino acids from the C-terminal region of human DOK2.

**Dilution**

WB~~1:1000  
IHC-P~~1:50~100

**Format**

Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is prepared by Saturated Ammonium Sulfate (SAS) precipitation followed by dialysis against PBS.

**Storage**

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

**Precautions**

DOK2 Antibody (C-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

**DOK2 Antibody (C-term) - 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

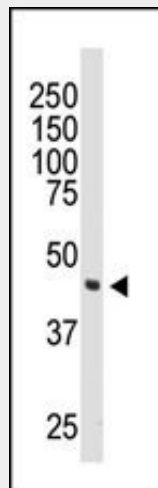
Highly expressed in peripheral blood leukocytes, lymph nodes and spleen. Lower expression in thymus, bone marrow and fetal liver.

#### DOK2 Antibody (C-term) - Protocols

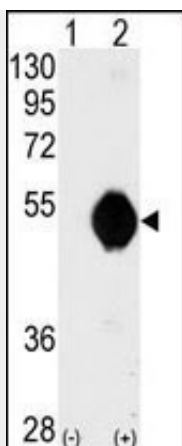
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

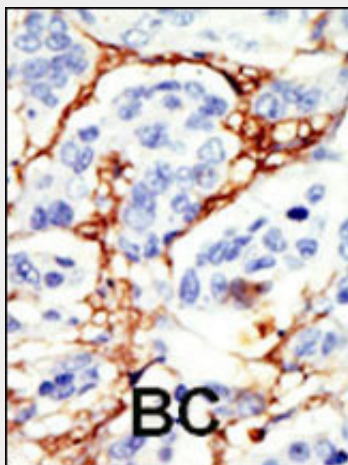
#### DOK2 Antibody (C-term) - Images



Western blot analysis of anti-DOK2 Pab (Cat. #AP7691b) in 174xCEM cell lysate. DOK2 (Arrow) was detected using purified Pab. Secondary HRP-anti-rabbit was used for signal visualization with chemiluminescence.



Western blot analysis of DOK2 (arrow) using DOK2 Antibody (C-term) (Cat.#AP7691b). 293 cell lysates (2 ug/lane) either nontransfected (Lane 1) or transiently transfected with the DOK2 gene (Lane 2) (Origene Technologies).



Formalin-fixed and paraffin-embedded human cancer tissue reacted with the primary antibody, which was peroxidase-conjugated to the secondary antibody, followed by DAB staining. This data demonstrates the use of this antibody for immunohistochemistry; clinical relevance has not been evaluated. BC = breast carcinoma; HC = hepatocarcinoma.

### **DOK2 Antibody (C-term) - 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 (C-term) - 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).