

ARG40537 anti-DDR2 antibody

Package: 100 µl
Store at: -20°C

Summary

Product Description	Rabbit Polyclonal antibody recognizes DDR2
Tested Reactivity	Hu, Ms, Rat
Tested Application	WB
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Target Name	DDR2
Species	Human
Immunogen	Recombinant fusion protein corresponding to aa. 290-400 of Human DDR2 (NP_001014796.1).
Conjugation	Un-conjugated
Alternate Names	Tyrosine-protein kinase TYRO10; Receptor protein-tyrosine kinase TKT; Neurotrophic tyrosine kinase, receptor-related 3; MIG20a; Discoidin domain-containing receptor tyrosine kinase 2; Discoidin domain receptor 2; TKT; CD antigen CD167b; NTRKR3; CD167 antigen-like family member B; EC 2.7.10.1; TYRO10; Discoidin domain-containing receptor 2

Application Instructions

Application table	Application	Dilution
	WB	1:500 - 1:2000
Application Note	* The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist.	
Positive Control	A375	
Observed Size	110 kDa	

Properties

Form	Liquid
Purification	Affinity purified.
Buffer	PBS (pH 7.3), 0.02% Sodium azide and 50% Glycerol.
Preservative	0.02% Sodium azide
Stabilizer	50% Glycerol
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.
Note	For laboratory research only, not for drug, diagnostic or other use.

Bioinformation

Gene Symbol	DDR2
Gene Full Name	discoidin domain receptor tyrosine kinase 2
Background	Receptor tyrosine kinases (RTKs) play a key role in the communication of cells with their microenvironment. These molecules are involved in the regulation of cell growth, differentiation, and metabolism. In several cases the biochemical mechanism by which RTKs transduce signals across the membrane has been shown to be ligand induced receptor oligomerization and subsequent intracellular phosphorylation. This autophosphorylation leads to phosphorylation of cytosolic targets as well as association with other molecules, which are involved in pleiotropic effects of signal transduction. RTKs have a tripartite structure with extracellular, transmembrane, and cytoplasmic regions. This gene encodes a member of a novel subclass of RTKs and contains a distinct extracellular region encompassing a factor VIII-like domain. Alternative splicing in the 5' UTR results in multiple transcript variants encoding the same protein. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]
Function	Tyrosine kinase that functions as cell surface receptor for fibrillar collagen and regulates cell differentiation, remodeling of the extracellular matrix, cell migration and cell proliferation. Required for normal bone development. Regulates osteoblast differentiation and chondrocyte maturation via a signaling pathway that involves MAP kinases and leads to the activation of the transcription factor RUNX2. Regulates remodeling of the extracellular matrix by up-regulation of the collagenases MMP1, MMP2 and MMP13, and thereby facilitates cell migration and tumor cell invasion. Promotes fibroblast migration and proliferation, and thereby contributes to cutaneous wound healing. [UniProt]
Calculated Mw	97 kDa
PTM	N-glycosylated. Tyrosine phosphorylated in response to collagen binding. Phosphorylated by SRC; this is required for activation and subsequent autophosphorylation on additional tyrosine residues. [UniProt]
Cellular Localization	Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein. [UniProt]

Images

