

Product name:	Dok-1 (phospho Tyr398) Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Cat number:	ABN04557
Conjugate:	Unconjugated
Size:	100µL
Clone:	Polyclonal
Concentration:	1mg/ml
Host:	Rabbit
Isotype:	IgG
Immunogen:	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human p62 Dok around the phosphorylation site of Tyr398. AA range:365-414
Reactivity:	Human,Mouse,Rat
Applications:	WB 1:500-1:2000,ELISA 1:10000-1:20000
Molecular Weight:	62kDa
Purification:	Affinity purification
Form:	Liquid
Buffer:	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% New type preservative N.
Storage:	Store at 4°C short term. Aliquot and store at -20°C for 12 months. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.
Background:	docking protein 1(DOK1) Homo sapiens The protein encoded by this gene is part of a signal transduction pathway downstream of receptor tyrosine kinases. The encoded protein is a scaffold protein that helps form a platform for the assembly of multiprotein signaling complexes. Several transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been found for this gene. [provided by RefSeq, Jan 2016],domain:The PTB domain mediates receptor interaction.,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.,PTM:Constitutively tyrosine-phosphorylated.,PTM:Phosphorylated on tyrosine residues by the insulin receptor kinase. Results in the negative regulation of the insulin signaling pathway.,similarity:Belongs to the DOK family. Type A subfamily.,similarity:Contains 1 IRS-type PTB domain.,similarity:Contains 1 PH domain.,subunit:Interacts with ABL (By similarity). Interacts with RasGAP and INPP5D/SHIP1. Interacts directly with phosphorylated ITGB3.,tissue specificity:Expressed in pancreas, heart, leukocyte and spleen. Expressed in both resting and activated peripheral blood T-cells.,