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Product datasheet for TA389112

Phospho-DOK1 (pTyr362) Rabbit Antibody [Clone ID: WB, E]

Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Clone Name:	WB, E
Applications:	WB
Recommended Dilution:	**WB**: 1:1000
Reactivity:	Human, Rat, Mouse
Host:	Rabbit
Isotype:	IgG
Immunogen:	Phospho-Dok1 (Tyr-362) synthetic peptide (coupled to KLH) corresponds to amino acids surrounding tyrosine 362 in human Dok1. This sequence is conserved in Dok1 from rat and mouse (Tyr-361), and has high homology to Dok2 (Tyr-337). The site is not conserved in other Dok family members.
Specificity:	This antibody was cross-adsorbed to a phosphotyrosine peptide before affinity purification using phospho-Dok1 (Tyr-362) peptide. The purified antibody detects a band at 62 kDa* corresponding to Dok1 in western blots of human Jurkat cells, but does not detect this band after alkaline phosphatase treatment. Similar to Dok1 (Ser-450) antibody, this antibody also detects an 80 kDa band that has not been identified.
Formulation:	PBS + 1 mg/ml BSA, 0.05% NaN3 and 50% glycerol
Concentration:	lot specific
Purification:	Antigen Affinity Purified
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Storage:	Storage at -20°C is recommended, as aliquots may be taken without freeze/thawing due to presence of 50% glycerol. Stable for at least 1 year at -20°C.
Stability:	After date of receipt, stable for at least 1 year at -20°C.
Predicted Protein Size:	62
Database Link:	Q99704

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Background: Doks are a family of adaptor proteins that include six Dok proteins (Dok1 to Dok6), which have an N-terminal pleckstrin homology domain, a central phosphotyrosine binding domain, and a C-terminal region containing multiple tyrosine residues. When phosphorylated, these tyrosines can serve as docking sites for SH2 domain-containing proteins. Dok1 (p62dok) has been shown to bind Ras-GAP, Nck, and Csk. Several tyrosine phosphorylation sites have been identified for Dok1. One site, Tyr-362 (Tyr-361 mouse), is phosphorylated by c-Abl, is required for Nck binding, and may be critical for filopodia formation during fibroblast spreading on fibronectin. Alternatively, Dok1 activity is also regulated by serine phosphorylation. IκB Kinase β phosphorylates several serine sites including Ser-450 in vitro, and TNFα, IL-1, and radiation treatment lead to phosphorylation of Ser-443, Ser-446, and Ser-450 in vivo. Phosphorylation of these serine sites may be required for Dok-mediated inhibition of MAPK signaling and stimulation of cell motility.

Note: Antigen affinity purified rabbit serum.