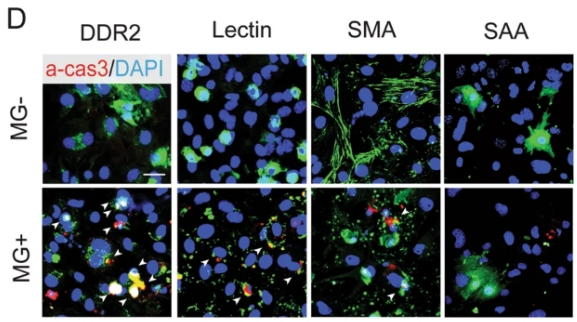
DDR2 Polyclonal Antibody

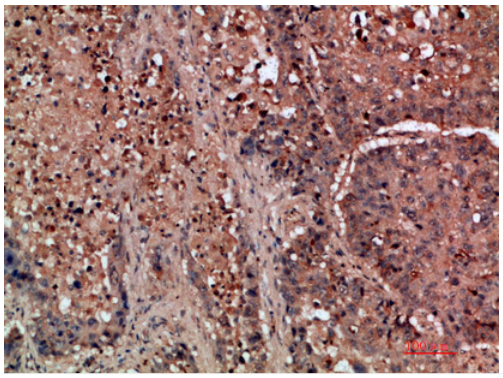
Catalog No	YP-Ab-13762
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human;Mouse
Applications	IF;IHC;ELISA
Gene Name	DDR2 NTRKR3 TKT TYRO10
Protein Name	Discoidin domain-containing receptor 2 (Discoidin domain receptor 2) (EC 2.7.10.1) (CD167 antigen-like family member B) (Discoidin domain-containing receptor tyrosine kinase 2) (Neurotrophic tyrosine
Immunogen	Synthetic peptide from human protein at AA range: 31-80
Specificity	The antibody detects endogenous DDR2
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Dilution	IHC-p 1:50-200, IF1：500 ELISA 1:10000-20000
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	-20°C/1 year
Synonyms	Discoidin domain-containing receptor 2 (Discoidin domain receptor 2) (EC 2.7.10.1) (CD167 antigen-like family member B) (Discoidin domain-containing receptor tyrosine kinase 2) (Neurotrophic tyrosine kinase, receptor-related 3) (Receptor protein-tyrosine kinase TKT) (Tyrosine-protein kinase TYRO10) (CD antigen CD167b)
Observed Band	
Cell Pathway	Cell membrane ; Single-pass type I membrane protein .
Tissue Specificity	Detected in osteocytes, osteoblastic cells in subchondral bone, bone lining cells, tibia and cartilage (at protein level). Detected at high levels in heart and lung, and at low levels in brain, placenta, liver, skeletal muscle, pancreas, and kidney.
Function	catalytic activity:ATP + a [protein]-L-tyrosine = ADP + a [protein]-L-tyrosine phosphate.,function:This tyrosine kinase receptor for fibrillar collagen mediates fibroblast migration and proliferation. Contributes to cutaneous wound healing.,similarity:Belongs to the protein kinase superfamily. Tyr protein kinase family. Insulin receptor subfamily.,similarity:Contains 1 F5/8 type C domain.,similarity:Contains 1 protein kinase domain.,tissue specificity:The major 10 kDa transcript is expressed in high levels in heart and lung, less in brain, placenta, liver, skeletal muscle, pancreas, and kidney.,

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 transcr
matters needing attention	Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!
Usage suggestions	This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.

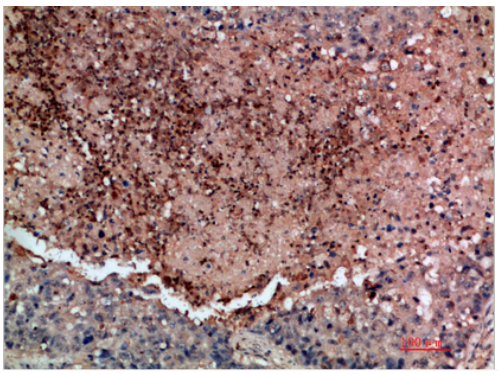
Products Images



Long, S., Gu, Y., An, Y. et al. Reovirus enhances cytotoxicity of natural killer cells against colorectal cancer via TLR3 pathway. J Transl Med 19, 185 (2021).



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human-lung-cancer, antibody was diluted at 1:200



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