



Dok-7 Monoclonal Antibody

Catalog No	YP-mAb-03826
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human;Mouse
Applications	WB
Gene Name	DOK7
Protein Name	Protein Dok-7
Immunogen	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human DOK7. AA range:10-59
Specificity	Dok-7 Monoclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of Dok-7 protein.
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source	Monoclonal, Mouse,IgG
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from mouse antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Dilution	WB 1:500-1:2000
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	-20°C/1 year
Synonyms	DOK7; C4orf25; Protein Dok-7; Downstream of tyrosine kinase 7
Observed Band	60kD
Cell Pathway	Cell membrane ; Peripheral membrane protein . Cell junction, synapse . Accumulates at neuromuscular junctions. .
Tissue Specificity	Preferentially expressed in skeletal muscle and heart. Present in thigh muscle, diaphragm and heart but not in the liver or spleen (at protein level).
Function	disease:Defects in DOK7 are the cause of familial limb-girdle myasthenia autosomal recessive (LGM) [MIM:254300]; also called congenital myasthenic syndrome type 1B or CMS1B. LGM is a congenital myasthenic syndrome characterized by a typical 'limb girdle' pattern of muscle weakness with small, simplified neuromuscular junctions but normal acetylcholine receptor and acetylcholinesterase function.,function:Probable muscle-intrinsic activator of MUSK that plays an essential role in neuromuscular synaptogenesis. Acts in aneural activation of MUSK and subsequent acetylcholine receptor (AChR) clustering in myotubes. Induces autophosphorylation of MUSK.,similarity:Contains 1 IRS-type PTB domain.,similarity:Contains 1 PH domain.,subcellular location:Accumulates at neuromuscular junctions.,subunit:Interacts with the cytoplasmic part of MUSK.,tissue specificity:Preferentiall eypressed in skeletal m



Background

docking protein 7(DOK7) Homo sapiens The protein encoded by this gene is essential for neuromuscular synaptogenesis. The protein functions in aneural activation of muscle-specific receptor kinase, which is required for postsynaptic differentiation, and in the subsequent clustering of the acetylcholine receptor in myotubes. This protein can also induce autophosphorylation of muscle-specific receptor kinase. Mutations in this gene are a cause of familial limb-girdle myasthenia autosomal recessive, which is also known as congenital myasthenic syndrome type 1B. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants. [provided by RefSeq, Sep 2009],

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

