10320 Camino Santa Fe, Suite G
San Diego, CA 92121
Tel: 858.875.1900 Fax: 858.875.1999

Anti-Dok1 (Tyr-362) [Dok2 (Tyr-337)], Phosphospecific Antibody

Catalog # AN1748

Product Information

Application	WB
Primary Accession	Q99704
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Rabbit Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Clone Names	WB, E
Calculated MW	52392

Additional Information

Gene ID	1796
Other Names	p62DOK
Target/Specificity	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.
Dilution	WB~~1:1000
Storage	Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.
Precautions	Anti-Dok1 (Tyr-362) [Dok2 (Tyr-337)], Phosphospecific Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.
Shipping	Blue Ice

Background

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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.