



Category: Monoclonal Antibodies

Product Name: Mouse Monoclonal Antibody to DDR1

Catalog Number: MAB-606020242

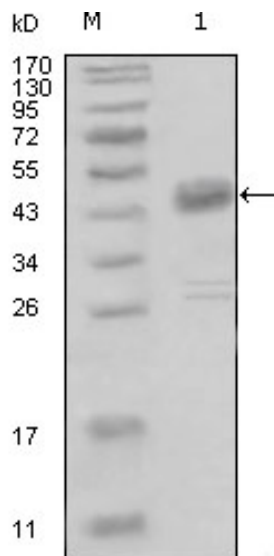


Figure 1: Western blot analysis using DDR1 mouse mAb against truncated MBP-DDR1 recombinant protein (1).

Lot#:

Clone#: 2G4E12

Host and isotype: Mouse IgG1

Size: 0.1ml

MW:

Aliases: CAK; DDR; NEP; PTK3; RTK6; TRKE; CD167

Entrez Gene: 780

Species reactivity: Human

Description DDR1: discoidin domain receptor tyrosine kinase 1. 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. The protein encoded by this gene is a RTK that is widely expressed in normal and transformed epithelial cells and is activated by various types of collagen. This protein belongs to a subfamily of tyrosine kinase receptors with a homology region to the Dictyostelium discoideum protein discoidin I in their extracellular domain. Its autophosphorylation is achieved by all collagens so far tested (type I to type VI). In situ studies and Northern-blot analysis showed that expression of this encoded protein is restricted to epithelial cells, particularly in the kidney, lung, gastrointestinal tract, and brain. In addition, this protein is significantly over-expressed in several human tumors from breast, ovarian, esophageal, and pediatric brain. This gene is located on chromosome 6p21.3 in proximity to several HLA class I genes. Alternative splicing of this gene results in multiple transcript variants.

Immunogen Purified recombinant fragment of DDR1 (aa602-681) expressed in E. Coli.

Application Western Blotting: 1/500 - 1/2000.

ELISA: Propose dilution 1/10000.

Not yet tested in other applications.

Determining optimal working dilutions by titration test.

Formulation Ascitic fluid containing 0.03% sodium azide.

Storage Store at 4°C, for long term storage, store at -20°C.

Related product

References 1. FASEB J. 2000 May;14(7):973-81.

2. Exp Eye Res. 2001 Jan;72(1):87-92.

3. Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A. 2002 Dec 24;99(26):16899-903.

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