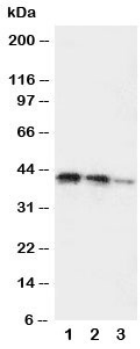
DDR2 Antibody (R30979)

Catalog No.	Formulation	Size
R30979	0.5mg/ml if reconstituted with 0.2ml sterile DI water	100 ug

Bulk quote request

Availability	1-3 business days
Species Reactivity	Human
Format	Antigen affinity purified
Clonality	Polyclonal (rabbit origin)
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Purity	Antigen affinity
Buffer	Lyophilized from 1X PBS with 2.5% BSA and 0.025% sodium azide/thimerosal
UniProt	Q16832
Applications	Western blot : 0.5-1ug/ml
Limitations	This DDR2 antibody is available for research use only.



Western blot testing of DDR2 antibody and Lane 1: recombinant human protein 10ng; 2: 5ng; 3: 2.5ng

Description

Discoidin domain receptor family, member 2, also known as NTRKR3 or TKT, is a human gene. DDR2 protein was detected in most mouse tissues examined. Highest levels of phosphorylated protein were detected in lung, ovary, and skin, which did not correlate with DDR2 protein levels. The gene is mapped 1q23.3. DDRs play a key role in the communication of cells with their microenvironment. Using in situ hybridization with 1-week-old mice, Labrador et al.(2001) found that DDR2 was

expressed along chondrocyte columns in the proliferative region of the growth plate. mRNA was also present, although dispersed, at areas of calcified cartilage in the cartilage-bone junction, as well as in the trabecular bone surface. Bargal et al.(2009) also identified a splice site mutation in the gene, which resulted in the skipping of exon 17, in one of the Jewish families with SMED-SL originally reported by Borochowitz et al.(1993).

Application Notes

The stated application concentrations are suggested starting amounts. Titration of the DDR2 antibody may be required due to differences in protocols and secondary/substrate sensitivity.

Immunogen

An amino acid sequence from the C-terminus of human DDR2 (RDTKNRPSFQEIHLLLLLQQGDE) was used as the immunogen for this DDR2 antibody.

Storage

After reconstitution, the DDR2 antibody can be stored for up to one month at 4oC. For long-term, aliquot and store at -20oC. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.