

Anti-DAPK2 antibody



Description	Rabbit polyclonal to DAPK2.
Model	STJ92653
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Applications	ELISA, IHC
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human DAPK2 around the non-phosphorylation site of S318.
Immunogen Region	260-340 aa
Gene ID	23604
Gene Symbol	DAPK2
Dilution range	IHC 1:100-1:300ELISA 1:5000
Specificity	DAPK2 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of DAPK2 protein.
Tissue Specificity	Expressed in neutrophils and eosinophils . Isoform 2 is expressed in embryonic stem cells (at protein level). Isoform 1 is ubiquitously expressed in all tissue types examined with high levels in heart, lung and skeletal muscle.
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Note	For Research Use Only (RUO).
Protein Name	Death-associated protein kinase 2 DAP kinase 2 DAP-kinase-related protein 1 DRP-1

Molecular Weight	42.898 kDa
Clonality	Polyclonal
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Isotype	IgG
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Storage Instruction	Store at -20°C, and avoid repeat freeze-thaw cycles.
Database Links	HGNC:2675OMIM:616567
Alternative Names	Death-associated protein kinase 2 DAP kinase 2 DAP-kinase-related protein 1 DRP-1
Function	Calcium/calmodulin-dependent serine/threonine kinase involved in multiple cellular signaling pathways that trigger cell survival, apoptosis, and autophagy. Regulates both type I apoptotic and type II autophagic cell death signals, depending on the cellular setting. The former is caspase-dependent, while the latter is caspase-independent and is characterized by the accumulation of autophagic vesicles. Acts as a mediator of anoikis and a suppressor of beta-catenin-dependent anchorage-independent growth of malignant epithelial cells. May play a role in granulocytic maturation . Regulates granulocytic motility by controlling cell spreading and polarization . Isoform 2 is not regulated by calmodulin. It can phosphorylate MYL9. It can induce membrane blebbing and autophagic cell death.
Sequence and Domain Family	The autoinhibitory domain sterically blocks the substrate peptide-binding site by making both hydrophobic and electrostatic contacts with the kinase core.
Cellular Localization	Cytoplasm. Cytoplasmic vesicle, autophagosome lumen.
Post-translational Modifications	Autophosphorylation at Ser-318 inhibits its catalytic activity. Dephosphorylated at Ser-318 in response to activated Fas and TNF-alpha receptors.