

Anti-DDR1 antibody



Description	Rabbit polyclonal to DDR1.
Model	STJ92673
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Applications	ELISA, WB
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human CD167a around the non-phosphorylation site of Y792.
Gene ID	780
Gene Symbol	DDR1
Dilution range	WB 1:500-1:2000ELISA 1:10000
Specificity	DDR1 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of DDR1 protein.
Tissue Specificity	Detected in T-47D, MDA-MB-175 and HBL-100 breast carcinoma cells, A-431 epidermoid carcinoma cells, SW48 and SNU-C2B colon carcinoma cells and Hs 294T melanoma cells (at protein level). Expressed at low levels in most adult tissues and is highest in the brain, lung, placenta and kidney. Lower levels of expression are detected in melanocytes, heart, liver, skeletal muscle and pancreas. Abundant in breast carcinoma cell lines. In the colonic mucosa, expressed in epithelia but not in the connective tissue of
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Note	For Research Use Only (RUO).

Protein Name	Epithelial discoidin domain-containing receptor 1 Epithelial discoidin domain receptor 1 CD167 antigen-like family member A Cell adhesion kinase Discoidin receptor tyrosine kinase HGK2 Mammary carcinoma kinase 10
Molecular Weight	100 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:27300MIM:600408
Alternative Names	Epithelial discoidin domain-containing receptor 1 Epithelial discoidin domain receptor 1 CD167 antigen-like family member A Cell adhesion kinase Discoidin receptor tyrosine kinase HGK2 Mammary carcinoma kinase 10
Function	Tyrosine kinase that functions as cell surface receptor for fibrillar collagen and regulates cell attachment to the extracellular matrix, remodeling of the extracellular matrix, cell migration, differentiation, survival and cell proliferation. Collagen binding triggers a signaling pathway that involves SRC and leads to the activation of MAP kinases. Regulates remodeling of the extracellular matrix by up-regulation of the matrix metalloproteinases MMP2, MMP7 and MMP9, and thereby facilitates cell migration and wound healing. Required for normal blastocyst implantation during pregnancy, for normal mammary gland differentiation and normal lactation. Required for normal ear morphology and normal hearing . Promotes smooth muscle cell migration, and thereby contributes to arterial wound healing. Also plays a role in tumor cell invasion. Phosphorylates PTPN11.
Sequence and Domain Family	The Gly/Pro-rich domains may be required for an unusual geometry of interaction with ligand or substrates.
Cellular Localization	Isoform 1: Cell membrane. Single-pass type I membrane protein.. Isoform 2: Cell membrane. Single-pass type I membrane protein.. Isoform 3: Secreted Isoform 4: Cell membrane. Single-pass type I membrane protein.
Post-translational Modifications	Autophosphorylated in response to fibrillar collagen binding.; Glycosylation of Asn-211, but apparently not of Asn-260, Asn-371, or Asn-394, prevents autophosphorylation from occurring in the absence of collagen.