Anti-DDR2 antibody

Description	Mouse monoclonal to DDR2.

Model	STJ97997
Host	Mouse
Reactivity	Human
Applications	ELISA, IF, IHC, WB
Immunogen	Purified recombinant fragment of human DDR2 expressed in E. Coli.
Gene ID	4921
Gene Symbol	DDR2
Dilution range	WB 1:500-1:2000IHC 1:200-1:1000IF 1:200-1:1000ELISA 1:10000
Specificity	DDR2 Monoclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of DDR2 protein.
Tissue Specificity	Detected in osteocytes, osteoblastic cells in subchondral bone, bone lining cells, tibia and cartilage (at protein level). Detected at high levels in heart and lung, and at low levels in brain, placenta, liver, skeletal muscle, pancreas, and kidney.
Purification	Affinity purification
Clone ID	3B11E4
Note	For Research Use Only (RUO).
Protein Name	Discoidin domain-containing receptor 2 Discoidin domain receptor 2 CD167 antigen-like family member B Discoidin domain-containing receptor tyrosine kinase 2 Neurotrophic tyrosine kinase, receptor-related 3 Receptor protein-ty

Clonality	Monoclonal
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Isotype	IgG2a
Formulation	Ascitic fluid containing 0.03% sodium azide.
Storage Instruction	Store at -20°C, and avoid repeat freeze-thaw cycles.
Database Links	HGNC:2731OMIM:191311
Alternative Names	Discoidin domain-containing receptor 2 Discoidin domain receptor 2 CD167 antigen-like family member B Discoidin domain-containing receptor tyrosine kinase 2 Neurotrophic tyrosine kinase, receptor-related 3 Receptor protein-ty
Function	Tyrosine kinase that functions as cell surface receptor for fibrillar collagen and regulates cell differentiation, remodeling of the extracellular matrix, cell migration and cell proliferation. Required for normal bone development. Regulates osteoblast differentiation and chondrocyte maturation via a signaling pathway that involves MAP kinases and leads to the activation of the transcription factor RUNX2. Regulates remodeling of the extracellular matrix by up-regulation of the collagenases MMP1, MMP2 and MMP13, and thereby facilitates cell migration and tumor cell invasion. Promotes fibroblast migration and proliferation, and thereby contributes to cutaneous wound healing.
Cellular Localization	Cell membrane
Post-translational Modifications	N-glycosylated. Tyrosine phosphorylated in response to collagen binding. Phosphorylated by SRC; this is required for activation and subsequent autophosphorylation on additional tyrosine residues.