

**Mouse Monoclonal Antibody to DOC2**  
**Purified Mouse Monoclonal Antibody**  
**Catalog # AO2456a****Specification**

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**Mouse Monoclonal Antibody to DOC2 - Product Information**

Application	WB, FC, ICC, E
Primary Accession	<a href="#">P98082</a>
Reactivity	Human
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Isotype	Mouse IgG1
Calculated MW	82.4kDa KDa

**Description**

This gene encodes a mitogen-responsive phosphoprotein. It is expressed in normal ovarian epithelial cells, but is down-regulated or absent from ovarian carcinoma cell lines, suggesting its role as a tumor suppressor. This protein binds to the SH3 domains of GRB2, an adaptor protein that couples tyrosine kinase receptors to SOS (a guanine nucleotide exchange factor for Ras), via its C-terminal proline-rich sequences, and may thus modulate growth factor/Ras pathways by competing with SOS for binding to GRB2. Alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been found for this gene.;

**Immunogen**

Purified recombinant fragment of human DOC2 (AA: 652-749) expressed in E. Coli.

**Formulation**

Purified antibody in PBS with 0.05% sodium azide

**Application Note**

ELISA: 1/10000; WB: 1/500 - 1/2000; ICC: 1/200 - 1/1000; FCM: 1/200 - 1/400

**Mouse Monoclonal Antibody to DOC2 - Additional Information**

**Gene ID** 1601

**Other Names**

DAB2; DOC-2

**Dilution**

WB~~1:1000  
FC~~1:10~50  
ICC~~N/A  
E~~N/A

**Storage**

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

**Precautions**

Mouse Monoclonal Antibody to DOC2 is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

## **Mouse Monoclonal Antibody to DOC2 - Protein Information**

**Name** DAB2

**Synonyms** DOC2

### **Function**

Adapter protein that functions as a clathrin-associated sorting protein (CLASP) required for clathrin-mediated endocytosis of selected cargo proteins. Can bind and assemble clathrin, and binds simultaneously to phosphatidylinositol 4,5-bisphosphate (PtdIns(4,5)P<sub>2</sub>) and cargos containing non-phosphorylated NPXY internalization motifs, such as the LDL receptor, to recruit them to clathrin-coated pits. Can function in clathrin-mediated endocytosis independently of the AP-2 complex. Involved in endocytosis of integrin beta-1; this function seems to be redundant with the AP-2 complex and seems to require DAB2 binding to endocytosis accessory EH domain-containing proteins such as EPS15, EPS15L1 and ITSN1. Involved in endocytosis of cystic fibrosis transmembrane conductance regulator/CFTR. Involved in endocytosis of megalin/LRP2 lipoprotein receptor during embryonal development. Required for recycling of the TGF-beta receptor. Involved in CFTR trafficking to the late endosome. Involved in several receptor-mediated signaling pathways. Involved in TGF-beta receptor signaling and facilitates phosphorylation of the signal transducer SMAD2. Mediates TGF-beta-stimulated JNK activation. May inhibit the canonical Wnt/beta-catenin signaling pathway by stabilizing the beta-catenin destruction complex through a competing association with axin preventing its dephosphorylation through protein phosphatase 1 (PP1). Sequesters LRP6 towards clathrin-mediated endocytosis, leading to inhibition of Wnt/beta-catenin signaling. May activate non-canonical Wnt signaling. In cell surface growth factor/Ras signaling pathways proposed to inhibit ERK activation by interrupting the binding of GRB2 to SOS1 and to inhibit SRC by preventing its activating phosphorylation at 'Tyr-419'. Proposed to be involved in modulation of androgen receptor (AR) signaling mediated by SRC activation; seems to compete with AR for interaction with SRC. Plays a role in the CSF-1 signal transduction pathway. Plays a role in cellular differentiation. Involved in cell positioning and formation of visceral endoderm (VE) during embryogenesis and proposed to be required in the VE to respond to Nodal signaling coming from the epiblast. Required for the epithelial to mesenchymal transition, a process necessary for proper embryonic development. May be involved in myeloid cell differentiation and can induce macrophage adhesion and spreading. May act as a tumor suppressor.

### **Cellular Location**

Cytoplasm. Cytoplasmic vesicle, clathrin-coated vesicle membrane. Membrane, clathrin-coated pit. Note=Colocalizes with large insert-containing isoforms of MYO6 at clathrin-coated pits/vesicles. During mitosis is progressively displaced from the membrane and translocated to the cytoplasm

### **Tissue Location**

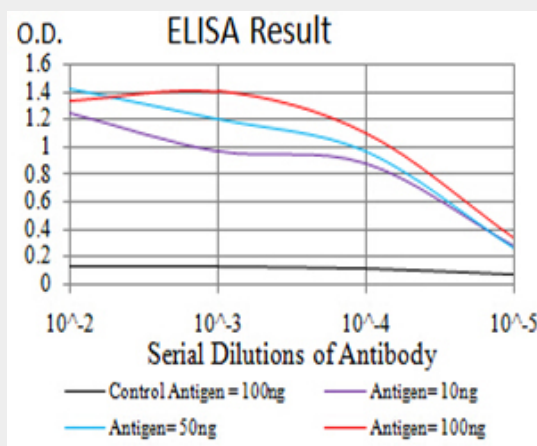
Expressed in deep invaginations, inclusion cysts and the surface epithelial cells of the ovary. Also expressed in breast epithelial cells, spleen, thymus, prostate, testis, macrophages, fibroblasts, lung epithelial cells, placenta, brain stem, heart and small intestine. Expressed in kidney proximal tubular epithelial cells (at protein level).

## **Mouse Monoclonal Antibody to DOC2 - Protocols**

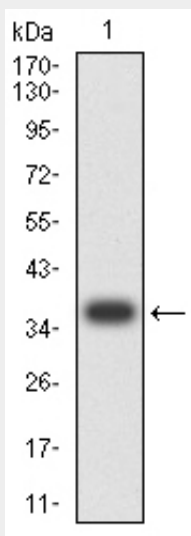
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

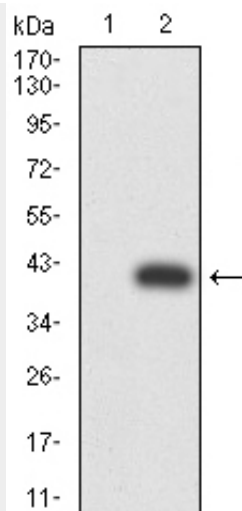
### Mouse Monoclonal Antibody to DOC2 - Images



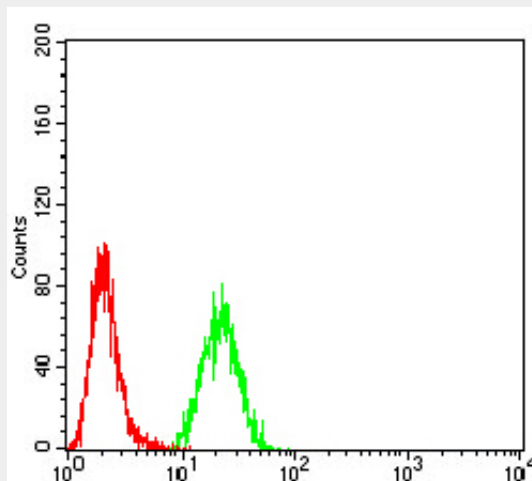
Black line: Control Antigen (100 ng); Purple line: Antigen (10ng); Blue line: Antigen (50 ng); Red line: Antigen (100 ng)



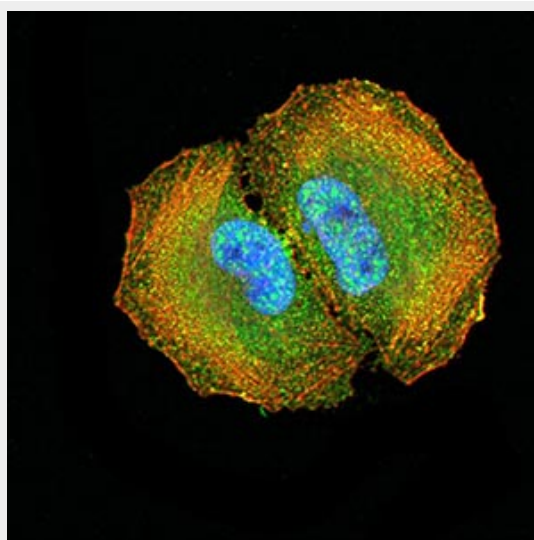
Western blot analysis using DOC2 mAb against human DOC2 (AA: 652-749) recombinant protein. (Expected MW is 36.6 kDa)



Western blot analysis using DOC2 mAb against HEK293 (1) and DOC2 (AA: 652-749)-hIgGFc transfected HEK293 (2) cell lysate.



Flow cytometric analysis of Hela cells using DOC2 mouse mAb (green) and negative control (red).



Immunofluorescence analysis of Hela cells using DOC2 mouse mAb (green). Blue: DRAQ5 fluorescent DNA dye. Red: Actin filaments have been labeled with Alexa Fluor- 555 phalloidin.

Secondary antibody from Fisher

**Mouse Monoclonal Antibody to DOC2 - References**

1.Mol Biol Cell. 2014 May;25(10):1620-8. ; 2.Exp Cell Res. 2012 Mar 10;318(5):550-7. ;