

DKK2 Antibody (N-term)
Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP1522a

Specification

DKK2 Antibody (N-term) - Product Information

Application	IHC-P, WB,E
Primary Accession	Q9UBU2
Reactivity	Human, Mouse
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Antigen Region	31-62

DKK2 Antibody (N-term) - Additional Information

Gene ID 27123

Other Names

Dickkopf-related protein 2, Dickkopf-2, Dkk-2, hDkk-2, DKK2

Target/Specificity

This DKK2 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 31-62 amino acids from the N-terminal region of human DKK2.

Dilution

IHC-P~~1:50~100

WB~~1:1000

E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.

Format

Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is prepared by Saturated Ammonium Sulfate (SAS) precipitation followed by dialysis against PBS.

Storage

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

Precautions

DKK2 Antibody (N-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

DKK2 Antibody (N-term) - Protein Information

Name DKK2

Function Antagonizes canonical Wnt signaling by inhibiting LRP5/6 interaction with Wnt and by forming a ternary complex with the transmembrane protein KREMEN that promotes internalization

of LRP5/6. DKKs play an important role in vertebrate development, where they locally inhibit Wnt regulated processes such as antero-posterior axial patterning, limb development, somitogenesis and eye formation. In the adult, Dkks are implicated in bone formation and bone disease, cancer and Alzheimer disease (By similarity).

Cellular Location

Secreted.

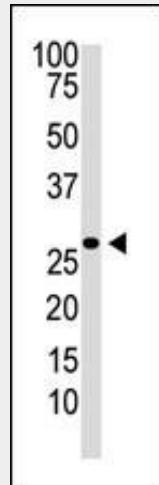
Tissue Location

Expressed in heart, brain, skeletal muscle and lung

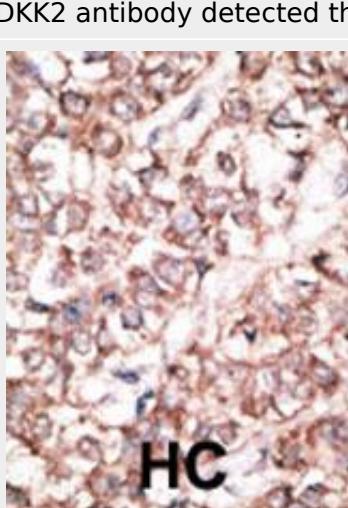
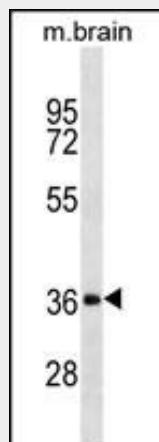
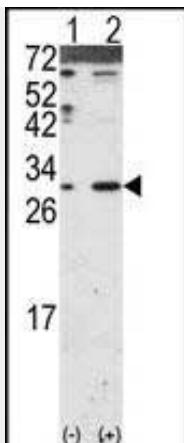
DKK2 Antibody (N-term) - Protocols

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](#)

DKK2 Antibody (N-term) - Images

The anti-DKK2 Pab (Cat. #AP1522a) is used in Western blot to detect DKK2 in Jurkat cell lysate.



Formalin-fixed and paraffin-embedded human cancer tissue reacted with the primary antibody, which was peroxidase-conjugated to the secondary antibody, followed by DAB staining. This data demonstrates the use of this antibody for immunohistochemistry; clinical relevance has not been evaluated. BC = breast carcinoma; HC = hepatocarcinoma.

DKK2 Antibody (N-term) - Background

The 259-amino acid DKK2 protein, like DKK1, DKK3, and DKK4, possesses an N-terminal signal peptide and 2 conserved cysteine-rich domains, which are separated by a linker region and contain 10 cys residues each. The second cys region has a putative lipid-binding function that may facilitate WNT/DKK interactions at the plasma membrane. The linker region contains 50 to 55 amino acids in DKK1, DKK2, and DKK4, whereas in DKK3 it contains only 12 amino acids. All DKKs have several potential sites for cleavage by furin-type proteases. Northern blot analysis revealed expression of 4.0- and 4.5-kb DKK2 transcripts in heart, brain, skeletal muscle, and lung. Western blot analysis showed that DKK2 is secreted as a 15- to 17-kD protein. Functional analysis determined that DKK2 does not block Xenopus Wnt8 induction of a secondary axis in frog embryos.

DKK2 Antibody (N-term) - References

Clark, H.F., et al., *Genome Res.* 13(10):2265-2270 (2003). Brott, B.K., et al., *Mol. Cell. Biol.* 22(17):6100-6110 (2002). Krupnik, V.E., et al., *Gene* 238(2):301-313 (1999).

DKK2 Antibody (N-term) - Citations

- [Epigenetic silencing of DKK2 and Wnt signal pathway components in human ovarian carcinoma.](#)
- [Expression pattern of REIC/Dkk-3 in various cell types and the implications of the soluble form in prostatic acinar development.](#)
- [Wnt antagonist gene DKK2 is epigenetically silenced and inhibits renal cancer progression through apoptotic and cell cycle pathways.](#)