

DAPK2 Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog # AP69471

Specification

DAPK2 Polyclonal Antibody - Product Information

Application IHC-P Primary Accession Q9UIK4

Reactivity Human, Mouse, Rat

Host Rabbit Clonality Polyclonal

DAPK2 Polyclonal Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 23604

Other Names

DAPK2; Death-associated protein kinase 2; DAP kinase 2; DAP-kinase-related protein 1; DRP-1

Dilution

IHC-P~~N/A

Format

Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide.

Storage Conditions

-20°C

DAPK2 Polyclonal Antibody - Protein Information

Name DAPK2

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 (PubMed:17347302). Regulates granulocytic motility by controlling cell spreading and polarization (PubMed:24163421).

Cellular Location

Cytoplasm. Cytoplasmic vesicle, autophagosome lumen

Tissue Location

Expressed in neutrophils and eosinophils (PubMed:24163421). Isoform 2 is expressed in embryonic



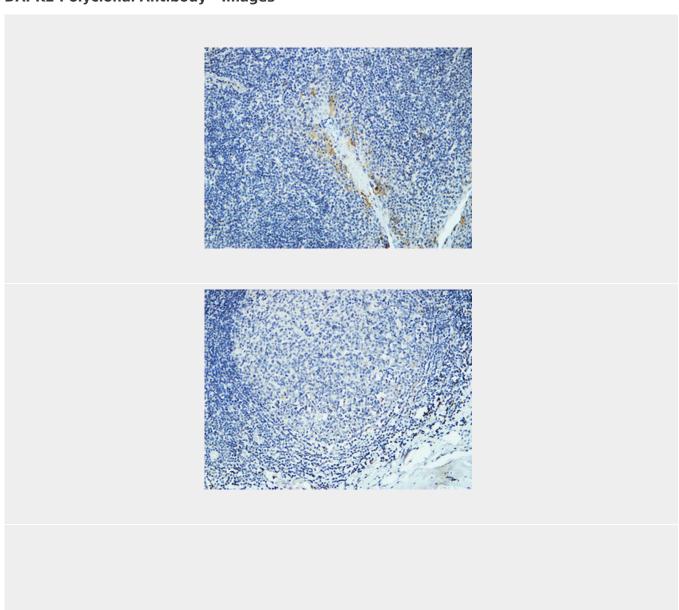
stem cells (at protein level). Isoform 1 is ubiquitously expressed in all tissue types examined with high levels in heart, lung and skeletal muscle

DAPK2 Polyclonal Antibody - Protocols

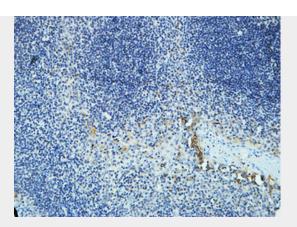
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- <u>Immunohistochemistry</u>
- <u>Immunofluorescence</u>
- <u>Immunoprecipitation</u>
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

DAPK2 Polyclonal Antibody - Images







DAPK2 Polyclonal Antibody - Background

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 (PubMed:17347302). Regulates granulocytic motility by controlling cell spreading and polarization (PubMed:24163421).