

DOK4 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide
Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP7692b**Specification**

DOK4 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Product InformationPrimary Accession
Other Accession[Q8TEW6](#)
[NP_060580](#)**DOK4 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Additional Information****Gene ID** 55715**Other Names**

Docking protein 4, Downstream of tyrosine kinase 4, Insulin receptor substrate 5, IRS-5, IRS5, DOK4

Target/Specificity

The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody [AP7692b](/product/products/AP7692b) was selected from the C-term region of human DOK4 . A 10 to 100 fold molar excess to antibody is recommended. Precise conditions should be optimized for a particular assay.

Format

Peptides are lyophilized in a solid powder format. Peptides can be reconstituted in solution using the appropriate buffer as needed.

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C.

Precautions

This product is for research use only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

DOK4 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Protein Information**Name** DOK4**Function**

DOK proteins are enzymatically inert adaptor or scaffolding proteins. They provide a docking platform for the assembly of multimolecular signaling complexes. DOK4 functions in RET-mediated neurite outgrowth and plays a positive role in activation of the MAP kinase pathway (By similarity). Putative link with downstream effectors of RET in neuronal differentiation. May be involved in the regulation of the immune response induced by T-cells.

Tissue Location

Widely expressed. High expression in skeletal muscle, heart, kidney and liver. Weaker expression in spleen, lung and small intestine, brain, heart and. Expressed in both resting and activated peripheral blood T-cells.

DOK4 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Protocols

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

DOK4 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Images

DOK4 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Background

Protein kinases are enzymes that transfer a phosphate group from a phosphate donor, generally the γ phosphate of ATP, onto an acceptor amino acid in a substrate protein. By this basic mechanism, protein kinases mediate most of the signal transduction in eukaryotic cells, regulating cellular metabolism, transcription, cell cycle progression, cytoskeletal rearrangement and cell movement, apoptosis, and differentiation. With more than 500 gene products, the protein kinase family is one of the largest families of proteins in eukaryotes. The family has been classified in 8 major groups based on sequence comparison of their tyrosine (PTK) or serine/threonine (STK) kinase catalytic domains. The tyrosine kinase (TK) group is mainly involved in the regulation of cell-cell interactions such as differentiation, adhesion, motility and death. There are currently about 90 TK genes sequenced, 58 are of receptor protein TK (e.g. EGFR, EPH, FGFR, PDGFR, TRK, and VEGFR families), and 32 of cytosolic TK (e.g. ABL, FAK, JAK, and SRC families).

DOK4 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - References

Cai, D., et al., J. Biol. Chem. 278(28):25323-25330 (2003). Favre, C., et al., Genes Immun. 4(1):40-45 (2003).