

Anti-DAP Kinase 2 Antibody
Catalog # ABO10876**Specification**

Anti-DAP Kinase 2 Antibody - Product Information

Application	WB
Primary Accession	Q9UIK4
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Clonality	Polyclonal
Format	Lyophilized

Description

Rabbit IgG polyclonal antibody for Death-associated protein kinase 2(DAPK2) detection. Tested with WB in Human;Mouse;Rat.

Reconstitution

Add 0.2ml of distilled water will yield a concentration of 500ug/ml.

Anti-DAP Kinase 2 Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 23604

Other Names

Death-associated protein kinase 2, DAP kinase 2, 2.7.11.1, DAP-kinase-related protein 1, DRP-1, DAPK2

Calculated MW

42898 MW KDa

Application Details

Western blot, 0.1-0.5 µg/ml, Human, Rat, Mouse

Subcellular Localization

Cytoplasm. Cytoplasmic vesicle, autophagosome lumen.

Tissue Specificity

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. It is expressed abundantly in cells differentiated toward granulocytes and low in undifferentiated, normal and leukemic hematopoietic cells and monocytes/macrophages. .

Protein Name

Death-associated protein kinase 2(DAP kinase 2)

Contents

Each vial contains 5mg BSA, 0.9mg NaCl, 0.2mg Na₂HPO₄, 0.05mg Thimerosal, 0.05mg NaN₃.

Immunogen

A synthetic peptide corresponding to a sequence at the C-terminus of human DAP Kinase

2(289-308aa DNQQAMVRRESVVNLENFRK), different from the related mouse and rat sequences by two amino acids.

Purification

Immunogen affinity purified.

Cross Reactivity

No cross reactivity with other proteins

Storage

At -20°C for one year. After reconstitution, at 4°C for one month. It can also be aliquotted and stored frozen at -20°C for a longer time. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

Sequence Similarities

Belongs to the protein kinase superfamily. CAMK Ser/Thr protein kinase family. DAP kinase subfamily.

Anti-DAP Kinase 2 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](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/17347302)). Regulates granulocytic motility by controlling cell spreading and polarization (PubMed: [24163421](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/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

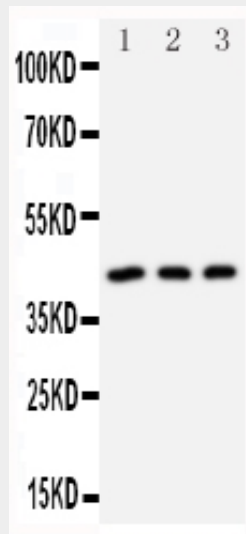
Anti-DAP Kinase 2 Antibody - Protocols

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](#)

Anti-DAP Kinase 2 Antibody - Images



Anti-DAP Kinase 2 antibody, ABO10876, Western blotting All lanes: Anti DAP Kinase 2 (ABO10876) at 0.5ug/ml Lane 1: U87 Whole Cell Lysate at 40ug Lane 2: MCF-7 Whole Cell Lysate at 40ug Lane 3: SMMC Whole Cell Lysate at 40ug Predicted bind size: 43KD Observed bind size: 43KD

Anti-DAP Kinase 2 Antibody - Background

Death-associated protein kinase 2 is an enzyme that in humans is encoded by the DAPK2 gene. This gene encodes a protein that belongs to the serine/threonine protein kinase family. This protein contains a N-terminal protein kinase domain followed by a conserved calmodulin-binding domain with significant similarity to that of death-associated protein kinase 1 (DAPK1), a positive regulator of programmed cell death. Overexpression of this gene was shown to induce cell apoptosis. It uses multiple polyadenylation sites. The DAPK2 mRNA may undergo alternative splicing to produce a DAPK3-like encoding transcript.