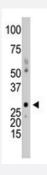


DCK polyclonal antibody

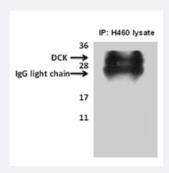
Catalog # PAB2020 Size 400 uL

Applications



Western Blot (Tissue lysate)

The DCK polyclonal antibody (Cat # PAB2020) is used in Western blot to detect DCK in mouse intestine tissue lysate.



Immunoprecipitation

Deoxycytidine kinase (DCK) immunoprecipitated from NCI-H460 cells with DCK polyclonal antibody (Cat # PAB2020) using the Pierce classic mammalian IP kit reagent as described as manufacturer instructions (lane 1, 3) and current protocols in Cell Biology, 1998, 7.2.1-7.2.21.

Proteins separated on a 12% SDS gel, transferred to a PVDF membrane and probed with DCK polyclonal antibody (Cat # PAB2020).

Bands were detected using enhanced chemiluminescence (SuperSignal West Pico Chemiluminescent Substrate Kit).

No specific reagents were employed to remove IgG from immunoprecipitated sample. Data courtesy of Dr. Stacy Shord, University of Illinois, Chicago.

| Specification | |
|---------------------|---|
| Product Description | Rabbit polyclonal antibody raised against synthetic peptide of DCK. |
| Immunogen | A synthetic peptide (conjugated with KLH) corresponding to C-terminus of human DCK. |
| Host | Rabbit |
| Reactivity | Human, Mouse |



Product Information

| Form | Liquid |
|---------------------|---|
| Purification | Protein G purification |
| Recommend Usage | Western Blot (1:1000) |
| | Immunoprecipitation (1:500-1:1000) |
| | The optimal working dilution should be determined by the end user. |
| Storage Buffer | In PBS (0.09% sodium azide) |
| Storage Instruction | Store at 4°C. For long term storage store at -20°C. |
| | Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing. |
| Note | This product contains sodium azide: a POISONOUS AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE which shoul d be handled by trained staff only. |

Applications

Western Blot (Tissue lysate)

The DCK polyclonal antibody (Cat # PAB2020) is used in Western blot to detect DCK in mouse intestine tissue lysate.

Immunoprecipitation

Deoxycytidine kinase (DCK) immunoprecipitated from NCI-H460 cells with DCK polyclonal antibody (Cat # PAB2020) using the Pierce classic mammalian IP kit reagent as described as manufacturer instructions (lane 1, 3) and current protocols in Cell Biology, 1998, 7.2.1-7.2.21.

Proteins separated on a 12% SDS gel, transferred to a PVDF membrane and probed with DCK polyclonal antibody (Cat # PAB2020).

Bands were detected using enhanced chemiluminescence (SuperSignal West Pico Chemiluminescent Substrate Kit). No specific reagents were employed to remove IgG from immunoprecipitated sample. Data courtesy of Dr. Stacy Shord, University of Illinois, Chicago.

| Gene Info — DCK | |
|--------------------|----------------------|
| Entrez GenelD | <u>1633</u> |
| Protein Accession# | NP_000779;P27707 |
| Gene Name | DCK |
| Gene Alias | MGC117410, MGC138632 |
| Gene Description | deoxycytidine kinase |
| Omim ID | <u>125450</u> |
| Gene Ontology | <u>Hyperlink</u> |



Product Information

Gene Summary

Deoxycytidine kinase (DCK) is required for the phosphorylation of several deoxyribonucleosides and their nucleoside analogs. Deficiency of DCK is associated with resistance to antiviral and ant icancer chemotherapeutic agents. Conversely, increased deoxycytidine kinase activity is associated with increased activation of these compounds to cytotoxic nucleoside triphosphate derivatives. DCK is clinically important because of its relationship to drug resistance and sensitivity. [provided by RefSeq

Other Designations

-

Publication Reference

Population-specific genetic variants important in susceptibility to cytarabine arabinoside cytotoxicity.

Hartford CM, Duan S, Delaney SM, Mi S, Kistner EO, Lamba JK, Huang RS, Dolan ME. Blood 2008 Dec; 113(10):2145.

Pharmacogenetics of deoxycytidine kinase: identification and characterization of novel genetic variants.

Lamba JK, Crews K, Pounds S, Schuetz EG, Gresham J, Gandhi V, Plunkett W, Rubnitz J, Ribeiro R. The Journal of Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics 2007 Sep; 323(3):935.

Pathway

- Purine metabolism
- Pyrimidine metabolism

Disease

- Acute Disease
- Adenocarcinoma
- Breast cancer
- Breast Neoplasms
- Carcinoma
- Kidney Failure
- Leukemia



- Neoplasms
- Neutropenia
- Pancreatic Neoplasms