9F, No. 108, Jhouzih St.,Taipei, Taiwan
Tel: + 886-2-8751-1888 Fax: + 886-2-6602-1218
E-mail: sales@abnova.com

Datasheet

DDR1 monoclonal antibody, clone 4F2C12

Catalog Number: MAB17618

Regulatory Status: For research use only (RUO)

Product Description: Mouse monoclonal antibody raised against recombinant human DDR1.

Clone Name: 4F2C12

Immunogen: Recombinant protein corresponding to amino acid 21-176 of human DDR1 from *E. coli*.

Host: Mouse

Theoretical MW (kDa): 101

Reactivity: Human

Applications: ELISA, Flow Cyt, WB-Tr
(See our web site product page for detailed applications information)

Protocols: See our web site at http://www.abnova.com/support/protocols.asp or product page for detailed protocols

Form: Liquid

Isotype: IgG2b

Recommend Usage: ELISA (1:10000)
Western Blot (1:500-1:2000)
Immunocytochemistry
Flow Cytometry (1:200-1:400)
Immunohistochemistry
The optimal working dilution should be determined by the end user.

Storage Buffer: In PBS (0.05% sodium azide).

Storage Instruction: Store at 4°C. For long term storage store at -20°C.
Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

Entrez GeneID: 780

Gene Symbol: DDR1

Gene Alias: CAK, CD167, DDR, EDDR1, MCK10, NEP, NTRK4, PTK3, PTK3A, RTK6, TRKE

Gene Summary: Receptor tyrosine kinases (RTKs) play a key role in the communication of cells with their microenvironment. These molecules are involved in the regulation of cell growth, differentiation and metabolism. The protein encoded by this gene is a RTK that is widely expressed in normal and transformed epithelial cells and is activated by various types of collagen. This protein belongs to a subfamily of tyrosine kinase receptors with a homology region to the Dictyostelium discoideum protein discoidin I in their extracellular domain. Its autophosphorylation is achieved by all collagens so far tested (type I to type VI). In situ studies and Northern-blot analysis showed that expression of this encoded protein is restricted to epithelial cells, particularly in the kidney, lung, gastrointestinal tract, and brain. In addition, this protein is significantly over-expressed in several human tumors from breast, ovarian, esophageal, and pediatric brain. This gene is located on chromosome 6p21.3 in proximity to several HLA class I genes. Alternative splicing of this gene results in multiple transcript variants. [provided by RefSeq]