



DCAMKL2 rabbit pAb

Cat No.:ES2150

For research use only

Overview

Product Name	DCAMKL2 rabbit pAb
Host species	Rabbit
Applications	WB;IF;ELISA
Species Cross-Reactivity	Human;Mouse
Recommended dilutions	Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. Immunofluorescence: 1/200 - 1/1000. ELISA: 1/10000. Not yet tested in other applications.
Immunogen	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human DCLK2. AA range:1-50
Specificity	DCAMKL2 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of DCAMKL2 protein.
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Storage	Store at -20°C. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
Protein Name	Serine/threonine-protein kinase DCLK2
Gene Name	DCLK2
Cellular localization	Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton. Colocalizes with microtubules. .
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Clonality	Polyclonal
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Observed band	83kD
Human Gene ID	166614
Human Swiss-Prot Number	Q8N568
Alternative Names	DCLK2; DCAMKL2; DCDC3B; DCK2; Serine/threonine-protein kinase DCLK2; CaMK-like CREB regulatory kinase 2; CL2; CLICK-II; CLICK2; Doublecortin domain-containing protein 3B; Doublecortin-like and CAM kinase-like 2; Doublecortin-like kinase 2
Background	This gene encodes a member of the protein kinase

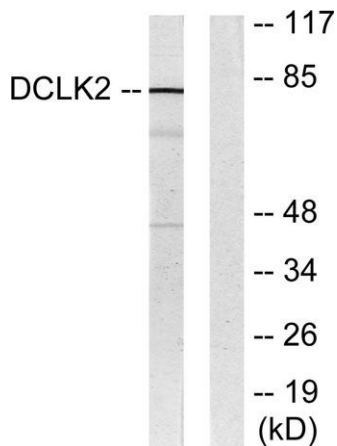




superfamily and the doublecortin family. The protein encoded by this gene contains two N-terminal doublecortin domains, which bind microtubules and regulate microtubule polymerization, a C-terminal serine/threonine protein kinase domain, which shows substantial homology to Ca²⁺/calmodulin-dependent protein kinase, and a serine/proline-rich domain in between the doublecortin and the protein kinase domains, which mediates multiple protein-protein interactions. The microtubule-polymerizing activity of the encoded protein is independent of its protein kinase activity. Mouse studies show that the DCX gene, another family member, and this gene share function in the establishment of hippocampal organization and that their absence results in a severe epileptic phenotype and lethality, as described in human patients with lissencephaly. Multiple alterna



Western Blot analysis of various cells using DCAMKL2 Polyclonal Antibody



Western blot analysis of lysates from HepG2 cells, using DCLK2 Antibody. The lane on the right is blocked with the synthesized peptide.

