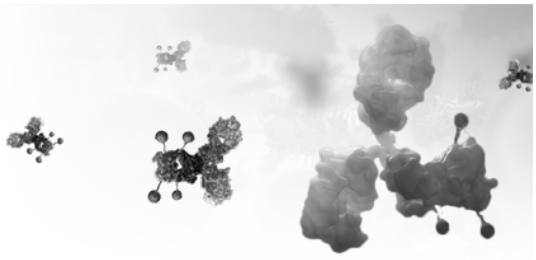

Rabbit Anti-Human DDR1 monoclonal antibody, clone S316 (CABT-ZB795)

This product is for research use only and is not intended for diagnostic use.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Specificity	It reacts with Human DDR1
Target	DDR1
Immunogen	Recombinant Human DDR1/MCK10/CD167 Protein
Isotype	IgG
Source/Host	Rabbit
Species Reactivity	Human
Clone	S316
Purification	Protein A purified
Conjugate	Unconjugated
Applications	ELISA(cap) We recommend the following for sandwich ELISA (Capture - Detection): CABT-ZB795 - CABT-ZB1094 This antibody will detect DDR1 in antibody pair set. [ABPR-ZB375]
Preparation	This antibody was obtained from a rabbit immunized with purified, recombinant Human DDR1/MCK10/CD167.
Format	Purified, Liquid
Concentration	Lot specific
Size	50 µL, 100 µL, 1 mL

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Buffer	PBS
Preservative	None
Storage	This antibody can be stored at 2°C-8°C for one month without detectable loss of activity. Antibody products are stable for twelve months from date of receipt when stored at -20°C to -80°C. Preservative-Free. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
Ship	Wet ice

BACKGROUND

Introduction	Discoidin domain receptor family, member 1 (DDR1), also known as or CD167a (cluster of differentiation 167a), and Mammary carcinoma kinase 10 (MCK10), belongs to a subfamily of tyrosine kinase receptors with an extracellular domain homologous to Dictyostellium discoideum protein discoidin 1. Receptor tyrosine kinases play a key role in the communication of cells with their microenvironment. These kinases are involved in the regulation of cell growth, differentiation and metabolism. Expression of DDR1/MCK10/CD167 is restricted to epithelial cells, particularly in the kidney, lung, gastrointestinal tract, and brain. In addition, it has been shown to be significantly overexpressed in several human tumors. DDR1/MCK10/CD167 plays an important role in regulating attachment to collagen, chemotaxis, proliferation, and MMP production in smooth muscle cells. DDR1 functions in a feedforward loop to increase p53 levels and at least some of its effectors. Inhibition of DDR1 function resulted in strikingly increased apoptosis of wild-type p53-containing cells in response to genotoxic stress through a caspase-dependent pathway.
Keywords	DDR1; discoidin domain receptor tyrosine kinase 1; CAK; DDR

GENE INFORMATION

Synonyms	DDR1; discoidin domain receptor tyrosine kinase 1; CAK; DDR; NEP; HGK2; PTK3; RTK6; TRKE; CD167
Entrez Gene ID	780
UniProt ID	Q08345

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