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TYRO3 Blocking Peptide (C-term)

Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP20986c

Specification

TYRO3 Blocking Peptide (C-term) - Product Information

Primary Accession Q06418

TYRO3 Blocking Peptide (C-term) - Additional Information

Gene ID 7301

Other Names
Tyrosine-protein kinase receptor TYRO3, Tyrosine-protein kinase BYK, Tyrosine-protein kinase DTK, Tyrosine-protein kinase RSE, Tyrosine-protein kinase SKY, Tyrosine-protein kinase TIF, TYRO3, BYK, DTK, RSE, SKY, TIF

Target/Specificity
The synthetic peptide sequence is selected from aa 854-868 of HUMAN TYRO3

Format
Peptides are lyophilized in a solid powder format. Peptides can be reconstituted in solution using the appropriate buffer as needed.

Storage
Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C.

Precautions
This product is for research use only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

TYRO3 Blocking Peptide (C-term) - Protein Information

Name TYRO3

Synonyms BYK, DTK, RSE, SKY, TIF

TYRO3 Blocking Peptide (C-term) - Background

Receptor tyrosine kinase that transduces signals from the extracellular matrix into the cytoplasm by binding to several ligands including TULP1 or GAS6. Regulates many physiological processes including cell survival, migration and differentiation. Ligand binding at the cell surface induces dimerization and autophosphorylation of TYRO3 on its intracellular domain that provides docking sites for downstream signaling molecules. Following activation by ligand, interacts with PIK3R1 and thereby enhances PI3-kinase activity. Activates the AKT survival pathway, including nuclear translocation of NF-kappa-B and up-regulation of transcription of NF-kappa-B-regulated genes. TYRO3 signaling plays a role in various processes such as neuron protection from excitotoxic injury, platelet aggregation and cytoskeleton reorganization. Plays also an important role in inhibition of Toll-like receptors (TLRs)-mediated innate immune response by activating STAT1, which selectively induces production of suppressors of cytokine signaling SOCS1 and SOCS3.

TYRO3 Blocking Peptide (C-term) - References

Mark M.R.,et al.J. Biol. Chem. 269:10720-10728(1994).
Ohashi K.,et al.Oncogene 9:699-705(1994).
Crosier K.E.,et al.Growth Factors 11:137-144(1994).
Kajii Y.,et al.Biol. Cell 88:45-54(1996).
Polvi A.,et al.Gene 134:289-293(1993).

Function
Receptor tyrosine kinase that transduces signals from the extracellular matrix into the cytoplasm by binding to several ligands including TULP1 or GAS6. Regulates many physiological processes including cell survival, migration and differentiation. Ligand binding at the cell surface induces dimerization and autophosphorylation of TYRO3 on its intracellular domain that provides docking sites for downstream signaling molecules. Following activation by ligand, interacts with PIK3R1 and thereby enhances PI3-kinase activity. Activates the AKT survival pathway, including nuclear translocation of NF-kappa-B and up-regulation of transcription of NF-kappa-B-regulated genes. TYRO3 signaling plays a role in various processes such as neuron protection from excitotoxic injury, platelet aggregation and cytoskeleton reorganization. Plays also an important role in inhibition of Toll-like receptors (TLRs)-mediated innate immune response by activating STAT1, which selectively induces production of suppressors of cytokine signaling SOCS1 and SOCS3.

Cellular Location
Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein

Tissue Location
Abundant in the brain and lower levels in other tissues

TYRO3 Blocking Peptide (C-term) - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- Blocking Peptides