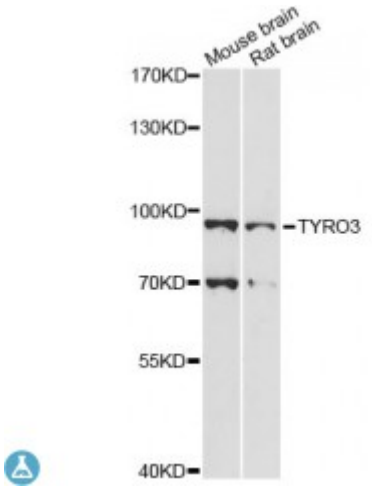
Anti-TYRO3 Antibody



Description	The gene is part of a 3-member transmembrane receptor kinase receptor family with a processed pseudogene distal on chromosome 15. The encoded protein is activated by the products of the growth arrest-specific gene 6 and protein S genes and is involved in controlling cell survival and proliferation, spermatogenesis, immunoregulation and phagocytosis. The encoded protein has also been identified as a cell entry factor for Ebola and Marburg viruses.

Model	STJ116472
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Mouse, Rat
Applications	WB
Immunogen	Recombinant fusion protein containing a sequence corresponding to amino acids 290-430 of human TYRO3 (NP_006284.2).
Gene ID	7301
Gene Symbol	TYRO3
Dilution range	WB 1:500 - 1:1000
Tissue Specificity	Abundant in the brain and lower levels in other tissues
Purification	Affinity purification
Note	For Research Use Only (RUO).
Protein Name	Tyrosine-protein kinase receptor TYRO3
Molecular Weight	96.905 kDa

Clonality	Polyclonal
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Isotype	IgG
Formulation	PBS with 0.02% sodium azide, 50% glycerol, pH7.3.
Storage Instruction	Store at -20C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.
Database Links	HGNC:12446OMIM:600341
Alternative Names	Tyrosine-protein kinase receptor TYRO3
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 Localization	Cell membrane
Post-translational Modifications	Autophosphorylated