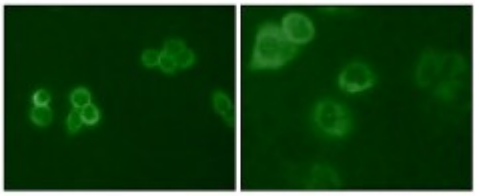
Anti-Tyro3 antibody



Description	Mouse monoclonal to Tyro3.

Model	STJ98442
Host	Mouse
Reactivity	Human
Applications	ELISA, IF
Immunogen	Purified recombinant fragment of Tyro3 (aa138-321) expressed in E. Coli.
Immunogen Region	138-321aa
Gene ID	7301
Gene Symbol	TYRO3
Dilution range	IF 1:200-1:1000ELISA 1:10000
Specificity	Tyro3 Monoclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of Tyro3 protein.
Tissue Specificity	Abundant in the brain and lower levels in other tissues.
Purification	Affinity purification
Clone ID	6D6F10
Note	For Research Use Only (RUO).
Protein Name	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
Clonality	Monoclonal

Conjugation	Unconjugated
Isotype	IgG1
Formulation	Ascitic fluid containing 0.03% sodium azide.
Storage Instruction	Store at -20°C, and avoid repeat freeze-thaw cycles.
Database Links	HGNC:12446OMIM:600341
Alternative 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
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. (Microbial infection) Acts as a receptor for lassa virus and lymphocytic choriomeningitis virus, possibly through GAS6 binding to phosphatidyl-serine at the surface of virion envelope . Acts as a receptor for ebolavirus, possibly through GAS6 binding to phosphatidyl-serine at the surface of virion envelope .
Cellular Localization	Cell membrane. Single-pass type I membrane protein.
Post-translational Modifications	Autophosphorylated.