10320 Camino Santa Fe, Suite G
San Diego, CA 92121
Tel: 858.875.1900 Fax: 858.875.1999

DYRK2 Antibody

Mouse Monoclonal Antibody (Mab)
Catalog # AM2060b

Product Information

Application	WB, E
Primary Accession	Q92630
Other Accession	NP_003574.1
Reactivity	Human
Predicted	Mouse, Rat, Bovine, Canine, Rabbit
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Isotype	IgG1
Clone Names	492CT4.2.4
Calculated MW	66652
Antigen Region	105-135

Additional Information

Gene ID	8445
Other Names	Dual specificity tyrosine-phosphorylation-regulated kinase 2, DYRK2
Target/Specificity	This DYRK2 antibody is generated from mice immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 105-135 amino acids from human DYRK2.
Dilution	WB~~1:500~1000 E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.
Format	Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is prepared by Saturated Ammonium Sulfate (SAS) precipitation followed by dialysis against PBS.
Storage	Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.
Precautions	DYRK2 Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

Name	DYRK2 {ECO:0000303|PubMed:9748265, ECO:0000312|HGNC:HGNC:3093}
Function	Serine/threonine-protein kinase involved in the regulation of the mitotic cell cycle, cell proliferation, apoptosis, organization of the cytoskeleton and neurite outgrowth (PubMed:11311121, PubMed:12588975,

	PubMed:16511445, PubMed:16611631, PubMed:17349958, PubMed:18599021, PubMed:22307329, PubMed:9748265). Phosphorylates CRMP2/DPYSL2, CRMP4/DPYSL3, DCX, EIF2B5, EIF4EBP1, GLI2, GLI3, GYS1, JUN, MDM2, MYC, NFATC1, p53/TP53, TAU/MAPT and KATNA1 (PubMed:11311121, PubMed:12588975, PubMed:16511445, PubMed:16611631, PubMed:17349958, PubMed:18599021, PubMed:22307329, PubMed:38968120). Can phosphorylate histone H1, histone H3 and histone H2B (in vitro) (PubMed:9748265). Can phosphorylate CARHSP1 (in vitro) (PubMed:15910284). Functions in part via its role in ubiquitin-dependent proteasomal protein degradation (PubMed:9748265). Functions downstream of ATM and phosphorylates p53/TP53 at 'Ser-46', and thereby contributes to the induction of apoptosis in response to DNA damage (PubMed:17349958, PubMed:18599021). Phosphorylates NFATC1, and thereby inhibits its accumulation in the nucleus and its transcription factor activity (PubMed:16511445). May play a general role in the priming of GSK3 substrates (PubMed:11311121, PubMed:16611631). Phosphorylates EIF2B5 at 'Ser-544', enabling its subsequent phosphorylation and inhibition by GSK3B (PubMed:11311121). Likewise, phosphorylation of NFATC1, CRMP2/DPYSL2 and CRMP4/DPYSL3 promotes their subsequent phosphorylation by GSK3B (PubMed:16611631). Inactivates GYS1 by phosphorylation at 'Ser-641', and potentially also a second phosphorylation site, thus regulating glycogen synthesis (PubMed:14593110). Mediates EDVP E3 ligase complex formation and is required for the phosphorylation and subsequent degradation of KATNA1 (PubMed:19287380). Phosphorylates TERT at 'Ser-457', promoting TERT ubiquitination by the EDVP complex (PubMed:23362280). Phosphorylates SIAH2, and thereby increases its ubiquitin ligase activity (PubMed:22878263). Promotes the proteasomal degradation of MYC and JUN, and thereby regulates progress through the mitotic cell cycle and cell proliferation (PubMed:22307329). Acts as a positive regulator of smoothened signaling by mediating phosphorylation of GLI2 and GLI3 in response to smoothened activation, promoting their dissociation from SUFU inhibitor and translocation to the nucleus (PubMed:38968120). Can also acts as a negative regulator of smoothened by catalyzing phosphorylation of GLI2 and GLI3 and promote their proteasomal degradation (PubMed:18455992). Plays a role in cytoskeleton organization and neurite outgrowth via its phosphorylation of DCX and DPYSL2 (By similarity).
Cellular Location	Cytoplasm. Nucleus. Note=Translocates into the nucleus following DNA damage.
Tissue Location	Testis, after the onset of spermatogenesis.

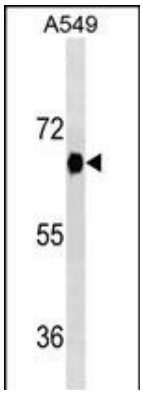
Background

DYRK2 belongs to a family of protein kinases whose members are presumed to be involved in cellular growth and/or development. The family is defined by structural similarity of their kinase domains and their capability to autophosphorylate on tyrosine residues. DYRK2 has demonstrated tyrosine autophosphorylation and catalyzed phosphorylation of histones H3 and H2B in vitro. Two isoforms of DYRK2 have been isolated. The predominant isoform, isoform 1, lacks a 5' terminal insert.

References

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Images



DYRK2 Antibody (Cat. #AM2060b) western blot analysis in A549 cell line lysates (35µg/lane).This demonstrates the DYRK2 antibody detected the DYRK2 protein (arrow).

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.