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DYRK3 Rabbit pAb

Catalog # AP98392

Product Information

Application	WB, IHC-P, IHC-F, IF, E
Primary Accession	O43781
Other Accession	O43781
Predicted	Rat, Pig, Human, Mouse, Dog, Horse, Sheep
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	65714
Physical State	Liquid
Immunogen	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human DYRK3
Epitope Specificity	201-288/288
Isotype	IgG
Purity	affinity purified by Protein A
Buffer	0.01M TBS (pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.02% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
SIMILARITY	Belongs to the protein kinase superfamily. CMGC Ser/Thr protein kinase family. MNB/DYRK subfamily. Contains 1 protein kinase domain.
Post-translational modifications	Autophosphorylated on tyrosine residues.
Important Note	This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.
Background Descriptions	Dyrk (for dual specificity tyrosine phosphorylation regulated kinase) is the homolog of the Drosophila mnb (minibrain) gene, which is required for neurogenesis. Dyrk is a dual-specificity tyrosine kinase and serine/threonine kinase, which is itself regulated by tyrosine phosphorylation. Several mammalian Dyrk related proteins have been identified and are thought to compose a family of dual specificity protein kinases. Dyrk family members, including Dyrk1A (originally Dyrk), Dyrk1B, Dyrk1C, Dyrk2, Dyrk3, Dyrk4A and Dyrk4B, are thought to be involved in diverse cellular functions. Two isoforms of human fetal brain Dyrk2 exist: a deduced 528-amino acid protein and a protein containing 73 additional amino acids at the amino terminus. Dyrk3 is strongly expressed in testis, only after the onset of spermatogenesis, and very weakly expressed in spleen and adrenal gland. The genes which encode Dyrk2 and Dyrk3 map to human chromosomes 12 and 1q32, respectively.

Additional Information

Gene ID	8444
Other Names	DYRK5; RED; REDK; hYAK3-2; DYRK3_HUMAN; DYRK3; Regulatory erythroid kinase (REDK); 2.7.12.1; dual specificity tyrosine phosphorylation regulated kinase 3; dual-specificity tyrosine-(Y)-phosphorylation regulated kinase 3; dual specificity tyrosine-(Y)-phosphorylation regulated kinase 3; regulatory erythroid kinase; dual-specificity tyrosine-(Y)-phosphorylation regulated kinase 5; protein kinase Dyrk3

Dilution	WB=1:500-2000,IHC-P=1:100-500,IHC-F=1:100-500,IF=1:100-500,ELISA=1:5000-10000
Storage	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.

Protein Information

Name	DYRK3 (HGNC:3094)
Function	Dual-specificity protein kinase that promotes disassembly of several types of membraneless organelles during mitosis, such as stress granules, nuclear speckles and pericentriolar material (PubMed:29973724). Dual-specificity tyrosine-regulated kinases (DYRKs) autophosphorylate a critical tyrosine residue in their activation loop and phosphorylate their substrate on serine and threonine residues (PubMed:29634919, PubMed:9748265). Acts as a central dissolvase of membraneless organelles during the G2-to-M transition, after the nuclear-envelope breakdown: acts by mediating phosphorylation of multiple serine and threonine residues in unstructured domains of proteins, such as SRRM1 and PCM1 (PubMed:29973724). Does not mediate disassembly of all membraneless organelles: disassembly of P-body and nucleolus is not regulated by DYRK3 (PubMed:29973724). Dissolution of membraneless organelles at the onset of mitosis is also required to release mitotic regulators, such as ZNF207, from liquid-unmixed organelles where they are sequestered and keep them dissolved during mitosis (PubMed:29973724). Regulates mTORC1 by mediating the dissolution of stress granules: during stressful conditions, DYRK3 partitions from the cytosol to the stress granule, together with mTORC1 components, which prevents mTORC1 signaling (PubMed:23415227). When stress signals are gone, the kinase activity of DYRK3 is required for the dissolution of stress granule and mTORC1 relocation to the cytosol: acts by mediating the phosphorylation of the mTORC1 inhibitor AKT1S1, allowing full reactivation of mTORC1 signaling (PubMed:23415227). Also acts as a negative regulator of EPO-dependent erythropoiesis: may place an upper limit on red cell production during stress erythropoiesis (PubMed:10779429). Inhibits cell death due to cytokine withdrawal in hematopoietic progenitor cells (PubMed:10779429). Promotes cell survival upon genotoxic stress through phosphorylation of SIRT1: this in turn inhibits p53/TP53 activity and apoptosis (PubMed:20167603).
Cellular Location	Nucleus. Cytoplasm. Nucleus speckle. Cytoplasmic granule. Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, microtubule organizing center, centrosome Note=Associates with membraneless organelles in the cytoplasm and nucleus (PubMed:29973724). Shuttles between cytoplasm and stress granules (PubMed:20167603). Localized predominantly on distinct speckles distributed throughout the cytoplasm of the cell (PubMed:20167603). At low concentration, shows a homogeneous distribution throughout the cytoplasm and does not condense in speckles. During oxidative and osmotic stress, localizes to stress granules (PubMed:20167603).
Tissue Location	Isoform 1: Highly expressed in testis and in hematopoietic tissue such as fetal liver, and bone marrow (PubMed:10779429). Isoform 1: Predominant form in fetal liver and bone marrow (PubMed:10779429). Isoform 1: Present at low levels in heart, pancreas, lymph node and thymus (PubMed:10779429). Isoform 2: Highly expressed in testis and in hematopoietic tissue such as fetal liver, and bone marrow (PubMed:10779429). Isoform 2: Predominant form in testis. Isoform 2: Present at low levels in heart, pancreas, lymph node and thymus (PubMed:10779429).

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