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Tyk 2 Recombinant Rabbit mAb

Catalog # AP99568

Product Information

Application	WB, IHC-P, IHC-F, IF, E
Primary Accession	P29597
Other Accession	P29597
Reactivity	Rat, Human, Mouse
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Recombinant
Calculated MW	133650
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. Tyr protein kinase family. JAK subfamily.Contains 1 FERM domain.Contains 2 protein kinase domains.Contains 1 SH2 domain.
SUBUNIT	Interacts with JAKMIP1.
DISEASE	Defects in TYK2 are the cause of protein-tyrosine kinase 2 deficiency (TYK2 deficiency) [MIM:611521]; also known as autosomal recessive hyper-IgE syndrome (HIES) with atypical mycobacteriosis. TYK2 deficiency consists of a primary immunodeficiency characterized by recurrent skin abscesses, pneumonia, and highly elevated serum IgE.
Background Descriptions	tyrosine kinase 2(TYK2) Homo sapiens This gene encodes a member of the tyrosine kinase and, more specifically, the Janus kinases (JAKs) protein families. This protein associates with the cytoplasmic domain of type I and type II cytokine receptors and promulgate cytokine signals by phosphorylating receptor subunits. It is also component of both the type I and type III interferon signaling pathways. As such, it may play a role in anti-viral immunity. A mutation in this gene has been associated with hyperimmunoglobulin E syndrome (HIES) - a primary immunodeficiency characterized by elevated serum immunoglobulin E. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008],

Additional Information

Gene ID	7297
Other Names	IMD35; JTK1; TYK2_HUMAN; TYK2; 2.7.10.2; TYK2_MOUSE; tyrosine kinase 2; Non-receptor tyrosine-protein kinase TYK2
Dilution	IHC-P=1:50-200,IHC-F=1:50-200,WB=1:500-2000,IF=1:50-200,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	TYK2 (HGNC:12440)
Function	Non-membrane spanning protein tyrosine kinase involved in numerous cytokines and interferons signaling, which regulates cell growth, development, cell migration, innate and adaptive immunity (PubMed:10542297, PubMed:10995743, PubMed:7657660, PubMed:7813427, PubMed:8232552). Plays both structural and catalytic roles in numerous interleukins and interferons (IFN-alpha/beta) signaling (PubMed:10542297). Associates with heterodimeric cytokine receptor complexes and activates STAT family members including STAT1, STAT3, STAT4 or STAT6 (PubMed:10542297, PubMed:7638186). The heterodimeric cytokine receptor complexes are composed of (1) a TYK2-associated receptor chain (IFNAR1, IL12RB1, IL10RB or IL13RA1), and (2) a second receptor chain associated either with JAK1 or JAK2 (PubMed:10542297, PubMed:25762719, PubMed:7526154, PubMed:7813427). In response to cytokine-binding to receptors, phosphorylates and activates receptors (IFNAR1, IL12RB1, IL10RB or IL13RA1), creating docking sites for STAT members (PubMed:7526154, PubMed:7657660). In turn, recruited STATs are phosphorylated by TYK2 (or JAK1/JAK2 on the second receptor chain), form homo- and heterodimers, translocate to the nucleus, and regulate cytokine/growth factor responsive genes (PubMed:10542297, PubMed:25762719, PubMed:7657660). Negatively regulates STAT3 activity by promototing phosphorylation at a specific tyrosine that differs from the site used for signaling (PubMed:29162862). Involved in the oncostatin-M-mediated signaling pathway through both type I OSM receptor complex (heterodimers composed of LIFR and IL6ST) and type II OSM receptor complex (heterodimers composed of OSMR and IL6ST) (PubMed:9188471).
Tissue Location	Observed in all cell lines analyzed. Expressed in a variety of lymphoid and non-lymphoid cell lines

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