



Recombinant Protein Technical Manual

Recombinant Human DYRK3/REDK Protein (His & GST Tag)(Active)

RPES1652

Product Data:

Product SKU: RPES1652

Size: 20µg

Species: Human

Expression host: Baculovirus-Insect Cells

Uniprot: O43781

Protein Information:

Molecular Mass: 93.5 kDa

AP Molecular Mass: 80 kDa

Tag: N-His & GST

Bio-activity: The specific activity was determined to be 22 nmol/min/mg using synthetic DYRKtide peptide (RRRFRPASPLRGPPK) as substrate.

Purity: > 85 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Endotoxin: < 1.0 EU per µg as determined by the LAL method.

Storage: Store at < -20°C, stable for 6 months. Please minimize freeze-thaw cycles.

Shipping: This product is provided as liquid. It is shipped at frozen temperature with blue ice/gel packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at < -20°C.

Formulation: Supplied as sterile 20mM Tris, 500mM NaCl, 0.5mM PMSF, 10% gly, pH 8.0

Reconstitution: Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.

Application:

Synonyms: DYRK5;hYAK3-2;RED;REDK

Immunogen Information:

Sequence: Met 1-Ser 588

Background:

Dual specificity tyrosine-phosphorylation-regulated kinase 3, also known as Regulatory erythroid kinase, REDK and DYRK3, is a nucleus protein which belongs to the protein kinase superfamily, CMGC Ser/Thr protein kinase family and MNB/DYRK subfamily. DYRKs are an emerging family of dual-specificity kinases that play key roles in cell proliferation, survival, and development. DYRK3 contains one protein kinase domain. Isoform 1 and isoform 2 of DYRK3 are highly expressed in testis and in hematopoietic tissue such as fetal liver, and bone marrow. Isoform 2 of DYRK3 is the predominant form in testis. Isoform 1 of DYRK3 is the predominant form in fetal liver and bone marrow. Isoform 1 and isoform 2 are present at low levels in heart, pancreas, lymph node, and thymus. DYRK3 is a negative regulator of EPO-dependent erythropoiesis. It may place an upper limit on red cell production during stress erythropoiesis. DYRK3 inhibits cell death due to cytokine withdrawal in hematopoietic progenitor cells. It may also act by regulating CREB/CRE signaling. DYRK3 proved to effectively inhibit NFAT (nuclear factor of activated T cells) transcriptional response pathways and to co-immunoprecipitate with NFATc3. DYRK3 attenuates (and possibly apportions) red cell production selectively during anemia.