Recombinant Protein Technical Manual

Recombinant Human TYRO3 Protein (His Tag)

RPES3898

Product Data:

Product SKU: RPES3898

Size: 10µg

Species: Human

Expression host: Human Cells

Uniprot: Q06418

Protein Information:

Molecular Mass: 42.4 kDa

AP Molecular Mass: 55-70 kDa

Tag: C-His

Bio-activity:

Purity: > 90% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

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

Storage: Lyophilized protein should be stored at < -20°C, though stable at room temperature for 3 weeks. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-7°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20°C for 3 months.

Shipping: This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.

Formulation: Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution of PBS, pH7.4.

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

Application:

Synonyms: 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; TYRO3; BYK; DTK; RSE; SKY; TIF

Immunogen Information:

Sequence: Ala41-Ser428

Background:

Axl (Ufo, Ark), Dtk (Sky, Tyro3, Rse, Brt) and Mer (human and mouse homologues of chicken cEyk)constitute a new receptor tyrosine kinase subfamily. The extracellular domain of these proteins contain two Ig-like motifs and two fibronectin type III motifs. This characteristic topology is also found in neural cell adhesion molecules and in receptor tyrosine phosphatases. All three receptors bind the vitamin K-dependent protein growth-arrest specific gene 6 (Gas6) which is structurally related to the anticoagulation factor protein S. The binding affinities for Gas6 is in the order of Axl > Dtk > Mer. Gas6 binding induces tyrosine phosphorylation and downstream signaling pathways that can lead to cell proliferation, migration, or the prevention of apoptosis. Dtk is widely expressed during embryonic development. In adults, Dtk is predominantly expressed in neurons in restricted regions of the brain.