abcam

Product datasheet

Recombinant Human JAK2 (mutated W659A + W777A + F794H) protein (Tagged) (Biotin) ab271563

画像数1

製品の詳細

製品名	Recombinant Human JAK2 (mutated W659A + W777A + F794H) protein (Tagged) (Biotin)
精製度	>= 90 % SDS-PAGE. Affinity purified.
発現系	Baculovirus infected Sf9 cells
アクセッション番号	<u>060674</u>
タンパク質長	Protein fragment
Animal free	No
由来	Recombinant
生物種	Human
予測される分子量	35 kDa
領域	536 to 812
修飾	mutated W659A + W777A + F794H
タグ	His tag C-Terminus , Avi tag C-Terminus
標識	Biotin

特性

Our <u>Abpromise guarantee</u> covers the use of ab271563 in the following tested applications.

The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

アプリケーション	SDS-PAGE
製品の状態	Liquid
備考	Enzymatically biotin-labeled using Avi-tag™ technology

前処理および保存

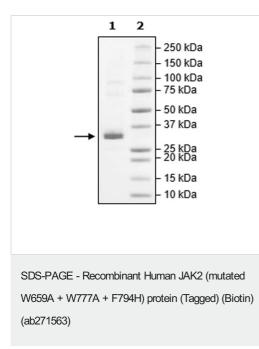
保存方法および安定性	Shipped on Dry Ice. Store at -80°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycle. Store In the Dark.
	рН: 8.00
	Preservative: 0.95% Imidazole
	Constituents: 0.63% Tris HCI, 0.64% Sodium chloride, 0.02% Potassium chloride, 0.04% Tween,

関連情報

機能	Non-receptor tyrosine kinase involved in various processes such as cell cycle progression, apoptosis, mitotic recombination, genetic instability and histone modifications. In the cytoplasm, plays a pivotal role in signal transduction via its association with cytokine receptors, which constitutes an initiating step in signaling for many members of the cytokine receptor superfamily including the receptors for growth hormone (GHR), prolactin (PRLR), leptin (LEPR), erythropoietin (EPOR), granulocyte-macrophage colony-stimulating factor (CSF2), thrombopoietin (THPO) and multiple interleukins. Following stimulation with erythropoietin (EPO) during erythropoiesis, it is autophosphorylated and activated, leading to its association with erythropoietin receptor (EPOR) and tyrosine phosphorylation of residues in the EPOR cytoplasmic domain. Also involved in promoting the localization of EPOR to the plasma membrane. Also acts downstream of some G-protein coupled receptors. Plays a role in the control of body weight (By similarity). Mediates angiotensin-2-induced ARHGEF1 phosphorylation. In the nucleus, plays a key role in chromatin by specifically mediating phosphorylation of 'Tyr-41' of histone H3 (H3Y41ph), a specific tag that promotes exclusion of CBX5 (HP1 alpha) from chromatin.
組織特異性	Expressed in blood, bone marrow and lymph node.
関連疾患	Note=Chromosomal aberrations involving JAK2 are found in both chronic and acute forms of eosinophilic, lymphoblastic and myeloid leukemia. Translocation t(8;9)(p22;p24) with PCM1 links the protein kinase domain of JAK2 to the major portion of PCM1. Translocation t(9;12)(p24;p13) with ETV6. Defects in JAK2 are a cause of susceptibility to Budd-Chiari syndrome (BCS) [MIM:600880]. It is a syndrome caused by obstruction of hepatic venous outflow involving either the hepatic veins or the terminal segment of the inferior vena cava. Obstructions are generally caused by thrombosis and lead to hepatic congestion and ischemic necrosis. Clinical manifestations observed in the majority of patients include hepatomegaly, right upper quadrant pain and abdominal ascites. Budd-Chiari syndrome is associated with a combination of disease states including primary myeloproliferative syndromes and thrombophilia due to factor V Leiden, protein C deficiency and antithrombin III deficiency. Budd-Chiari syndrome is a rare but typical complication in patients with polycythemia vera. Defects in JAK2 are a cause of polycythemia vera (PV) [MIM:263300]. A myeloproliferative disorder characterized by abnormal proliferation of all hematopoietic bone marrow elements, erythroid hyperplasia, an absolute increase in total blood volume, but also by myeloid leukocytosis, thrombocytosis and splenomegaly. Defects in JAK2 are a cause of myelofibrosis (MYELOF) [MIM:254450]. Myelofibrosis is a disorder characterized by replacement of the bone marrow by fibrous tissue, occurring in association with a myeloproliferative disorder. Clinical manifestations may include anemia, pallor, splenomegaly, hypermetabolic state, petechiae, ecchymosis, bleeding, lymphadenopathy, hepatomegaly, portal hypertension.
配列類似性	Belongs to the protein kinase superfamily. Tyr protein kinase family. JAK subfamily. Contains 1 FERM domain.

	Contains 1 protein kinase domain. Contains 1 SH2 domain.
ドメイン	Possesses 2 protein kinase domains. The second one probably contains the catalytic domain, while the presence of slight differences suggest a different role for protein kinase 1.
翻訳後修飾	Autophosphorylated, leading to regulate its activity. Leptin promotes phosphorylation on tyrosine residues, including phosphorylation on Tyr-813. Autophosphorylation on Tyr-119 in response to EPO down-regulates its kinase activity. Autophosphorylation on Tyr-868, Tyr-966 and Tyr-972 in response to growth hormone (GH) are required for maximal kinase activity.
細胞内局在	Endomembrane system. Nucleus.

画像



SDS-PAGE analysis of 2 µg ab271563.

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