

Recombinant Human TYRO3 Protein (His Tag)

Catalog Number: PKSH033480

Note: Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

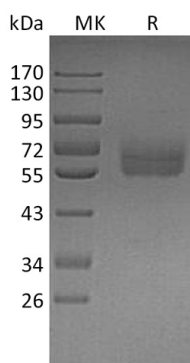
Description

Species	Human
Source	HEK293 Cells-derived Human TYRO3 protein Ala41-Ser428, with an C-terminal His
Calculated MW	42.4 kDa
Observed MW	55-70 kDa
Accession	Q06418
Bio-activity	Not validated for activity

Properties

Purity	> 90 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
Endotoxin	< 1.0 EU per µg of the protein as determined by the LAL method.
Storage	Generally, lyophilized proteins are stable for up to 12 months when stored at -20 to -80°C. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8°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, pH 7.4. Normally 5% - 8% trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween 80 are added as protectants before lyophilization.
Reconstitution	Please refer to the specific buffer information in the printed manual. Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.

Data



> 90 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

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.

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