

TYK2 rabbit pAb

YT7994 Catalog No:

Human:Mouse:Rat Reactivity:

Applications: WB

TYK2 **Target:**

Fields: >>Necroptosis;>>Osteoclast differentiation;>>NOD-like receptor signaling

pathway:>>JAK-STAT signaling pathway:>>Th1 and Th2 cell

differentiation;>>Th17 cell differentiation;>>Toxoplasmosis;>>Hepatitis C;>>Hepatitis B;>>Measles;>>Influenza A;>>Human papillomavirus

infection;>>Kaposi sarcoma-associated herpesvirus infection;>>Herpes simplex

virus 1 infection;>>Epstein-Barr virus infection;>>Coronavirus disease -

COVID-19

Gene Name: TYK2

Protein Name: TYK2

Human Gene Id: 7297

Human Swiss Prot

P29597

No:

Mouse Swiss Prot Q9R117

No:

Synthesized peptide derived from human TYK2 Immunogen:

Specificity: This antibody detects endogenous levels of TYK2 at Human, Mouse, Rat

Formulation: Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.

Source: Polyclonal, Rabbit, IgG

Dilution: WB 1:500-2000

Purification: The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-

chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.

Concentration: 1 mg/ml

Storage Stability: _-15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)

Molecularweight: 131kD

Background: 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],

Function: catalytic activity:ATP + a [protein]-L-tyrosine = ADP + a [protein]-L-tyrosine

phosphate.,disease:Defects in TYK2 are the cause of protein-tyrosine kinase 2 deficiency (TYK2 deficiency) [MIM:611521]; also called autosomal recessive hyper-IgE syndrome (HIES) with atypical mycobacteriosis. The syndrome consists of a primary immunodeficiency characterized by recurrent skin abscesses, pneumonia, and highly elevated serum IgE.,domain:The FERM domain mediates interaction with JAKMIP1.,function:Probably involved in intracellular signal transduction by being involved in the initiation of type I IFN signaling. Phosphorylates the interferon-alpha/beta receptor alpha chain.,online

information:TYK2 mutation db,similarity:Belongs to the protein kinase

superfamily. Tyr protein kinase family. JAK subfamily., similarity: Contains 1 FERM

domain.,similarity:Contains 1 protein kinase domain.,similarity:Conta

Subcellular Location:

nucleus, cytoplasm, cytosol, cytoskeleton, membrane, extrinsic component of

cytoplasmic side of plasma membrane, extracellular exosome,

Expression: Observed in all cell lines analyzed. Expressed in a variety of lymphoid and non-

lymphoid cell lines.

Sort : 25067

No4:

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