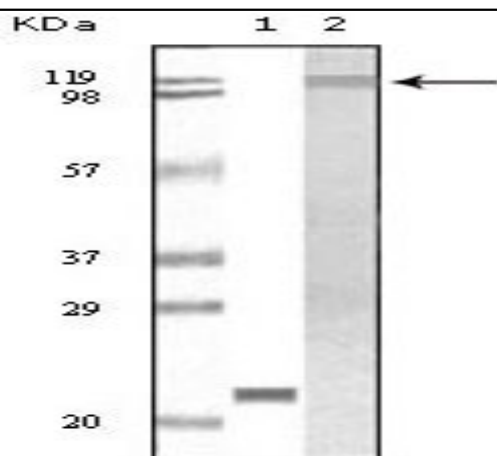


## Tyk 2 Monoclonal Antibody

<b>Catalog No :</b>	YM0637
<b>Reactivity :</b>	Human
<b>Applications :</b>	WB;ELISA
<b>Target :</b>	Tyk 2
<b>Fields :</b>	>>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
<b>Gene Name :</b>	TYK2
<b>Protein Name :</b>	Non-receptor tyrosine-protein kinase TYK2
<b>Human Gene Id :</b>	7297
<b>Human Swiss Prot No :</b>	P29597
<b>Mouse Swiss Prot No :</b>	Q9R117
<b>Immunogen :</b>	Purified recombinant fragment of Tyk 2 expressed in E. Coli.
<b>Specificity :</b>	Tyk 2 Monoclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of Tyk 2 protein.
<b>Formulation :</b>	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
<b>Source :</b>	Monoclonal, Mouse
<b>Dilution :</b>	WB 1:500 - 1:2000. ELISA: 1:10000. Not yet tested in other applications.
<b>Purification :</b>	Affinity purification

<b>Storage Stability :</b>	-15 °C to -25 °C/1 year(Do not lower than -25 °C)
<b>Molecularweight :</b>	134kD
<b>Cell Pathway :</b>	Jak_STAT;
<b>P References :</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Michael H. Shaw, Gordon J. Freeman, Mark F. Scott. J. Immunol., Jun 2006; 176: 7263-7271.</li> <li>2. Yohei Seto, Hiroshi Nakajima, Akira Suto. J. Immunol., Jan 2003; 170: 1077.</li> </ol>
<b>Background :</b>	<p>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],</p>
<b>Function :</b>	<p>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</p>
<b>Subcellular Location :</b>	nucleus,cytoplasm,cytosol,cytoskeleton,membrane,extrinsic component of cytoplasmic side of plasma membrane,extracellular exosome,
<b>Expression :</b>	Observed in all cell lines analyzed. Expressed in a variety of lymphoid and non-lymphoid cell lines.

## Products Images



Western Blot analysis using Tyk 2 Monoclonal Antibody against truncated TYK2 recombinant protein (1) and Jurkat cell lysate(2).