Tyro3 (h): 293T Lysate: sc-116151



The Power to Question

BACKGROUND

Receptor tyrosine kinases (RTKs) represent an important class of transmembrane signaling molecules. Binding of the extracellular domain of an RTK to its cognate ligand leads to receptor dimerization and the activation of the intrinsic tyrosine kinase activity of its intracellular kinase domain. The AxI/UFO subfamily of receptor tyrosine kinases is comprised of members Tyro3 (also referred to as BYK, Brt, Dtk, Rse, TIF or Sky), Axl (also called Tyro7 or UFO) and Mer (also called Nyk, c-Eyk and Tyro12). Members of this family have a common molecular structure which contains an N-terminal extracellular domain comprised of two Ig domains, two FNIII domains and a membrane spanning single helix followed by the cytoplasmic tyrosine kinase domain. These RTKs are functionally significant in spermatogenesis, immunoregulation and phagocytosis. Tyro3, Axl and Mer are widely expressed in adult tissues, with their expression most abundant in brain, testis, lymphatic and vascular tissue. Tyro3 has been shown to undergo posttranslational modifications including both tyrosine phosphorylation as well as glycosylation. Two proteins, Protein S and Gas6, have been proposed as ligands for the AxI/UFO family of receptors. Both function as anti-coagulants through an unknown mechanism. Gas6 was cloned as a growth arrest-specific gene, while Protein S is an abundant serum protein which is thought to act by indirectly inhibiting proteases involved in the coagulation response.

REFERENCES

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- Schlessinger, J. and Ullrich, A. 1992. Growth factor signaling by receptor tyrosine kinases. Neuron 9: 383-391.
- Mark, M.R., et al. 1994. Rse, a novel receptor-type tyrosine kinase with homology to AxI/UFO, is expressed at high levels in the brain. J. Biol. Chem. 269: 10720-10728.
- 4. Biesecker, L.G., et al. 1995. Identification of alternative exons, including a novel exon, in the tyrosine kinase receptor gene Etk2/Tyro3 that explain differences in 5' cDNA sequences. Oncogene 10: 2239-2242.
- 5. Taylor, I.C., et al. 1995. Overexpression of the Sky receptor tyrosine kinase at the cell surface or in the cytoplasm results in ligand-independent activation. Oncogene 11: 2619-2626.
- Stitt, T.N., et al. 1995. The anticoagulation factor protein S and its relative, Gas6, are ligands for the Tyro3/Axl family of receptor tyrosine kinases. Cell 80: 661-670.
- 7. Heiring, C., et al. 2004. Ligand recognition and homophilic interactions in Tyro3: structural insights into the Axl/Tyro3 receptor tyrosine kinase family. J. Biol. Chem. 279: 6952-6958.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: TYRO3 (human) mapping to 15q15.1.

PRODUCT

Tyro3 (h): 293T Lysate represents a lysate of human Tyro3 transfected 293T cells and is provided as 100 μ g protein in 200 μ l SDS-PAGE buffer.

APPLICATIONS

Tyro3 (h): 293T Lysate is suitable as a Western Blotting positive control for human reactive Tyro3 antibodies. Recommended use: 10-20 µl per lane.

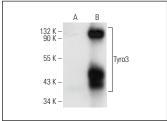
Control 293T Lysate: sc-117752 is available as a Western Blotting negative control lysate derived from non-transfected 293T cells.

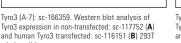
Tyro3 (A-7): sc-166359 is recommended as a positive control antibody for Western Blot analysis of enhanced human Tyro3 expression in Tyro3 transfected 293T cells (starting dilution 1:100, dilution range 1:100-1:1,000).

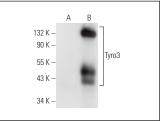
RECOMMENDED SUPPORT REAGENTS

To ensure optimal results, the following support reagents are recommended: 1) Western Blotting: use m-lgG κ BP-HRP: sc-516102 or m-lgG κ BP-HRP (Cruz Marker): sc-516102-CM (dilution range: 1:1000-1:10000), Cruz MarkerTM Molecular Weight Standards: sc-2035, UltraCruz® Blocking Reagent: sc-516214 and Western Blotting Luminol Reagent: sc-2048.

DATA







Tyro3 (B-4): sc-166360. Western blot analysis of Tyro3 expression in non-transfected: sc-117752 (A) and human Tyro3 transfected: sc-116151 (B) 293T whole cell lysates.

STORAGE

whole cell lysates.

Store at -20° C. Repeated freezing and thawing should be minimized. Sample vial should be boiled once prior to use. Non-hazardous. No MSDS required.

RESEARCH USE

For research use only, not for use in diagnostic procedures.

PROTOCOLS

See our web site at www.scbt.com for detailed protocols and support products.