Product Datasheet

JAK2(Phospho-Tyr1007+Tyr1008) Antibody FITC Conjugated

Catalog No: #C04135F



Orders: order@signalwayantibody.com Support: tech@signalwayantibody.com

Host SpeciesRaClonalityPoIsotypeIgCPurificationPu	K2(Phospho-Tyr1007+Tyr1008) Antibody FITC Conjugated abbit olyclonal G urified by Protein A. ow-Cyt IF
ClonalityPoIsotypeIgCPurificationPu	Divisional G urified by Protein A. ow-Cyt IF
Isotype IgC Purification Pu	G urified by Protein A. ow-Cyt IF
Purification Pu	urified by Protein A. ow-Cyt IF
	ow-Cyt IF
Applications Flc	u Ms Rt
Species Reactivity Hu	
Immunogen Description KL	H conjugated synthetic phosphopeptide derived from human JAK2 around the phosphorylation site of
Ту	vr1007 1008
Conjugates FIT	тс
Target Name JA	\K2 Tyr1007+Tyr1008
Other Names JA	K2Tyr1007 1008; Tyrosine protein kinase JAK2; JAK 2; JAK-2; JAK2; JAK2_HUMAN; Janus Activating
Kir	nase 2; Janus Kinase 2; JTK 10; JTK10; OTTHUMP00000043260; Tyrosine-protein kinase JAK2; Tyrosine
pro	otein kinase JAK2.
Accession No. NC	CBI Gene ID3717
Uniprot O6	60674
GenelD 37	717;
Excitation Emission 494	94nm 518nm
Concentration 1m	ng ml
Formulation 0.0	01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
Storage Sh	nipped at 4°C. Store at -20°C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.

Application Details

Flow-Cyt=1:50-200 IF=1:50-200

Background

JAK2 (Janus Activating Kinase 2) is a tyrosine kinase of the non-receptor type, that associates with the intracellular domains of cytokine receptors; JAK2 is the predominant JAK kinase activated in response to several growth factors and cytokines such as IL-3, GM-CSF and erythropoietin; it has been found to be constitutively associated with the prolactin receptor and is required for responses to gamma interferon. Ligand binding to a variety of cell surface receptors (e.g., cytokine, growth factor, GPCRs) leads to an association of those receptors with JAK proteins, which are then activated via phosphorylation on tyrosines 1007 and 1008 in the kinase activation loop. Activated JAK proteins phosphorylate and activate STAT (signal transducers and activators of transcription) proteins, which then dimerize and translocate to the nucleus. Once in the nucleus, STAT proteins bind to DNA and modify the transcription of various genes.

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only