TYRO3/DTK Protein, Mouse (388a.a, HEK293, His)

Cat. No.:	HY-P70057
Synonyms:	rHuTyrosine-protein kinase receptor TYRO3/TYRO3, His; Tyrosine-protein kinase receptor TYRO3; Tyrosine-protein kinase BYK; Tyrosine-protein kinase DTK; Tyrosine-protein kinase RSE; Tyrosine-protein kinase SKY; Tyrosine-protein kinase TIF; TYRO3; BYK; DTK; RSE; SKY; TIF
Species:	Mouse
Source:	HEK293
Accession:	Q06418 (A41-S428)
Gene ID:	7301
Molecular Weight:	55-70 kDa

PROPERTIES

AA Sequence	A G L K L M G A P V K L T V S Q G Q P V K L N C S V E G M E E P D I Q W V K D G A V V Q N L D Q L Y I P V S E Q H W I G F L S L K S V E R S D A G R Y W C Q V E D G G E T E I S Q P V W L T V E G V P F F T V E P K D L A V P P N A P F Q L S C E A V G P P E P V T I V W W R G T T K I G G P A P S P S V L N V T G V T Q S T M F S C E A H N L K G L A S S R T A T V H L Q A L P A A P F N I T V T K L S S S N A S V A W M P G A D G R A L L Q S C T V Q V T Q A P G G W E V L A V V V P V P P F T C L L R D L V P A T N Y S L R V R C A N A L G P S P Y A D W V P F Q T K G L A P A S A P Q N L H A I R T D S G L I L E W E E V I P E A P L E G P L G P Y K L S W V Q D N G T Q D E L T V E G T R A N L T G W D P Q K D L I V R V C V S N A V G C G P W S Q P L V V S S H D R A G Q Q G P P H S R T S
Appearance	Lyophilized powder.
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution of PBS, pH 7.4.
Endotoxin Level	<1 EU/μg, determined by LAL method.
Reconsititution	It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100 μg/mL in ddH_2O. For long term storage it is recommended to add a carrier protein (0.1% BSA, 5% HSA, 10% FBS or 5% Trehalose).
Storage & Stability	Stored at -20°C for 2 years. After reconstitution, it is stable at 4°C for 1 week or -20°C for longer (with carrier protein). It is recommended to freeze aliquots at -20°C or -80°C for extended storage.
Shipping	Room temperature in continental US; may vary elsewhere.

DESCRIPTION

Background	The TYRO3/DTK protein is a receptor tyrosine kinase that transmits signals from the extracellular matrix to the cytoplasm by

binding to ligands such as TULP1 or GAS6. It regulates various physiological processes including cell survival, migration, and differentiation. When ligands bind to TYRO3 at the cell surface, it leads to dimerization and autophosphorylation of its intracellular domain, creating docking sites for downstream signaling molecules. This activation also interacts with PIK3R1, enhancing PI3-kinase activity and activating the AKT survival pathway. This pathway includes nuclear translocation of NF-kappa-B and up-regulation of NF-kappa-B-regulated genes. TYRO3 signaling is involved in protecting neurons from excitotoxic injury, promoting platelet aggregation, and reorganizing the cytoskeleton. Additionally, TYRO3 plays a crucial role in inhibiting the innate immune response triggered by Toll-like receptors (TLRs) by activating STAT1, which selectively induces the production of suppressors of cytokine signaling SOCS1 and SOCS3. It is also noteworthy that TYRO3 functions as a receptor for lassa virus and lymphocytic choriomeningitis virus, potentially through GAS6 binding to phosphatidyl-serine on the surface of the virion envelope.

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