

JAK3 (Phospho Tyr981) Rabbit pAb

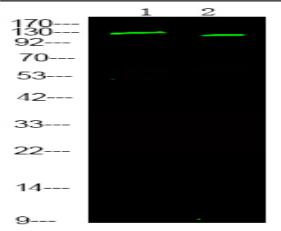
Catalog No :	YP1866
Reactivity :	Human;Mouse;Rat
Applications :	IHC;WB
Target :	JAK3
Fields :	>>Chemokine signaling pathway;>>PI3K-Akt signaling pathway;>>Necroptosis;>>Signaling pathways regulating pluripotency of stem cells;>>JAK-STAT signaling pathway;>>Th1 and Th2 cell differentiation;>>Th17 cell differentiation;>>Hepatitis B;>>Measles;>>Human T-cell leukemia virus 1 infection;>>Epstein-Barr virus infection;>>Pathways in cancer;>>Viral carcinogenesis;>>Non-small cell lung cancer;>>Primary immunodeficiency
Gene Name :	JAK3
Protein Name :	Tyrosine-protein kinase JAK3 (EC 2.7.10.2) (Janus kinase 3) (JAK-3) (Leukocyte janus kinase) (L-JAK)
Sequence :	P52333
Human Gene Id :	3718
Human Swiss Prot	P52333
No :	
Mouse Gene Id :	16453
Mouse Swiss Prot No :	Q62137
Rat Swiss Prot No :	Q63272
Immunogen :	Synthesized peptide derived from human JAK3 (Phospho Tyr981)
Specificity :	This antibody detects endogenous levels of JAK3 (Phospho Tyr981) Rabbit pAb at Human, Mouse,Rat
Formulation :	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, and 0.02% sodium azide.



Source :	Rabbit,polyclonal
Dilution :	WB 1:500-2000 IHC 1:50-200
Purification :	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit serum by affinity-chromatography
L	ising specific immunogen.
Concentration :	1 mg/ml
Storage Stability :	-15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)
Observed Band :	125kD
Background :	Janus kinase 3(JAK3) Homo sapiens The protein encoded by this gene is a
	nember of the Janus kinase (JAK) family of tyrosine kinases involved in cytokine
	eceptor-mediated intracellular signal transduction. It is predominantly expressed nimmune cells and transduces a signal in response to its activation via tyrosine
	phosphorylation by interleukin receptors. Mutations in this gene are associated
	vith autosomal SCID (severe combined immunodeficiency disease). [provided by
	RefSeq, Jul 2008],
Function :	catalytic activity:ATP + a [protein]-L-tyrosine = ADP + a [protein]-L-tyrosine
	phosphate.,disease:Defects in JAK3 are a cause of severe combined
	mmunodeficiency autosomal recessive T-cell-negative/B-cell-positive/NK-cell-
	negative (T(-)B(+)NK(-)SCID) [MIM:600802]. SCID refers to a genetically and similar to the second se
	mpairment of both humoral and cell-mediated immunity, leukopenia, and low or
	absent antibody levels. Patients with SCID present in infancy with recurrent,
p	persistent infections by opportunistic organisms. The common characteristic of all
	ypes of SCID is absence of T-cell-mediated cellular immunity due to a defect in T-
	cell development.,domain:Possesses two phosphotransferase domains. The
	second one probably contains the catalytic domain (By similarity), while the presence of slight differences suggest a different role
<u>4</u>	
Subcellular	Endomembrane system ; Peripheral membrane protein . Cytoplasm .
Location :	
	In NK cells and an NK-like cell line but not in resting T-cells or in other tissues.
Expression :	The S-form is more commonly seen in hematopoietic lines, whereas the B-form is
	detected in cells both of hematopoietic and epithelial origins.

Products Images





Western Blot analysis of HeLa cell ,using primary antibody at 1:1000 dilution. Secondary antibody(catalog#:RS23920) was diluted at 1:10000