abcam

Product datasheet

Recombinant human JAK2 protein ab42621

2 Images

Description

Product name	Recombinant human JAK2 protein
Biological activity	Specific Activity : 8 pmol/min/µg. One unit defined as the amount of enzyme that will transfer 1nmol phosphate to Tyr substrate per minute at pH 7.4 and 30°C.
Expression system	Baculovirus infected Sf9 cells
Accession	NM_004972
Protein length	Protein fragment
Animal free	No
Nature	Recombinant
Species	Human
Sequence	MHHHHHHGGGSPILGYWKIKGLVQPTRLLLEYLEEKYEEHL YERDEGDKW RNKKFELGLEFPNLPYYIDGDVKLTQSMAIIRYIADKHNMLG GCPKERAE ISMLEGAVLDIRYGVSRIAYSKDFETLKVDFLSKLPEMLKM FEDRLCHKT YLNGDHVTHPDFMLYDALDVVLYMDPMCLDAFPKLVCFK KRIEAIPQIDK YLKSSKYIAWPLQGWQATFGGGDHPPKSDPLVPRGSPG EFMNQMVFHKIR NEDLIFNESLGQGTFTKIFKGVRREVGDYGQLHETEVLLKV LDKAHRNYS ESFFEAASMMSKLSHKHLVLNYGVCVCGDENILVQEFVK FGSLDTYLKKN KNCINILWKLEVAKQLAWAMHFLEENTLIHGNVCAKNILLIR EEDRKTGN PPFIKLSDPGISITVLPKDILQERIPWVPPECIENPKNLNLAT DKWSFGT TLWEICSGGDKPLSALDSQRKLQFYEDRHQLPAPKWAEL ANLINNCMDYE PDFRPSFRAIIRDLNSLFTPDYELLTENDMLPNMRIGALGF SGAFEDRDP TQFEERHLKFLQQLGKGNFGSVEMCRYDPLQDNTGEVVA VKKLQHSTEEH LRDFEREIEILKSLQHDNIVKYKGVCYSAGRRNLKLIMEYLP

YGSLRDYL
QKHKERIDHIKLLQYTSQICKGMEYLGTKRYIHRDLATRNILV
ENENRVK
IGDFGLTKVLPQDKEYYKVKEPGESPIFWYAPESLTESKF
SVASDVWSFG
VVLYELFTYIEKSKSPPAEFMRMIGNDKQGQMIVFHLIELLK
NNGRLPRP
DGCPDEIYMIMTECWNNNVNQRPSFRDLALRVDQIRDNM
AG

Amino acids 532 to 1132

Tags His tag N-Terminus , GST tag N-Terminus

Specifications

Our Abpromise guarantee covers the use of **ab42621** in the following tested applications.

The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

Applications SDS-PAGE

Functional Studies

Inhibition Assay

Form Liquid

Additional notes Source : Baculovirus infected Sf9 cells

Preparation and Storage

Stability and Storage Shipped on Dry Ice. Upon delivery aliquot. Store at -80°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycle.

pH: 8.00
Constituents: 0.0462% DTT, 0.395% Tris HCl, 0.05% Tween, 50% Glycerol, 0.58% Sodium chloride

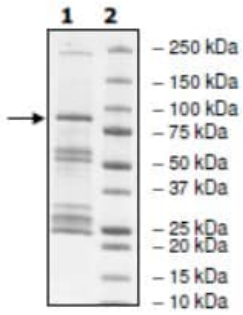
This product is an active protein and may elicit a biological response in vivo, handle with caution.

General Info

Function Non-receptor tyrosine kinase involved in various processes such as cell cycle progression, apoptosis, mitotic recombination, genetic instability and histone modifications. In the cytoplasm, plays a pivotal role in signal transduction via its association with cytokine receptors, which constitutes an initiating step in signaling for many members of the cytokine receptor superfamily including the receptors for growth hormone (GHR), prolactin (PRLR), leptin (LEPR), erythropoietin (EPOR), granulocyte-macrophage colony-stimulating factor (CSF2), thrombopoietin (THPO) and multiple interleukins. Following stimulation with erythropoietin (EPO) during erythropoiesis, it is autophosphorylated and activated, leading to its association with erythropoietin receptor (EPOR) and tyrosine phosphorylation of residues in the EPOR cytoplasmic domain. Also involved in promoting the localization of EPOR to the plasma membrane. Also acts downstream of some G-protein coupled receptors. Plays a role in the control of body weight (By similarity). Mediates angiotensin-2-induced ARHGEF1 phosphorylation. In the nucleus, plays a key role in chromatin by specifically mediating phosphorylation of 'Tyr-41' of histone H3 (H3Y41ph), a specific tag that promotes exclusion of CBX5 (HP1 alpha) from chromatin.

Tissue specificity	Expressed in blood, bone marrow and lymph node.
Involvement in disease	Note=Chromosomal aberrations involving JAK2 are found in both chronic and acute forms of eosinophilic, lymphoblastic and myeloid leukemia. Translocation t(8;9)(p22;p24) with PCM1 links the protein kinase domain of JAK2 to the major portion of PCM1. Translocation t(9;12)(p24;p13) with ETV6. Defects in JAK2 are a cause of susceptibility to Budd-Chiari syndrome (BCS) [MIM:600880]. It is a syndrome caused by obstruction of hepatic venous outflow involving either the hepatic veins or the terminal segment of the inferior vena cava. Obstructions are generally caused by thrombosis and lead to hepatic congestion and ischemic necrosis. Clinical manifestations observed in the majority of patients include hepatomegaly, right upper quadrant pain and abdominal ascites. Budd-Chiari syndrome is associated with a combination of disease states including primary myeloproliferative syndromes and thrombophilia due to factor V Leiden, protein C deficiency and antithrombin III deficiency. Budd-Chiari syndrome is a rare but typical complication in patients with polycythemia vera. Defects in JAK2 are a cause of polycythemia vera (PV) [MIM:263300]. A myeloproliferative disorder characterized by abnormal proliferation of all hematopoietic bone marrow elements, erythroid hyperplasia, an absolute increase in total blood volume, but also by myeloid leukocytosis, thrombocytosis and splenomegaly. Defects in JAK2 gene may be a cause of essential thrombocythemia (ET) [MIM:187950]. ET is characterized by elevated platelet levels due to sustained proliferation of megakaryocytes, and frequently lead to thrombotic and haemorrhagic complications. Defects in JAK2 are a cause of myelofibrosis (MYELOF) [MIM:254450]. Myelofibrosis is a disorder characterized by replacement of the bone marrow by fibrous tissue, occurring in association with a myeloproliferative disorder. Clinical manifestations may include anemia, pallor, splenomegaly, hypermetabolic state, petechiae, ecchymosis, bleeding, lymphadenopathy, hepatomegaly, portal hypertension. Defects in JAK2 are a cause of acute myelogenous leukemia (AML) [MIM:601626]. AML is a malignant disease in which hematopoietic precursors are arrested in an early stage of development.
Sequence similarities	Belongs to the protein kinase superfamily. Tyr protein kinase family. JAK subfamily. Contains 1 FERM domain. Contains 1 protein kinase domain. Contains 1 SH2 domain.
Domain	Possesses 2 protein kinase domains. The second one probably contains the catalytic domain, while the presence of slight differences suggest a different role for protein kinase 1.
Post-translational modifications	Autophosphorylated, leading to regulate its activity. Leptin promotes phosphorylation on tyrosine residues, including phosphorylation on Tyr-813. Autophosphorylation on Tyr-119 in response to EPO down-regulates its kinase activity. Autophosphorylation on Tyr-868, Tyr-966 and Tyr-972 in response to growth hormone (GH) are required for maximal kinase activity.
Cellular localization	Endomembrane system. Nucleus.

Images

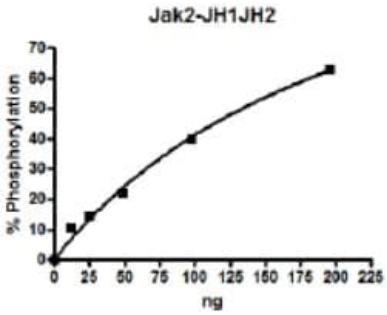


SDS-PAGE - Recombinant human JAK2 protein (ab42621)

Lane 1: 1.4µg ab42621

Lane 2: Protien Marker

Observed weight: 98 kDa



Functional Studies - Recombinant human JAK2 protein (ab42621)

Enzyme reaction is conducted in a buffer containing 50 mM HEPES, pH 7.5, 10 mM $MgCl_2$, 1 mM EGTA, 200 µM ATP, 0.01% Brij-35, 2 µM substrate (Tyr Peptide 6, Z-lyte kinase assay kit from Invitrogen), and 0-100 ng enzyme at 37°C for 1 hour.

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