

Recombinant Mouse TYOBP Protein

For Research Use Only

1. Basic Product Information

Catalog No.: REP51172

Size: 10ug, 100ug

Protein Name: TYRO protein tyrosine kinase-binding protein (DNAX-activation protein 12) (Killer-activating receptor-associated protein) (KAR-associated protein)

Synonym: Tyrobp, Dap12, Karap

UniProt ID: O54885

UniProt Link: www.uniprot.org/uniprotkb/O54885/entry

Species Source: Mouse

Expression System: HEK293T eukaryotic cell expression system Sequence

Length: 114 AA

Molecular Weight: 12 KD

Protein Tag: C-terminal His6

2. Amino Acid Sequence

MGALEPSWCLLFLPVLLTVGGLSPVQAQSDTFPRCDCSSVSPGVLGIVLGDLVLTLLIALAVYSLGR
LVSRGQGTAEGTRKQHIAETESPYQELQGQRPEVYSDLNTQRQYYR

3. Buffer Composition

Liquid format: PBS-based buffer containing 50% glycerol. Glycerol concentration can be customized upon customer request; please state special requirements when placing your order.

Lyophilized format: Buffer before lyophilization is PBS supplemented with 6% trehalose.

4. Storage Conditions

Upon receipt, store the product at -20 °C or -80 °C. Aliquot the product for on-demand use to preserve protein activity and prevent denaturation and inactivation caused by repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

5. Product Description

This product is recombinant TYRO protein tyrosine kinase-binding protein (DNAX-activation protein 12) (Killer-activating receptor-associated protein) (KAR-associated protein) produced using the HEK293T eukaryotic cell expression system. It is suitable for in-vitro functional assays, protein-protein interaction studies, antibody preparation and other biomedical research applications.

Protein Function: Adapter protein which non-covalently associates with activating receptors found on the surface of a variety of immune cells to mediate signaling and cell activation following ligand binding by the receptors (PubMed:15471863, PubMed:9647200). TYROBP is tyrosine-phosphorylated in the ITAM domain following ligand binding by the associated receptors which leads to activation of additional tyrosine kinases and subsequent cell activation (PubMed:15728241, PubMed:16715077). Also has an inhibitory role in some cells (PubMed:21727189). Non-covalently associates with activating receptors of the CD300 family to mediate cell activation (By similarity). Also mediates cell activation through association with activating receptors of the CD200R family (PubMed:15471863). Required for neutrophil activation mediated by integrin (PubMed:17086186). Required for the activation of myeloid cells mediated by the CLEC5A/MDL1 receptor (By similarity). Associates with natural killer (NK) cell receptors such as the KLRD1/KLRC2 heterodimer to mediate NK cell activation (By similarity). Also associates non-covalently with the NK cell receptors KLRA4/LY49D and KLRA8/LY49H which leads to NK cell activation (PubMed:9647200). Associates with TREM1 to mediate activation of neutrophils and monocytes (By similarity). Associates with TREM2 on monocyte-derived dendritic cells to mediate up-regulation of chemokine receptor CCR7 and dendritic cell maturation and survival (By similarity). Association with TREM2 mediates cytokine-induced formation of multinucleated giant cells which are formed by the fusion of macrophages (PubMed:18957693). Stabilizes the TREM2 C-terminal fragment (TREM2-CTF) which is produced by TREM2 ectodomain shedding (By similarity). In microglia, required with TREM2 for phagocytosis of apoptotic neurons (PubMed:15728241). Required with ITGAM/CD11B in microglia to control production of microglial superoxide ions which promote the neuronal apoptosis that occurs during brain development (PubMed:18685038). Promotes pro-inflammatory responses in microglia following nerve injury which accelerates degeneration of injured neurons (PubMed:25690660). Positively regulates the expression of the IRAK3/IRAK-M kinase and IL10 production by liver dendritic cells and inhibits their T cell allostimulatory ability (PubMed:21257958). Negatively regulates B cell proliferation (PubMed:21727189). Required for CSF1-mediated osteoclast cytoskeletal organization (PubMed:18691974). Positively regulates multinucleation during osteoclast development (PubMed:12569157, PubMed:14969392).

Subcellular Localization: Cell membrane ; Single-pass type I membrane protein .

6. Notes

- Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles to maintain protein stability and biological activity.
- Please specify special buffer-composition requirements at the time of order placement.
- For research use only. Not intended for clinical diagnosis, therapeutic use or commercial manufacturing.