JAK2 (ANT0003R) Rabbit mAb

CatalogNo: ANT8330 Recombinant

Formulation: PBS,50%glycerol,0.05%Proclin 300,0.05%BSA
Quantity : 100 ug/vial

Host Species
- Rabbit

MW
- 131kD (Calculated)

131kD (Observed)

Reactivity
- Human,Mouse,Rat,

Isotype
- IgG,Kappa

Applications
- WB,IHC,IF,IP,ELISA

Recommended Dilution Ratios

IHC 1:200-1:1000
WB 1:2000-1:10000
IF 1:200-1:1000
ELISA 1:5000-1:20000
IP 1:50-1:200

Storage

Storage*	-15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)

Basic Information

Clonality	Monoclonal
Clone Number	ANT0003R

Immunogen Information Specificity

Endogenous

Target Information

Gene name JAK2

Protein Name JAK2

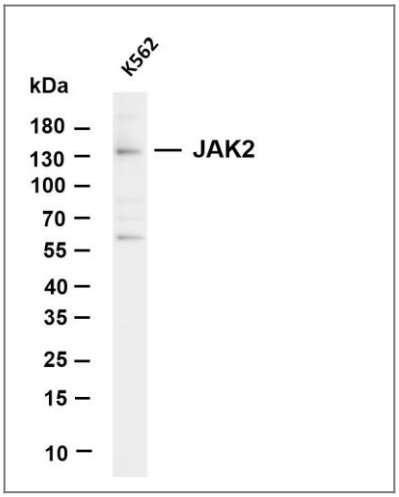
Organism	Gene ID	UniProt ID
Human	3717;	O60674;
Mouse	16452;	Q62120;
Rat	24514;	Q62689;

Cellular Localization Cytoplasm, Nucleus

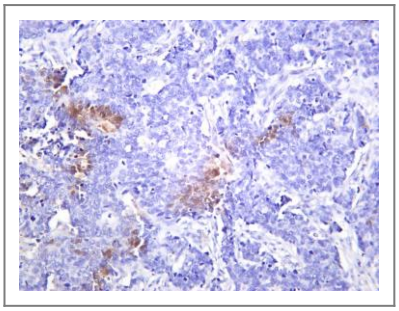
Tissue specificity Ubiquitously expressed throughout most tissues.

Function Catalytic activity:ATP + a [protein]-L-tyrosine = ADP + a [protein]-L-tyrosine phosphate.,Disease: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.,Disease: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.,Disease:Defects in JAK2 are a cause of susceptibility to Budd-Chiari syndrome [MIM:600880]. Budd-Chiari syndrome is a spectrum of disease states, including anatomic abnormalities and hypercoagulable disorders, resulting in hepatic venous outflow occlusion. Clinical manifestations observed in the majority of patients include hepatomegaly, right upper quadrant pain, and abdominal ascites.,Disease:Defects in JAK2 are associated with familial myelofibrosis [MIM:254450]. Myelofibrosis with myeloid metaplasia is a myeloproliferative disease with annual incidence of 0.5-1.5 cases per 100,000 individuals and age at diagnosis around 60 (an increased prevalence is noted in Ashkenazi Jews). Clinical manifestations depend on the type of blood cell affected and may include anemia, pallor, splenomegaly, hypermetabolic state, petechiae, ecchymosis, bleeding, lymphadenopathy, hepatomegaly, portal hypertension.,Disease:Defects in JAK2 are associated with polycythemia vera (PV) [MIM:263300]. PV, the most common form of primary polycythemia, is caused by somatic mutation in a single hematopoietic stem cell leading to clonal hematopoiesis. PV is a myeloproliferative disorder characterized predominantly by erythroid hyperplasia, but also by myeloid leukocytosis, thrombocytosis, and splenomegaly. Familial cases of PV are very rare and usually manifest in elderly patients.,Disease: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.,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 for domain 1.,Function:Plays a role in leptin signaling and control of body weight (By similarity). Tyrosine kinase of the non-receptor type, involved in interleukin-3 and probably interleukin-23 signal transduction.,ANTM:Leptin
promotes phosphorylation on tyrosine residues, including phosphorylation on Tyr-813.,similarity:Belongs to the protein kinase superfamily. Tyr protein kinase family.,similarity:Belongs to the protein kinase superfamily. Tyr protein kinase family. JAK subfamily.,similarity:Contains 1 FERM domain.,similarity:Contains 1 protein kinase domain.,similarity:Contains 1 SH2 domain.,subcellular location:Wholly intracellular, possibly membrane associated.,subunit:Interacts with SIRPA and SH2B1 (By similarity). Interacts with IL23R, SKB1 and STAM2.,tissue specificity:Expressed in blood, bone marrow and lymph node.,

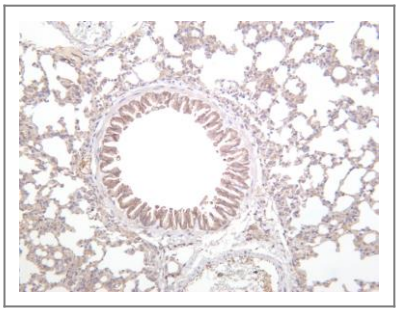
Validation Data



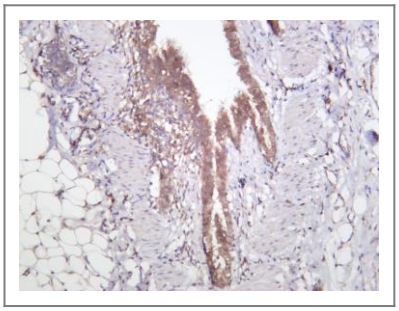
Various whole cell lysates were separated by 4-20% SDS-PAGE, and the membrane was blotted with anti-JAK2 (ANT0003R) antibody. The HRPconjugated Goat anti-Rabbit IgG(H + L) antibody was used to detect the antibody. Lane 1: K562 Predicted band size: 131kDa Observed band size: 131kDa



Human lung carcinoma was stained with anti-JAK2 (ANT0003R) rabbit antibody



Mouse lung was stained with anti-JAK2 (ANT0003R) rabbit antibody



Rat lung was stained with anti-JAK2 (ANT0003R) rabbit antibody