

DESCRIPTION

Source	Mouse myeloma cell line, NS0-derived			
	Mouse Tyro3/Dtk (Ala31-Ser418) Accession # P55144	DIEGRMD	Human IgG ₁ (Pro100-Lys330)	6-His tag
	N-terminus		C-terminus	

N-terminal Sequence Ala31

Analysis

Structure / Form Disulfide-linked homodimer

Predicted Molecular Mass 69 kDa (monomer)

SPECIFICATIONS

SDS-PAGE	100-110 kDa, reducing conditions
Activity	Measured by its binding ability in a functional ELISA. Immobilized Recombinant Mouse Tyro3/Dtk Fc Chimera at 5 µg/mL (100 µL/well) can bind Recombinant Human Gas6 (Catalog # 885-GSB) with a linear range of 3-200 ng/mL.
Endotoxin Level	<0.10 EU per 1 µg of the protein by the LAL method.
Purity	>90%, by SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions and visualized by silver stain.
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS. See Certificate of Analysis for details.

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Reconstitution	Reconstitute at 100 µg/mL in sterile PBS.
Shipping	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.
Stability & Storage	<p>Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied. ● 1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution. ● 3 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.

BACKGROUND

Axl (Ufo, Ark), Dtk (Sky, Tyro3, Rse, Brt) and Mer (human and mouse homologues of chicken c-Eyk) constitute a new receptor tyrosine kinase subfamily. The extracellular domain of these proteins contain two Ig-like motifs and two fibronectin type III motifs. This characteristic topology is also found in neural cell adhesion molecules and in receptor tyrosine phosphatases. All three receptors bind the vitamin K-dependent protein growth-arrest specific gene 6 (Gas6) which is structurally related to the anticoagulation factor protein S. The binding affinities for Gas6 is in the order of Axl > Dtk > Mer. Gas6 binding induces tyrosine phosphorylation and downstream signaling pathways that can lead to cell proliferation, migration, or the prevention of apoptosis. Dtk is widely expressed during embryonic development. In adults, Dtk is predominantly expressed in neurons in restricted regions of the brain.

References:

1. Nagata, K. *et al.* (1996) J. Biol. Chem. **22**:30022.
2. Crosier, K.E. and P.S Crosier (1997) Pathology **29**:131.