

JAK2 Antibody
Purified Mouse Monoclonal Antibody
Catalog # AO1394a**Specification**

JAK2 Antibody - Product Information

Application	WB
Primary Accession	O60674
Reactivity	Human
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Isotype	IgG1
Calculated MW	130.6kDa KDa

Description

This gene product is a protein tyrosine kinase involved in a specific subset of cytokine receptor signaling pathways. It has been found to be constitutively associated with the prolactin receptor and is required for responses to gamma interferon. Mice that do not express an active protein for this gene exhibit embryonic lethality associated with the absence of definitive erythropoiesis.

Immunogen

Purified recombinant fragment of JAK2(745-955aa) expressed in E. Coli.

Formulation

Ascitic fluid containing 0.03% sodium azide.

JAK2 Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 3717

Other Names

Tyrosine-protein kinase JAK2, 2.7.10.2, Janus kinase 2, JAK-2, JAK2

Dilution

WB~~1/500 - 1/2000

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions

JAK2 Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

JAK2 Antibody - Protein Information

Name JAK2 ([HGNC:6192](#))

Function

Non-receptor tyrosine kinase involved in various processes such as cell growth, development, differentiation or histone modifications. Mediates essential signaling events in both innate and adaptive immunity. In the cytoplasm, plays a pivotal role in signal transduction via its association with type I receptors such as growth hormone (GHR), prolactin (PRLR), leptin (LEPR), erythropoietin (EPOR), thrombopoietin (THPO); or type II receptors including IFN-alpha, IFN- beta, IFN-gamma and multiple interleukins (PubMed:7615558). Following ligand-binding to cell surface receptors, phosphorylates specific tyrosine residues on the cytoplasmic tails of the receptor, creating docking sites for STATs proteins (PubMed:9618263). Subsequently, phosphorylates the STATs proteins once they are recruited to the receptor. Phosphorylated STATs then form homodimer or heterodimers and translocate to the nucleus to activate gene transcription. For example, cell stimulation with erythropoietin (EPO) during erythropoiesis leads to JAK2 autophosphorylation, activation, and its association with erythropoietin receptor (EPOR) that becomes phosphorylated in its cytoplasmic domain. Then, STAT5 (STAT5A or STAT5B) is recruited, phosphorylated and activated by JAK2. Once activated, dimerized STAT5 translocates into the nucleus and promotes the transcription of several essential genes involved in the modulation of erythropoiesis. Part of a signaling cascade that is activated by increased cellular retinol and that leads to the activation of STAT5 (STAT5A or STAT5B) (PubMed:21368206). In addition, JAK2 mediates angiotensin-2-induced ARHGEF1 phosphorylation (PubMed:20098430). Plays a role in cell cycle by phosphorylating CDKN1B (PubMed:21423214). Cooperates with TEC through reciprocal phosphorylation to mediate cytokine-driven activation of FOS transcription. 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 (PubMed:19783980).

Cellular Location

Endomembrane system; Peripheral membrane protein. Cytoplasm. Nucleus

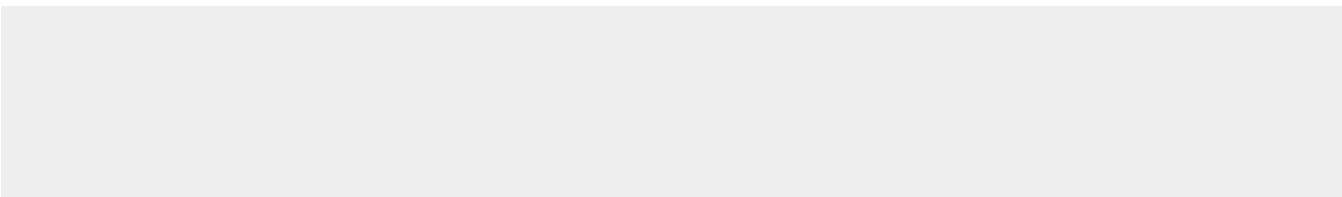
Tissue Location

Ubiquitously expressed throughout most tissues.

JAK2 Antibody - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

JAK2 Antibody - Images

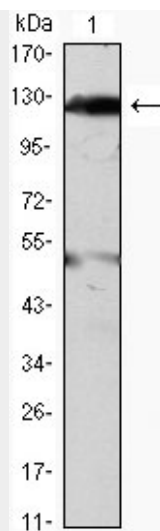


Figure 1: Western blot analysis using JAK2 mouse mAb against THP-1(1) cell lysate.

JAK2 Antibody - References

1. Mol Cell Endocrinol. 1997 May 16;129(2):199-208.
2. J Immunol. 1999 Dec 15;163(12):6651-8.
3. J Biol Chem. 1999 Oct 29;274(44):31531-42.