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JAK1 Antibody (N-term)

Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)

Catalog # AP20699a

Specification

JAK1 Antibody (N-term) - Product Information

Application	**WB,E**
Primary Accession	P23458
Other Accession	P52332
Reactivity	**Human**
Predicted	**Mouse**
Host	**Rabbit**
Clonality	**Polyclonal**
Isotype	**Rabbit IgG**
Calculated MW	**133277**

JAK1 Antibody (N-term) - Additional Information

Gene ID 3716

Other Names
Tyrosine-protein kinase JAK1, Janus kinase 1, JAK-1, JAK1, JAK1A, JAK1B

Target/Specificity
This JAK1 antibody is generated from a rabbit immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 172-204 amino acids from the N-terminal region of human JAK1.

Dilution
WB~~1:1000

Format
Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.

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

Precautions
JAK1 Antibody (N-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

JAK1 Antibody (N-term) - Protein Information

Name JAK1

Synonyms JAK1A, JAK1B

Function Tyrosine kinase of the non-receptor type, involved in the IFN-alpha/beta/gamma signal pathway (PubMed:8232552, PubMed:7615558, PubMed:28111307, PubMed:32750333, PubMed:16239216). Kinase partner for the interleukin (IL)-2 receptor (PubMed:11909529) as well as interleukin (IL)-10 receptor (PubMed:12133952). Kinase partner for the type I interferon receptor IFNAR2 (PubMed:8232552, PubMed:7615558, PubMed:28111307, PubMed:32750333, PubMed:16239216). In response to interferon-binding to IFNAR1-IFNAR2 heterodimer, phosphorylates and activates its binding partner IFNAR2, creating docking sites for STAT proteins (PubMed:7759950). Directly phosphorylates STAT proteins but also activates STAT signaling through the transactivation of other JAK kinases associated with signaling receptors (PubMed:8232552, PubMed:16239216, PubMed:32750333).

Cellular Location
Endomembrane system; Peripheral membrane protein. Note=Wholly intracellular, possibly membrane associated

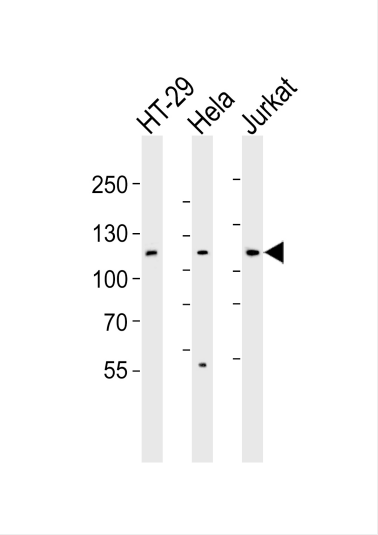
Tissue Location
Expressed at higher levels in primary colon tumors than in normal colon tissue. The expression level in metastatic colon tumors is comparable to the expression level in normal colon tissue

JAK1 Antibody (N-term) - Protocols

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

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

JAK1 Antibody (N-term) - Images



Western blot analysis of lysates from HT-29, Hela, Jurkat cell line (from left to right), using JAK1 Antibody (N-term)(Cat. #AP20699a). AP20699a was diluted at 1:1000 at each lane. A goat anti-rabbit IgG H&L(HRP) at 1:5000 dilution was used as the secondary antibody. Lysates at 35ug

per lane.

JAK1 Antibody (N-term) - Background

Tyrosine kinase of the non-receptor type, involved in the IFN-alpha/beta/gamma signal pathway. Kinase partner for the interleukin (IL)-2 receptor.

JAK1 Antibody (N-term) - References

Wilks A.F.,et al.Mol. Cell. Biol. 11:2057-2065(1991).
Totoki Y.,et al.Submitted (MAR-2005) to the EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases.
Gregory S.G.,et al.Nature 441:315-321(2006).
Mural R.J.,et al.Submitted (SEP-2005) to the EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases.
Lee S.-T.,et al.Oncogene 8:3403-3410(1993).

JAK1 Antibody (N-term) - Citations

- In vitro-induced M2 type macrophages induces the resistance of prostate cancer cells to cytotoxic action of NK cells.
- Adipocytes affect castration-resistant prostate cancer cells to develop the resistance to cytotoxic action of NK cells with alterations of PD-L1/NKG2D ligand levels in tumor cells.
- Enhancing NK cell-mediated cytotoxicity to cisplatin-resistant lung cancer cells via MEK/Erk signaling inhibition.
- Radiation alters PD-L1/NKG2D ligand levels in lung cancer cells and leads to immune escape from NK cell cytotoxicity via IL-6-MEK/Erk signaling pathway.