10320 Camino Santa Fe, Suite G
San Diego, CA 92121
Tel: 858.875.1900 Fax: 858.875.1999

DYRK3 Antibody (N-term)

Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)

Catalog # AP7535a

Specification

DYRK3 Antibody (N-term) - Product Information

Application	**WB,E**
Primary Accession	O43781
Reactivity	**Human**
Host	**Rabbit**
Clonality	**Polyclonal**
Isotype	**Rabbit IgG**
Calculated MW	**65714**
Antigen Region	**1-30**

DYRK3 Antibody (N-term) - Additional Information

Gene ID 8444

Other Names
Dual specificity tyrosine-phosphorylation-regulated kinase 3, Regulatory erythroid kinase, REDK, DYRK3

Target/Specificity
This DYRK3 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 1-30 amino acids from the N-terminal region of human DYRK3.

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
DYRK3 Antibody (N-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

DYRK3 Antibody (N-term) - Protein Information

Name DYRK3 (HGNC:3094)

Function Dual-specificity protein kinase that promotes disassembly of several types of membraneless organelles during mitosis, such as stress granules, nuclear speckles and

pericentriolar material (PubMed:29973724). Dual-specificity tyrosine-regulated kinases (DYRKs) autophosphorylate a critical tyrosine residue in their activation loop and phosphorylate their substrate on serine and threonine residues (PubMed:29634919, PubMed:9748265). Acts as a central dissolvase of membraneless organelles during the G2-to-M transition, after the nuclear-envelope breakdown: acts by mediating phosphorylation of multiple serine and threonine residues in unstructured domains of proteins, such as SRRM1 and PCM1 (PubMed:29973724). Does not mediate disassembly of all membraneless organelles: disassembly of P-body and nucleolus is not regulated by DYRK3 (PubMed:29973724). Dissolution of membraneless organelles at the onset of mitosis is also required to release mitotic regulators, such as ZNF207, from liquid-unmixed organelles where they are sequestered and keep them dissolved during mitosis (PubMed:29973724). Regulates mTORC1 by mediating the dissolution of stress granules: during stressful conditions, DYRK3 partitions from the cytosol to the stress granule, together with mTORC1 components, which prevents mTORC1 signaling (PubMed:23415227). When stress signals are gone, the kinase activity of DYRK3 is required for the dissolution of stress granule and mTORC1 relocation to the cytosol: acts by mediating the phosphorylation of the mTORC1 inhibitor AKT1S1, allowing full reactivation of mTORC1 signaling (PubMed:23415227). Also acts as a negative regulator of EPO-dependent erythropoiesis: may place an upper limit on red cell production during stress erythropoiesis (PubMed:10779429). Inhibits cell death due to cytokine withdrawal in hematopoietic progenitor cells (PubMed:10779429). Promotes cell survival upon genotoxic stress through phosphorylation of SIRT1: this in turn inhibits p53/TP53 activity and apoptosis (PubMed:20167603).

Cellular Location
Nucleus. Cytoplasm. Nucleus speckle. Cytoplasmic granule. Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, microtubule organizing center, centrosome Note=Associates with membraneless organelles in the cytoplasm and nucleus (PubMed:29973724). Shuttles between cytoplasm and stress granules (PubMed:20167603). Localized predominantly on distinct speckles distributed throughout the cytoplasm of the cell (PubMed:20167603). At low concentration, shows a homogeneous distribution throughout the cytoplasm and does not condense in speckles. During oxidative and osmotic stress, localizes to stress granules (PubMed:20167603).

Tissue Location
Isoform 1: Highly expressed in testis and in hematopoietic tissue such as fetal liver, and bone marrow (PubMed:10779429). Isoform 1: Predominant form in fetal liver and bone marrow (PubMed:10779429). Isoform 1: Present at low levels in heart, pancreas, lymph node and thymus (PubMed:10779429). Isoform 2: Highly expressed in testis and in hematopoietic tissue such as fetal liver, and bone marrow (PubMed:10779429). Isoform 2: Predominant form in testis. Isoform 2: Present at low levels in heart, pancreas, lymph node and thymus (PubMed:10779429).

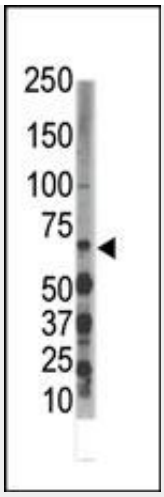
DYRK3 Antibody (N-term) - Protocols

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

DYRK3 Antibody (N-term) - Images

10320 Camino Santa Fe, Suite G
San Diego, CA 92121
Tel: 858.875.1900 Fax: 858.875.1999



Western blot analysis of anti-DYRK3 Pab (Cat. #AP7535a) in Jurkat cell lysate. DYRK3 (arrow) was detected using purified Pab. Secondary HRP-anti-rabbit was used for signal visualization with chemiluminescence.

DYRK3 Antibody (N-term) - Background

This gene product belongs to the DYRK family of dual-specificity protein kinases that catalyze autophosphorylation on serine/threonine and tyrosine residues. The members of this family share structural similarity, however, differ in their substrate specificity, suggesting their involvement in different cellular functions. The encoded protein has been shown to autophosphorylate on tyrosine residue and catalyze phosphorylation of histones H3 and H2B in vitro. Alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been identified.

DYRK3 Antibody (N-term) - References

Becker, W., et al., J. Biol. Chem. 273(40):25893-25902 (1998).
Xia, J., et al., Zhonghua Yi Xue Yi Chuan Xue Za Zhi 15(6):327-332 (1998).