



Antibody 产品货号: AMRe06016

产品概述 (Summary)

产品名称 (Production Name) Phospho-Src (Y529) (9B14) Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody

描述 (Description) Recombinant rabbit monoclonal antibody

宿主 (Host) Rabbit

应用 (Application)WB,ICC/IF,FC种属反应性 (Reactivity)Human,Mouse,Rat

产品性能 (Performance)

偶联物 (Conjugation) Unconjugated 修饰 (Modification) Phosphorylated

同种型 (Isotype) IgG

克隆 (Clonality) Monoclonal 形式 (Form) Liquid

Store at 4°C short term. Aliquot and store at -20°C long term. Avoid 存放说明 (Storage)

freeze/thaw cycles.

Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline, pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% New

储存溶液 (Buffer) type preservative N and 50% glycerol. Store at +4°C short term. Store at -

20°C long term. Avoid freeze / thaw cycle.

纯化方式 (Purification) Affinity purification

免疫原信息 (Immunogen)

别名 (Alternative Names)

基因名 (Gene Name) SRC

specific protein kinase; Neuronal proto-oncogene tyrosine-protein kinase Src; Neuronal SRC; Oncogene SRC; p60 Src; pp60c src; pp60csrc; Proto oncogene tyrosine protein kinase Src; Proto-oncogene c-Src; Proto-oncogene tyrosine-protein kinase Src; Protooncogene SRC; Protooncogene SRC Rous sarcoma; Src; SRC Oncogene; SRC proto oncogene non receptor tyrosine kinase; SRC1; Tyrosine kinase pp60c src; Tyrosine protein kinase SRC1; v src avian sarcoma (Schmidt Ruppin A2) viral oncogene homolog; V src sarcoma (Schmidt Ruppin

ASV; Avian sarcoma virus; c SRC; cSrc; EC 2.7.10.2; Neuronal CSRC tyrosine

A 2) viral oncogene homolog (avian);

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基因 ID (Gene ID) 6714.0 蛋白 ID (SwissProt ID) P12931.

产品应用 (Application)

稀释比 (Dilution Ratio) WB 1:500-1:2000,ICC/IF 1:100-1:200,FC 1:20-1:50

蛋白分子量 (Molecular Weight) 60kDa

研究背景 (Background)

Non-receptor protein tyrosine kinase that plays pivotal roles in numerous cellular processes such as proliferation, migration, and transformation. In concert with PTK2B, plays an important role in osteoclastic bone resorption. Both the formation of a SRC-PTK2B complex, and SRC kinase activity are necessary for this function. Non-receptor protein tyrosine kinase which is activated following engagement of many different classes of cellular receptors including immune response receptors, integrins and other adhesion receptors, receptor protein tyrosine kinases, G protein-coupled receptors as well as cytokine receptors. Participates in signaling pathways that control a diverse spectrum of biological activities including gene transcription, immune response, cell adhesion, cell cycle progression, apoptosis, migration, and transformation. Due to functional redundancy between members of the SRC kinase family, identification of the specific role of each SRC kinase is very difficult. SRC appears to be one of the primary kinases activated following engagement of receptors and plays a role in the activation of other protein tyrosine kinase (PTK) families. Receptor clustering or dimerization leads to recruitment of SRC to the receptor complexes where it phosphorylates the tyrosine residues within the receptor cytoplasmic domains. Plays an important role in the regulation of cytoskeletal organization through phosphorylation of specific substrates such as AFAP1. Phosphorylation of AFAP1 allows the SRC SH2 domain to bind AFAP1 and to localize to actin filaments. Cytoskeletal reorganization is also controlled through the phosphorylation of cortactin (CTTN) (Probable). When cells adhere via focal adhesions to the extracellular matrix, signals are transmitted by integrins into the cell resulting in tyrosine phosphorylation of a number of focal adhesion proteins, including PTK2/FAK1 and paxillin (PXN) (PubMed: 21411625). In addition to phosphorylating focal adhesion proteins, SRC is also active at the sites of cell-cell contact adherens junctions and phosphorylates substrates such as beta-catenin (CTNNB1), delta-catenin (CTNND1), and plakoglobin (JUP). Another type of cell- cell junction, the gap junction, is also a target for SRC, which phosphorylates connexin-43 (GJA1). SRC is implicated in regulation of pre-mRNAprocessing and phosphorylates RNA-binding proteins such as KHDRBS1 (Probable). Also plays a role in PDGF-mediated tyrosine phosphorylation of both STAT1 and STAT3, leading to increased DNA binding activity of these transcription factors (By similarity). Involved in the RAS pathway through phosphorylation of RASA1 and RASGRF1 (PubMed: 11389730). Plays a role in EGF-mediated calciumactivated chloride channel activation (PubMed: 18586953). Required for epidermal growth factor receptor (EGFR) internalization through

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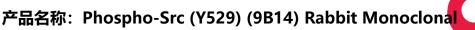
phosphorylation of clathrin heavy chain (CLTC and CLTCL1) at 'Tyr- 1477'. Involved in beta-arrestin (ARRB1 and ARRB2) desensitization through phosphorylation and activation of GRK2, leading to beta- arrestin phosphorylation and internalization. Has a critical role in the stimulation of the CDK20/MAPK3 mitogen-activated protein kinase cascade by epidermal growth factor (Probable). Might be involved not only in mediating the transduction of mitogenic signals at the level of the plasma membrane but also in controlling progression through the cell cycle via interaction with regulatory proteins in the nucleus (PubMed:7853507). Plays an important role in osteoclastic bone resorption in conjunction with PTK2B/PYK2. Both the formation of a SRC-PTK2B/PYK2 complex and SRC kinase activity are necessary for this function. Recruited to activated integrins by PTK2B/PYK2, thereby phosphorylating CBL, which in turn induces the activation and recruitment of phosphatidylinositol 3kinase to the cell membrane in a signaling pathway that is critical for osteoclast function (PubMed:8755529, PubMed:14585963). Promotes energy production in osteoclasts by activating mitochondrial cytochrome C oxidase (PubMed: 12615910). Phosphorylates DDR2 on tyrosine residues, thereby promoting its subsequent autophosphorylation (PubMed:16186108). Phosphorylates RUNX3 and COX2 on tyrosine residues, TNK2 on 'Tyr-284' and CBL on 'Tyr-731' (PubMed: 20100835, PubMed:21309750). Enhances DDX58/RIG-I-elicited antiviral signaling (PubMed: 19419966). Phosphorylates PDPK1 at 'Tyr-9', 'Tyr-373' and 'Tyr-376' (PubMed: 14585963 < /a>). Phosphorylates BCAR1 at 'Tyr-128' (PubMed: 22710723). Phosphorylates CBLC at multiple tyrosine residues, phosphorylation at 'Tyr-341' activates CBLC E3 activity (PubMed: 20525694). Involved in anchorage-independent cell growth (PubMed: 19307596). Required for podosome formation (By similarity). Mediates IL6 signaling by activating YAP1-NOTCH pathway to induce inflammation-induced epithelial regeneration (PubMed: 25731159).

研究领域 (Research Area)

Signal Transduction

图片 (Image Data)

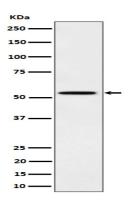
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Western blot analysis of Phospho-Src (Y529) expression in A431 cell treated with EGF lysate.

注意事项 (Note)

For research use only .

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