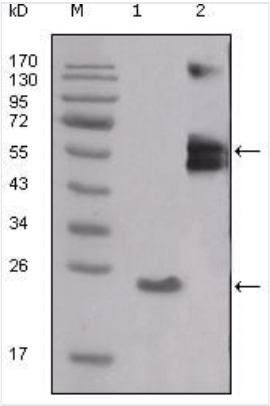
SRC Antibody – Mouse Monoclonal

PRODUCT OVERVIEW

Product Name	SRC, Monoclonal Antibody
Full Product Name	SRC Antibody
Product Gene Name	anti-SRC antibody
Product Synonym Names	ASV; Avian sarcoma virus; c SRC; CDNA FLJ14219 fis clone NT2RP3003800 highly similar to Rattus norvegicus tyrosine protein kinase pp60 c src mRNA; cSrc; EC 2.7.10.2; Neuronal CSRC tyrosine specific protein kinase; Neuronal SRC; Oncogene SRC; OTTHUMP00000174476; OTTHUMP00000174477; p60 Src; p60-Src; p60Src; pp60c 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; SRC_HUMAN; SRC1; Tyrosine kinase pp60c src; Tyrosine protein kinase SRC 1; Tyrosine protein kinase SRC1; v src avian sarcoma (Schmidt Ruppin A2) viral oncogene homolog; V src sarcoma (Schmidt Ruppin A 2) viral oncogene homolog (avian); v src sarcoma (Schmidt Ruppin A 2) viral oncogene homolog avian
Clonality	Monoclonal
Isotype	IgG1
Host	Mouse
Species Reactivity	Human
Form/Format	Phosphate buffered saline (without Mg2+ and Ca2+), pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol.
Purity/Purification	Affinity-Chromatography
Concentration	1mg/ml (lot specific)
Preparation and Storage	Store at -20° C. Stable for 12 months from date of receipt.
Antibody/Peptide Pairs	SRC peptide (MBS9620038) is used for blocking the activity of SRC antibody (MBS9602585)
Molecular Weight	60 kDa
3D Structure	ModBase 3D Structure for P12931
Supply Chain Verification	Manufactured in a lab with traceable raw materials manufactured on site. Coordinated product portfolio of antibodies, pairs, conjugates, recombinant proteins, and immunoassay materials available, please inquire.
Immunogen	Purified recombinant fragment of human SRC expressed in E. Coli
ISO Certification	Manufactured in an ISO 9001:2015 Certified Laboratory.
Applications Tested/Suitable for anti-SRC antibody	Western Blot (WB), ELISA (EIA)
Application Notes for anti-SRC antibody	ELISA: 1:10000 WB: 1:500-1:2000 The optimal dilutions should be determined by the end user. IMPORTANT: For western blot, incubate membrane with diluted primary Ab in 5% w/v milk , 1X TBS, 0.1% Tween®20 at 4°C with gentle shaking, overnight.
Related Product Information for anti-SRC antibody	MBS9602585 is an antibody targeting SRC. Also known as SRC Antibody. Reactive in Human. Host: Mouse.
Other Notes	Small volumes of anti-SRC antibody vial(s) may occasionally become entrapped in the seal of the product vial during shipment and storage. If necessary, briefly centrifuge the vial on a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the container`s cap. Certain products may require to ship with dry ice and additional dry ice fee may apply.



Western Blot (WB) of anti-SRC antibody
Western blot analysis using SRC mouse mAb against truncated SRC-His recombinant protein (1) and PMA treated THP-1 cell lysate (2).

ADDITIONAL DETAILS

NCBI/Uniprot data below describe general gene information for SRC. It may not necessarily be applicable to this product.

NCBI GI #	4885609
NCBI GeneID	6714
NCBI Accession #	NP_005408.1
UniProt Primary Accession #	P12931
UniProt Secondary Accession #	Q76P87; Q86VB9; Q9H5A8; E1P5V4
UniProt Related Accession #	P12931
GenBank Nucleotide #	NM_005417.4
NCBI Official Full Name	proto-oncogene tyrosine-protein kinase Src
NCBI Official Synonym Full Names	SRC proto-oncogene, non-receptor tyrosine kinase
NCBI Official Symbol	SRC
NCBI Official Synonym Symbols	ASV; SRC1; THC6; c-SRC; p60-Src
UniProt Protein Name	Proto-oncogene tyrosine-protein kinase Src
UniProt Synonym Protein Names	Proto-oncogene c-Src; pp60c-src; p60-Src
Protein Family	Neuronal proto-oncogene tyrosine-protein kinase
UniProt Gene Name	SRC
UniProt Synonym Gene Names	SRC1; p60-Src
NCBI Protein Information	proto-oncogene tyrosine-protein kinase Src
NCBI Summary for SRC	This gene is highly similar to the v-src gene of Rous sarcoma virus. This proto-oncogene may play a role in the regulation of embryonic development and cell growth. The protein encoded by this gene is a tyrosine-protein kinase whose activity can be inhibited by phosphorylation by c-SRC kinase. Mutations in this gene could be involved in the malignant progression of colon cancer. Two transcript variants encoding the same protein have been found for this gene. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]

UniProt Comments for SRC	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-mRNA-processing 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 (). Involved in the RAS pathway through phosphorylation of RASA1 and RASGRF1 (PubMed:11389730). Plays a role in EGF-mediated calcium-activated chloride channel activation (PubMed:18586953). Required for epidermal growth factor receptor (EGFR) internalization through 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 3-kinase 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). 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 ().
Research Articles on SRC	**1.** Src kinase activation by nitric oxide promotes resistance to anoikis in tumor cell lines.
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