BOSTER BIOLOGICAL TECHNOLOGY
3942 B Valley Ave, Pleasanton, CA 94566
888-466-3604 | support@bosterbio.com | www.bosterbio.com

Anti-SRC Antibody

Catalog Number: M00107-3

About 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). 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). 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. 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. Plays a role in EGF-mediated calcium-activated chloride channel activation. 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 ADRBK1, 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. 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. 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. Promotes energy production in osteoclasts by activating mitochondrial cytochrome C oxidase. Phosphorylates DDR2 on tyrosine residues, thereby promoting its subsequent autophosphorylation. Phosphorylates RUNX3 and COX2 on tyrosine residues, TNK2 on 'Tyr-284' and CBL on 'Tyr-731'. Enhances DDX58/RIG-I-elicited antiviral signaling. Phosphorylates PDPK1 at 'Tyr-9', 'Tyr-373' and 'Tyr-376'. Phosphorylates BCAR1 at 'Tyr- 128'. Phosphorylates CBLC at multiple tyrosine residues, phosphorylation at 'Tyr-341' activates CBLC E3 activity.

Submit a product review to Biocompare.com





Submit a review of this product to Biocompare.com to receive a $20 Amazon.com giftcard! Your reviews help your fellow scientists make the right decisions. Thank you for your contribution.

Overview

Product Name	Anti-SRC Antibody

BOSTER BIOLOGICAL TECHNOLOGY
3942 B Valley Ave, Pleasanton, CA 94566
888-466-3604 | support@bosterbio.com | www.bosterbio.com

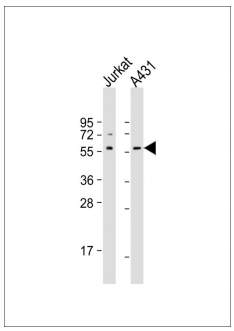
Reactive Species	Human
Description	Boster Bio Anti-SRC Antibody (Catalog # M00107-3). Tested in WB application(s). This antibody reacts with Human.
Application	WB
Clonality	Monoclonal 1602CT774.225.92
Formulation	Purified monoclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide.
Storage Instructions	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.
Host	Mouse
Uniprot ID	P12931

Technical Details

Immunogen	This SRC antibody is generated from a mouse immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 1-350 amino acids from human SRC.
Predicted Reactive Species	Bovine, Drosophila, Rat, Xenopus
Isotype	IgG2b,k
Purification	This antibody is purified through a protein G column, followed by dialysis against PBS.
Suggested Dilutions	WB: 1:1000

BOSTER BIOLOGICAL TECHNOLOGY
3942 B Valley Ave, Pleasanton, CA 94566
888-466-3604 | support@bosterbio.com | www.bosterbio.com

Anti-SRC Antibody (M00107-3) Images



All lanes : Anti-SRC Antibody at 1:1000 dilutionLane 1: Jurkat whole cell lysateLane 2: A431 whole cell lysateLysates/proteins at 20 µg per lane. SecondaryGoat Anti-mouse IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated at 1/10000 dilution. Predicted band size : 60 kDaBlocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFDM/TBST.

Anti-SRC Antibody

For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic procedures.