

Mouse Yes1 Antibody (N-term)
Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP14473A

Specification

Mouse Yes1 Antibody (N-term) - Product Information

Application	WB,E
Primary Accession	Q04736
Other Accession	F1LM93 , NP_033561.1
Reactivity	Human
Predicted	Rat
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Calculated MW	60630
Antigen Region	1-30

Mouse Yes1 Antibody (N-term) - Additional Information

Gene ID 22612

Other Names

Tyrosine-protein kinase Yes, Proto-oncogene c-Yes, p61-Yes, Yes1, Yes

Target/Specificity

This Mouse Yes1 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 1-30 amino acids from the N-terminal region of mouse Yes1.

Dilution

WB~~1:1000

E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.

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

Mouse Yes1 Antibody (N-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Mouse Yes1 Antibody (N-term) - Protein Information

Name Yes1

Synonyms Yes

Function Non-receptor protein tyrosine kinase that is involved in the regulation of cell growth and survival, apoptosis, cell-cell adhesion, cytoskeleton remodeling, and differentiation. Stimulation by receptor tyrosine kinases (RTKs) including EGFR, PDGFR, CSF1R and FGFR leads to recruitment of YES1 to the phosphorylated receptor, and activation and phosphorylation of downstream substrates. Upon EGFR activation, promotes the phosphorylation of PARD3 to favor epithelial tight junction assembly. Participates in the phosphorylation of specific junctional components such as CTNND1 by stimulating the FYN and FER tyrosine kinases at cell-cell contacts. Upon T-cell stimulation by CXCL12, phosphorylates collapsin response mediator protein 2/DPYSL2 and induces T-cell migration. Participates in CD95L/FASLG signaling pathway and mediates AKT-mediated cell migration. Plays a role in cell cycle progression by phosphorylating the cyclin dependent kinase 4/CDK4 thus regulating the G1 phase. Also involved in G2/M progression and cytokinesis (By similarity). Catalyzes phosphorylation of organic cation transporter OCT2 which induces its transport activity (PubMed:[26979622](#)).

Cellular Location

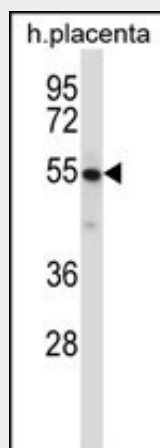
Cell membrane. Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, microtubule organizing center, centrosome Cytoplasm, cytosol. Cell junction {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q28923}. Note=Newly synthesized protein initially accumulates in the Golgi region and traffics to the plasma membrane through the exocytic pathway. Localized to small puncta throughout the cytoplasm and cell membrane when in the presence of SNAIL1 (By similarity). {ECO:0000250, ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q28923}

Mouse Yes1 Antibody (N-term) - Protocols

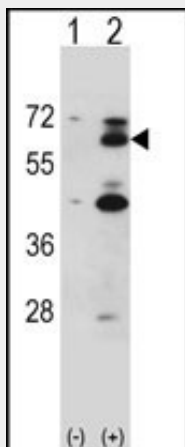
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

Mouse Yes1 Antibody (N-term) - Images



Mouse Yes1 Antibody (N-term) (Cat. #AP14473a) western blot analysis in human placenta tissue lysates (35ug/lane). This demonstrates the Yes1 antibody detected the Yes1 protein (arrow).



Western blot analysis of Yes1 (arrow) using rabbit polyclonal Mouse Yes1 Antibody (N-term) (Cat. #AP14473a). 293 cell lysates (2 ug/lane) either nontransfected (Lane 1) or transiently transfected (Lane 2) with the Yes1 gene.

Mouse Yes1 Antibody (N-term) - References

- Zheng, Y., et al. Mol. Cell. Biol. 30(17):4280-4292(2010)
Slanina, H., et al. Infect. Immun. 78(5):1905-1914(2010)
Abrami, L., et al. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 107(4):1420-1424(2010)
Chen, S.C., et al. Am. J. Physiol., Cell Physiol. 297 (1), C133-C139 (2009) :
Kao, T.J., et al. J. Neurosci. 29(17):5690-5700(2009)