

**SRMS Antibody (C-term)**  
**Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)**  
**Catalog # AP7719b****Specification**

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**SRMS Antibody (C-term) - Product Information**

Application	<b>WB, IHC-P,E</b>
Primary Accession	<a href="#">O9H3Y6</a>
Reactivity	<b>Human, Mouse</b>
Host	<b>Rabbit</b>
Clonality	<b>Polyclonal</b>
Isotype	<b>Rabbit IgG</b>
Calculated MW	<b>54507</b>
Antigen Region	<b>456-485</b>

**SRMS Antibody (C-term) - Additional Information****Gene ID** 6725**Other Names**

Tyrosine-protein kinase Srms, SRMS, C20orf148

**Target/Specificity**

This SRMS antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 456-485 amino acids from the C-terminal region of human SRMS.

**Dilution**WB~~1:1000  
IHC-P~~1:50~100**Format**

Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is prepared by Saturated Ammonium Sulfate (SAS) precipitation followed by dialysis against PBS.

**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**

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

**SRMS Antibody (C-term) - Protein Information****Name** SRMS**Synonyms** C20orf148

**Function** Non-receptor tyrosine-protein kinase which phosphorylates DOK1 on tyrosine residues (PubMed:[23822091](#)). Also phosphorylates KHDRBS1/SAM68 and VIM on tyrosine residues (PubMed:[29496907](#)). Phosphorylation of KHDRBS1 is EGF-dependent (PubMed:[29496907](#)). Phosphorylates OTUB1, promoting deubiquitination of RPTOR (PubMed:[35927303](#)).

**Cellular Location**

Cytoplasm. Note=Localizes to punctate cytoplasmic structures.

**Tissue Location**

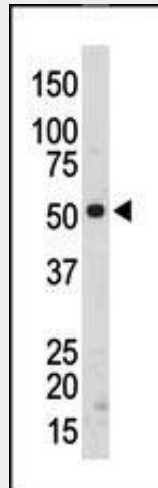
Highly expressed in most breast cancers (at protein level)

**SRMS Antibody (C-term) - Protocols**

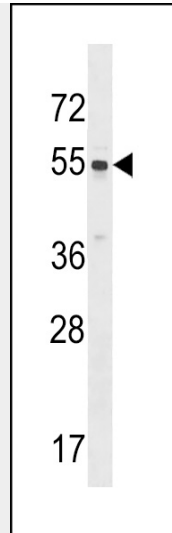
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

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

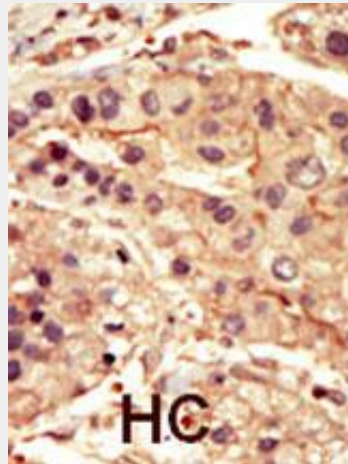
**SRMS Antibody (C-term) - Images**



The anti-SRMS Pab (Cat. #AP7719b) is used in Western blot to detect SRMS in mouse kidney tissue lysate.



SRMS Antibody (P471) (Cat. #AP7719b) western blot analysis in HL-60 cell line lysates (35ug/lane). This demonstrates the SRMS antibody detected the SRMS protein (arrow).



Formalin-fixed and paraffin-embedded human cancer tissue reacted with the primary antibody, which was peroxidase-conjugated to the secondary antibody, followed by DAB staining. This data demonstrates the use of this antibody for immunohistochemistry; clinical relevance has not been evaluated. BC = breast carcinoma; HC = hepatocarcinoma.

#### **SRMS Antibody (C-term) - Background**

Protein kinases are enzymes that transfer a phosphate group from a phosphate donor, generally the  $\gamma$  phosphate of ATP, onto an acceptor amino acid in a substrate protein. By this basic mechanism, protein kinases mediate most of the signal transduction in eukaryotic cells, regulating cellular metabolism, transcription, cell cycle progression, cytoskeletal rearrangement and cell movement, apoptosis, and differentiation. With more than 500 gene products, the protein kinase family is one of the largest families of proteins in eukaryotes. The family has been classified in 8 major groups based on sequence comparison of their tyrosine (PTK) or serine/threonine (STK) kinase catalytic domains. The STE group (homologs of yeast Sterile 7, 11, 20 kinases) consists of 50 kinases related to the mitogen-activated protein kinase (MAPK) cascade families (Ste7/MAP2K, Ste11/MAP3K, and Ste20/MAP4K). MAP kinase cascades, consisting of a MAPK and one or more upstream regulatory kinases (MAPKKs) have been best characterized in the yeast pheromone response pathway. Pheromones bind to Ste cell surface receptors and activate yeast MAPK pathway.

#### **SRMS Antibody (C-term) - References**

Kohmura, N., et al., Mol. Cell. Biol. 14(10):6915-6925 (1994).