

Src1, Active recombinant protein**Src, v-src sarcoma (Schmidt-Ruppin A-2) viral oncogene homolog****Catalog # PBV11325r****Specification**

Src1, Active recombinant protein - Product info

Primary Accession	P12931
Concentration	0.1
Calculated MW	85.0 kDa KDa

Src1, Active recombinant protein - Additional Info

Gene ID	6714
Gene Symbol	SRC

Other Names

Src, v-src sarcoma (Schmidt-Ruppin A-2) viral oncogene homolog, Class E basic helix-loop-helix protein 74, Short name=bHLHe74, Protein Hin-2, RIP160, Renal carcinoma antigen NY-REN-52, Steroid receptor coactivator 1

Source	Baculovirus (Sf9 insect cells)
Assay&Purity	SDS-PAGE; ≥90%
Assay2&Purity2	HPLC;
Recombinant	Yes
Format	
Liquid	

Storage

-80°C; Recombinant proteins in storage buffer (50 mM Tris-HCl, pH 7.5, 150 mM NaCl, 0.25 mM DTT, 0.1 mM EGTA, 0.1 mM EDTA, 0.1 mM PMSF, 25% glycerol).

Src1, Active recombinant protein - 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](#)

Src1, Active recombinant protein - Images**Src1, Active recombinant protein - Background**

Src family belongs to non-receptor tyrosine kinases. Src was originally identified as a transforming protein of the Rous sarcoma virus (RSV) that had enzymatic ability to phosphorylate tyrosine in

protein substrates. Src is overexpressed and activated in a large number of human malignancies and has been linked to the development of cancer and progression to distant metastases. In addition to increasing cell proliferation, a key role of Src in cancer seems to be the ability to promote invasion and motility, functions that might contribute to tumour progression. Oncogenic forms of the Src alter cell structure, in particular the actin cytoskeleton and the adhesion networks that control cell migration, and also transmit signals that regulate proliferation and cell survival. Recent work indicates that Src plays a role in these functions by influencing the RhoA-ROCK pathway that controls contractile actin filament assembly, the STAT family of transcription factors needed for transformation, and the Cbl ubiquitin ligase that controls Src protein levels. These studies also shed light on the role of focal adhesion kinase (FAK) downstream of v-Src and other signaling pathways in controlling migration, invasion and survival of transformed cells. Src directly phosphorylates integrins and can also modulate R-Ras activity. Moreover, it stimulates the E-cadherin regulator Hakai, interacts with and phosphorylates the novel podosome-linked adaptor protein Fish, and progressively phosphorylates the gap junction component connexin 43. In addition to the above functions and substrates, the role in cellular physiology of Src is continually expanding.

Src1, Active recombinant protein - References

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