



Catalog Number: 10755-H20B

General Information

Gene Name Synonym:

RP5-823N20.1, ASV, SRC1, c-SRC, p60-Src

Protein Construction:

A DNA sequence encoding the human SRC (P12931-1) (Met 1-Leu 536) was fused with the N-terminal polyhistidine-tagged GST tag at the N-terminus.

Source: Human

Expression Host: *Baculovirus*

QC Testing

Purity: > 90 % as determined by SDS-PAGE.

Endotoxin:

<1.0 EU per µg protein as determined by the LAL method

Stability:

Samples are stable for up to twelve months from date of receipt at -70 °C

Predicted N terminal: Met

Molecular Mass:

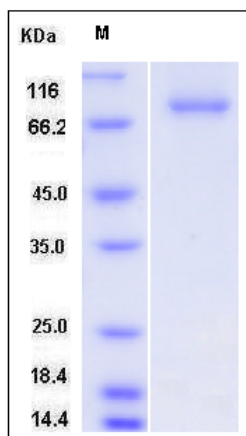
The recombinant human SRC/GST chimera consists of 773 amino acids and has a calculated molecular mass of 87.7KDa. It migrates as an approximately 81 KDa band in SDS-PAGE under non-reduced conditions.

Formulation:

Lyophilized from 0.2µm filtered solution of 50mM Tris, 100mM NaCl, pH 8.0, 20%gly, 0.3mM DTT

Normally 5 % - 8 % trehalose and mannitol are added as protectants before lyophilization. Specific concentrations are included in the hardcopy of COA. Please contact us for any concerns or special requirements.

SDS-PAGE:



Usage Guide

Storage:

Store it under sterile conditions at -70°C upon receiving. Recommend to aliquot the protein into smaller quantities for optimal storage.

Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Reconstitution:

Detailed reconstitution instructions are sent along with the products.

Protein Description

Proto-oncogene tyrosine-protein kinase SRC is a hydrophobic protein belonging to the SRC family kinase including nine members that is a family of non-receptor tyrosine kinases. SRC protein may exist in different forms: C-SRC and V-SRC. C-SRC is only activated under certain circumstances where it is required such as growth factor signaling, while V-SRC is a constitutively active as opposed to normal SRC (C-SRC). Thus, V-SRC is an instructive example of an oncogene protein kinase whereas C-SRC is a proto-oncogene protein kinase. Inhibition of SRC with NR2A tyrosine phosphorylation mediated by PSD-95 may contribute to the lithium-induced downregulation of NMDA receptor function and provide neuroprotection against excitotoxicity.

References

1. Juan Ma. et al., 2003, Neuroscience Letters. 348 (3): 185-189.
2. Czernilofsky AP. et al., 1980, Nature. 287: 198-203.
3. Beischlag TV. et al., 2002, Molecular and cellular biology. 22 (12): 4319-33.