

Src Protein, Human, Recombinant (His & GST)

General Information

Synonyms:	c-SRC;p60-Src;ASV;SRC1;SRC proto-oncogene, non-receptor tyrosine kinase
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. Predicted N terminal: Met
Species:	Human
Expression Host:	Baculovirus Insect Cells
Accession:	P12931-1
Molecular Weight:	87.7 kDa (predicted); 81 kDa (non-reducing conditions)

QC Testing

Biological Activity:	The specific activity was determined to be > 80 nmol/min/mg using Poly(Glu:Tyr) 4:1 as substrate.
Purity:	> 90 % as determined by SDS-PAGE
Endotoxin:	< 1.0 EU/μg of the protein as determined by the LAL method.
Formulation:	Supplied as sterile 50 mM Tris, 100 mM NaCl, pH 8.0, 20% gly, 0.3 mM DTT.

Preparation and Storage

Reconstitution:

A Certificate of Analysis (CoA) containing reconstitution instructions is included with the products. Please refer to the CoA for detailed information.

Stability & Storage:

It is recommended to store the product under sterile conditions at -20°C to -80°C. Samples are stable for up to 12 months. Please avoid multiple freeze-thaw cycles and store products in aliquots.

Actual storage temperature shall be subject to the COA.

Shipping:

Proteins are shipped with blue ice.

Protein Background

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 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.

Reference

Juan Ma. et al., 2003, Neuroscience Letters. 348 (3): 185-189.

Czernilofsky AP. et al., 1980, Nature. 287: 198-203.

Beischlag TV. et al., 2002, Molecular and cellular biology. 22 (12): 4319-33.

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Tel:781-999-4286 E_mail:info@targetmol.com Address:34 Washington Street,Wellesley Hills,MA 02481