

YES1 Protein, Human, Recombinant (His & GST)

General Information

Synonyms:	HsT441;c-yes;YES proto-oncogene 1, Src family tyrosine kinase;Yes;P61-YES
Protein Construction:	A DNA sequence encoding the human YES1 (NP_005424.1) (Gly 2-Leu 543) 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:	P07947
Molecular Weight:	88.5 kDa (predicted); 75 kDa (reducing conditions)

QC Testing

Biological Activity:	The specific activity was determined to be 35 nmol/min/mg using Poly(Glu,Tyr) 4:1 as substrate.
Purity:	> 80 % as determined by SDS-PAGE
Endotoxin:	< 1.0 EU/μg of the protein as determined by the LAL method.
Formulation:	Supplied as sterile 20 mM Tris, 500 mM NaCl, 10% gly, 0.5 mM TCEP, pH 8.0.

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 Yes, also known as Proto-oncogene c-Yes, p61-Yes and YES1, is a cytoplasm protein that belongs to the protein kinase superfamily, Tyr protein kinase family and SRC subfamily. YES1 / c-Yes contains one protein kinase domain, one SH2 domain and one SH3 domain. It is thought that the subcellular distribution of Src-family tyrosine kinases, including c-Yes binding to the cellular membrane, is membranous and/or cytoplasmic. YES1 / c-Yes protein tyrosine kinase is known to be related to malignant transformation. YES1 / c-Yes and c-Src are the two most closely related members of the Src family of nonreceptor tyrosine kinases. Although there is much evidence to support redundancy in signaling between these two kinases. YES1 / c-Yes promotes the formation of the tight junction by phosphorylating occludin, while c-Src signaling

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downregulates occludin formation in a Raf-1 dependent manner. YES1 / c-Yes has tyrosine kinase activity. It promotes infectivity of Neisseria gonorrhoeae in epithelial cells by phosphorylating MCP / CD46.

Reference

Summy,J.M. et al., 2003, Front Biosci 8 :s185-205.

Clump,D.A. et al., 2005, Growth Factors 23 (4):263-72.

Nonomura,T. et al., 2007,Int J Oncol 30 (1):105-11.

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