Data Sheet (Cat.No.TMPY-04421)

TargetMol

FES Protein, Human, Recombinant (His & GST)

General Information

Synonyms:	FPS;FES proto-oncogene, tyrosine kinase
Protein Construction:	A DNA sequence encoding the human FES (P07332-1) (Met 1-Arg 822) 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:	P07332-1
Molecular Weight:	121 kDa (predicted); 110 kDa (reducing conditions)

QC Testing

Biological Activity:	The specific activity was determined to be 200 nmol/min/mg using Poly(Glu:Tyr) 4:1 as substrate.
Purity:	> 75 % 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, pH 7.4, 10% glycerol.

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 Fes/Fps, also known as Proto-oncogene c-Fes, Proto-oncogene c-Fps, Feline sarcoma oncogene, FES and FPS, is a protein which contains oneFCH domain, oneprotein kinase domain and oneSH2 domain. FES is a non-receptor protein tyrosine kinase expressed in hematopoietic progenitors and differentiated myeloid cells. FES is observed in the nuclear, granular and plasma membrane fractions of primary human neutrophils and the myeloid leukemia cell line, HL-6. The nuclear localization is confirmed by immunocytochemistry of neutrophils. FES has been implicated in granulocyte-macrophage colony-stimulating factor (GM-CSF), interleukin-3 (IL-3) and erythropoietin signal transduction. FES has tyrosine-specific protein kinase activity and that activity is required for maintenance of cellular transformation. FES is also involved in

normal hematopoiesis. Its chromosomal location has linked it to a specific translocation event identified in patients with acute promyelocytic leukemia.

Reference

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