

Product datasheet for **TA389214**

Phospho-SRC (pTyr530) Mouse Antibody [Clone ID: M261]

Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Clone Name:	M261
Applications:	WB
Recommended Dilution:	WB: 1:500
Reactivity:	Human, Rat, Mouse
Host:	Mouse
Isotype:	IgG1
Immunogen:	Clone (M261) was generated from a phosphopeptide containing amino acid surrounding Tyr-530 at the C-terminus of human c-Src. This sequence has high homology to the conserved site in rat and mouse c-Src, and is conserved in the c-Src family of kinases.
Specificity:	This antibody detects a 60 kDa* protein corresponding to c-Src on SDS-PAGE immunoblots of mouse SYF cells transformed with c-Src and treated with pervanadate. This antibody also detects the conserved site in Lck (Tyr-505) in human Jurkat cells treated with pervanadate. This antibody may detect several c-Src family members phosphorylated at the conserved site for Tyr-530.
Formulation:	PBS + 1 mg/ml BSA, 0.05% NaN ₃ and 50% glycerol
Concentration:	lot specific
Purification:	Protein A Purified
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Storage:	Storage at -20°C is recommended, as aliquots may be taken without freeze/thawing due to presence of 50% glycerol. Stable for at least 1 year at -20°C.
Stability:	After date of receipt, stable for at least 1 year at -20°C.
Predicted Protein Size:	60
Database Link:	P12931



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Background:

c-Src was the first proto-oncogenic non-receptor tyrosine kinase characterized in human. The Src family is composed of nine members in vertebrates, including c-Src, Yes, Fgr, Yrk, Fyn, Lyn, Hck, Lck, and Blk. Src-family kinases transduce signals that are involved in the control of a variety of cellular processes, including proliferation, differentiation, motility, and adhesion. Src-family kinases contain an N-terminal cell membrane anchor followed by SH3 and SH2 domains. The activity of c-Src is regulated by tyrosine phosphorylation at multiple sites. Tyrosine 418 is autophosphorylated following c-Src activation. Tyrosine 215 in the SH2 domain of c-Src is phosphorylated following growth factor receptor activation. Both Tyr-215 and Tyr-418 phosphorylation increases tyrosine kinase activity, while phosphorylation of Tyr-530 downregulates c-Src kinase activity. Thus, tyrosine phosphorylation of c-Src is critical for regulating its kinase activity.

Note:

Protein G purified tissue culture supernatant.