Recombinant Protein Technical Manual

Recombinant Human c-Yes/YES1 Protein (His & GST Tag)(Active)

RPES1085

Product Data:

Product SKU: RPES1085

Size: 20µg

Species: Human

Expression host: Baculovirus-Insect Cells

Uniprot: NP_005424.1

Protein Information:

Molecular Mass:	88.5 kDa
AP Molecular Mass:	75 kDa
Tag:	N-His & GST
Bio-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 reducing SDS-PAGE.
Endotoxin:	< 1.0 EU per µg as determined by the LAL method.
Storage:	Store at < -20°C, stable for 6 months. Please minimize freeze-thaw cycles.
Shipping:	This product is provided as liquid. It is shipped at frozen temperature with blue ice/gel packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at<-20°C.
Formulation:	Supplied as sterile 20mM Tris, 500mM NaCl, 10% gly, 0.5mM TCEP, pH 8.0
Reconstitution:	Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.
Application:	
Synonyms:	c-yes;HsT441;P61-YES;Yes

Immunogen Information:

Sequence: Gly 2-Leu 543

Background:

Proto-oncogene tyrosine-protein kinase Yes, also known as Proto-oncogene c-Yes, p61-Yes and YES1, is a cytoplasm protein which 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 formation of the tight junction by phosphorylating occludin, while c-Src signaling downregulates occludin formation in a Raf dependent manner. YES1 / c-Yes has tyrosine kinase activity. It promotes infectivity of Neisseria gonorrhoeae in epithelial cells by phosphorylating MCP / CD46.