

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

Catalog No. PKSH030348

Note: Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

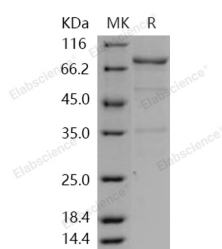
Description

Synonyms	c-yes;HsT441;P61-YES;Yes
Species	Human
Expression Host	Baculovirus-Insect Cells
Sequence	Gly 2-Leu 543
Accession	NP_005424.1
Calculated Molecular Weight	88.5 kDa
Observed molecular weight	75 kDa
Tag	N-His-GST
Bioactivity	The specific activity was determined to be 35 nmol/min/mg using Poly(Glu, Tyr) 4:1 as substrate.

Properties

Purity	> 80 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
Endotoxin	< 1.0 EU per µg of the protein 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 solution of 20mM Tris, 500mM NaCl, 10% glycerol, 0.5mM TCEP, pH 8.0
Reconstitution	Not Applicable

Data



> 80 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

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

For Research Use Only

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