

**Anti-c-Src (N-terminal region) Antibody**  
**Catalog # AN1974****Specification****Anti-c-Src (N-terminal region) Antibody - Product Information**

Application	WB
Primary Accession	<a href="#">P12931</a>
Reactivity	Bovine
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Mouse Monoclonal
Isotype	IgG1
Calculated MW	59835

**Anti-c-Src (N-terminal region) Antibody - Additional Information**

Gene ID	6714
<b>Other Names</b>	
Src	

**Dilution**

WB~~1:1000

**Storage**

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

**Precautions**

Anti-c-Src (N-terminal region) Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

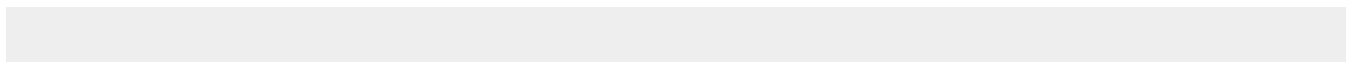
**Shipping**

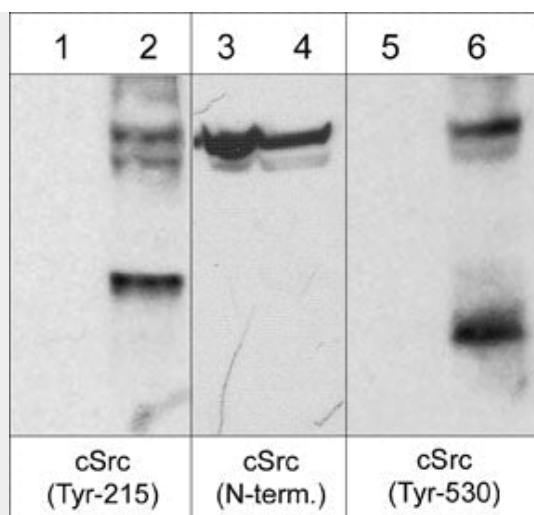
Blue Ice

**Anti-c-Src (N-terminal region) Antibody - Protocols**

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

**Anti-c-Src (N-terminal region) Antibody - Images**



Western blot analysis of mouse SYF cells transformed with c-Src then left untreated (lanes 1, 3, & 5) or treated with pervanadate (1 mM) for 30 minutes (lanes 2, 4, & 6). The blot was probed with anti-c-Src (Tyr-215) (lanes 1 & 2), anti-c-Src (N-terminal region) (lanes 3 & 4), and anti-c-Src (Tyr-530) (lanes 5 & 6).

#### **Anti-c-Src (N-terminal region) Antibody - 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.