

Datasheet for ABIN7320121

CSK Protein**1** Image[Go to Product page](#)

Overview

| | |
|---------------|-----------------------------------|
| Quantity: | 50 µg |
| Target: | CSK |
| Origin: | Mouse |
| Source: | Baculovirus infected Insect Cells |
| Protein Type: | Recombinant |

Product Details

| | |
|------------------------------|--|
| Purpose: | Recombinant Mouse CSK/C-Src kinase Protein (Active) |
| Sequence: | Met 1-Leu 450 |
| Characteristics: | A DNA sequence encoding the mouse CSK (P41241?) (Met 1-Leu 450) was expressed and purified with two additional amino acids (Gly & Pro) at the N-terminus. |
| Purity: | > 90 % as determined by SDS-PAGE |
| Endotoxin Level: | < 1.0 EU per µg of the protein as determined by the LAL method. |
| Biological Activity Comment: | Kinase activity untested |

Target Details

| | |
|-------------------|---|
| Target: | CSK |
| Alternative Name: | CSK/C-Src kinase (CSK Products) |
| Background: | Background: The tyrosine kinase c-Src has been implicated as a modulator of cell proliferation, spreading, and migration. These functions are also regulated by Met. The structure of a large fragment of the c-Src kinase comprises the regulatory and kinase domains and the carboxy- |

Target Details

terminal tail. c-Src kinase interactions among domains and is stabilized by binding of the phosphorylated tail to the SH2 domain. This molecule is locked in a conformation that simultaneously disrupts the kinase active site and sequesters the binding surfaces of the SH2 and SH3 domains. The structure shows how appropriate cellular signals, or transforming mutations in v-Src, could break these interactions to produce an open, active kinase. The protein-tyrosine kinase activity of c-Src kinase is inhibited by phosphorylation of tyr527, within the c-Src c-terminal tail. Genetic and biochemical data have suggested that this negative regulation requires an intact Src homology 2 (SH2) domain. Since SH2 domains recognize phosphotyrosine, it is possible that these two non-catalytic domains associate, and thereby repress c-Src kinase activity. Experiments have suggested that c-Src kinase plays a role in the biological behaviour of colonic carcinoma cells induced by migratory factors such as EGF, perhaps acting in conjunction with FAK to regulate focal adhesion turnover and tumour cell motility. Furthermore, although c-Src kinase has been implicated in colonic tumour progression, in the adenoma to carcinoma in vitro model c-Src is not the driving force for this progression but co-operates with other molecules in carcinoma development. References

Synonym: AW212630,p50CSK

Molecular Weight: 50.9 kDa

UniProt: [P41241](#)

Pathways: [TCR Signaling](#), [EGFR Signaling Pathway](#), [Cell-Cell Junction Organization](#), [CXCR4-mediated Signaling Events](#)

Application Details

Restrictions: For Research Use only

Handling

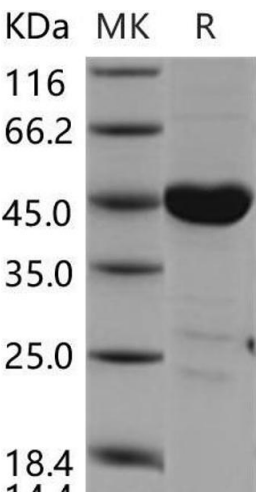
Format: Lyophilized

Reconstitution: Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.

Buffer: Lyophilized from sterile 20 mM Tris, 500 mM NaCl, 10 % glycerol, pH 8.0

Storage: 4 °C, -20 °C, -80 °C

Storage Comment: Generally, lyophilized proteins are stable for up to 12 months when stored at -20 to -80°C. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20°C for 3 months.



Western Blotting

Image 1.