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FES Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide

Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP7705a

Specification

FES Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Product Information

Primary Accession P07332

FES Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Additional Information

Gene ID 2242

Other Names
Tyrosine-protein kinase Fes/Fps, Feline sarcoma/Fujinami avian sarcoma oncogene homolog, Proto-oncogene c-Fes, Proto-oncogene c-Fps, p93c-fes, FES, FPS

Target/Specificity
The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody AP7705a was selected from the N-term region of human FES . A 10 to 100 fold molar excess to antibody is recommended. Precise conditions should be optimized for a particular assay.

Format
Peptides are lyophilized in a solid powder format. Peptides can be reconstituted in solution using the appropriate buffer as needed.

Storage
Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C.

Precautions
This product is for research use only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

FES Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Protein Information

Name FES

FES Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Background

FES is the human cellular counterpart of a feline sarcoma retrovirus protein with transforming capabilities. This protein has tyrosine-specific protein kinase activity and that activity is required for maintenance of cellular transformation. Its chromosomal location has linked it to a specific translocation event identified in patients with acute promyelocytic leukemia but it is also involved in normal hematopoiesis.

FES Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - References

Alcalay, M., et al., Oncogene 5(3):267-275 (1990).Roebroek, A.J., et al., EMBO J. 4(11):2897-2903 (1985).

Synonyms FPS

Function
Tyrosine-protein kinase that acts downstream of cell surface receptors and plays a role in the regulation of the actin cytoskeleton, microtubule assembly, cell attachment and cell spreading. Plays a role in FCER1 (high affinity immunoglobulin epsilon receptor)-mediated signaling in mast cells. Acts down-stream of the activated FCER1 receptor and the mast/stem cell growth factor receptor KIT. Plays a role in the regulation of mast cell degranulation. Plays a role in the regulation of cell differentiation and promotes neurite outgrowth in response to NGF signaling. Plays a role in cell scattering and cell migration in response to HGF-induced activation of EZR. Phosphorylates BCR and down-regulates BCR kinase activity. Phosphorylates HCLS1/HS1, PECAM1, STAT3 and TRIM28.

Cellular Location
Cytoplasm, cytosol. Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton. Cell membrane; Peripheral membrane protein; Cytoplasmic side. Cytoplasmic vesicle. Golgi apparatus. Cell junction, focal adhesion Note=Distributed throughout the cytosol when the kinase is not activated. Association with microtubules requires activation of the kinase activity. Shuttles between focal adhesions and cell-cell contacts in epithelial cells. Recruited to the lateral cell membrane in polarized epithelial cells by interaction with phosphorylated EZR Detected at tubular membrane structures in the cytoplasm and at the cell periphery

Tissue Location
Widely expressed. Detected in adult colon epithelium (at protein level) (PubMed:16455651, PubMed:19051325) Expressed in melanocytes (at protein level) (PubMed:28463229)

FES Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Protocols

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

- Blocking Peptides