



General Information

Gene Name Synonym:

c-yes; HsT441; P61-YES; Yes

Protein Construction:

A DNA sequence encoding the human YES1 (NP_005424.1) (Gly 2-Leu 543) was fused with the N-terminal polyhistidine-tagged GST tag at the N-terminus.

Source: Human

Expression Host: Baculovirus-Insect Cells

QC Testing

Purity: > 80 % as determined by SDS-PAGE

Bio Activity:

The specific activity was determined to be 35 nmol/min/mg using Poly(Glu,Tyr) 4:1 as substrate.

Endotoxin:

< 1.0 EU per µg of the protein as determined by the LAL method

Stability:

Samples are stable for up to twelve months from date of receipt at -70 °C

Predicted N terminal: Met

Molecular Mass:

The recombinant human YES1/GST chimera consists of 779 amino acids and has a calculated molecular mass of 88.5 kDa. It migrates as an approximately 75 kDa band in SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions.

Formulation:

Supplied as sterile 20mM Tris, 500mM NaCl, 10% gly, 0.5mM TCEP, pH 8.0

Normally 5 % - 8 % trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween80 are added as protectants before lyophilization. Specific concentrations are included in the hardcopy of COA. Please contact us for any concerns or special requirements.

Usage Guide

Storage:

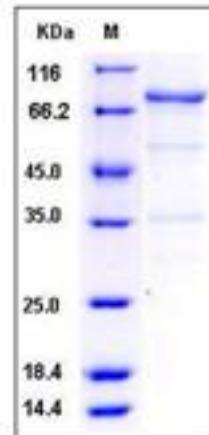
Store it under sterile conditions at -20°C to -80°C upon receiving. Recommend to aliquot the protein into smaller quantities for optimal storage.

Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Reconstitution:

Detailed reconstitution instructions are sent along with the products.

SDS-PAGE:



Protein Description

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

References

- 1.Summy,J.M. et al., 2003, Front Biosci 8 :s185-205.
- 2.Clump,D.A. et al., 2005, Growth Factors 23 (4):263-72.
- 3.Nonomura,T. et al., 2007, Int J Oncol 30 (1):105-11.