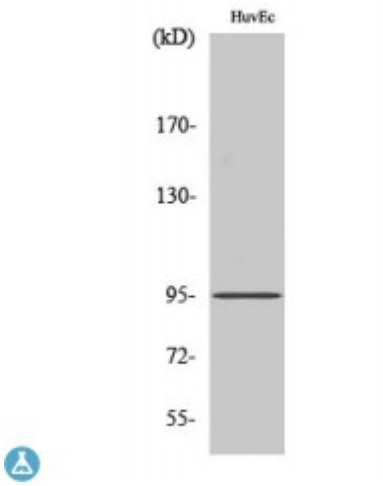
Anti-Fes antibody



Description	Rabbit polyclonal to Fes.

Model	STJ93058
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse
Applications	ELISA, IHC, WB
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human Fes
Immunogen Region	100-180 aa, Internal
Gene ID	2242
Gene Symbol	FES
Dilution range	WB 1:500-1:2000IHC 1:100-1:300ELISA 1:20000
Specificity	Fes Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of Fes protein.
Tissue Specificity	Widely expressed. Detected in adult colon epithelium.
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Note	For Research Use Only (RUO).
Protein Name	Tyrosine-protein kinase Fes/Fps Feline sarcoma/Fujinami avian sarcoma oncogene homolog Proto-oncogene c-Fes Proto-oncogene c-Fps p93c-fes
Molecular Weight	80 kDa
Clonality	Polyclonal

Conjugation	Unconjugated
Isotype	IgG
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Storage Instruction	Store at -20°C, and avoid repeat freeze-thaw cycles.
Database Links	HGNC:3657OMIM:190030
Alternative Names	Tyrosine-protein kinase Fes/Fps Feline sarcoma/Fujinami avian sarcoma oncogene homolog Proto-oncogene c-Fes Proto-oncogene c-Fps p93c-fes
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.
Sequence and Domain Family	The coiled coil domains are important for regulating the kinase activity. They mediate homooligomerization and probably also interaction with other proteins.; The N-terminal region including the first coiled coil domain mediates interaction with phosphoinositide-containing membranes.
Cellular Localization	Cytoplasm, cytosol. Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton. Cell membrane. Peripheral membrane protein. Cytoplasmic side. Cytoplasmic vesicle. Golgi apparatus. Cell junction, focal adhesion. 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.
Post-translational Modifications	Autophosphorylated on Tyr-713. Phosphorylated by LYN in response to FCER1 activation. Phosphorylated by HCK.