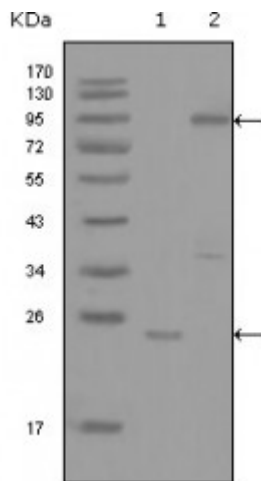


Anti-c-Yes antibody



Description

Mouse monoclonal to c-Yes.

Model

STJ97980

Host

Mouse

Reactivity

Human

Applications

ELISA, WB

Immunogen

Purified recombinant fragment of c-Yes (aa10-193) expressed in E. Coli.

Immunogen Region

10-193aa

Gene ID

[7525](#)

Gene Symbol

[YES1](#)

Dilution range

WB 1:500-1:2000ELISA 1:10000

Specificity

c-Yes Monoclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of c-Yes protein.

Tissue Specificity

Expressed in the epithelial cells of renal proximal tubules and stomach as well as hematopoietic cells in the bone marrow and spleen in the fetal tissues. In adult, expressed in epithelial cells of the renal proximal tubules and present in keratinocytes in the basal epidermal layer of epidermis.

Purification

Affinity purification

Clone ID

2F3E6

Note

For Research Use Only (RUO).

Protein Name

Tyrosine-protein kinase Yes Proto-oncogene c-Yes p61-Yes

Clonality

Monoclonal

Conjugation	Unconjugated
Isotype	IgG1
Formulation	Ascitic fluid containing 0.03% sodium azide.
Storage Instruction	Store at -20°C, and avoid repeat freeze-thaw cycles.
Database Links	HGNC:12841 OMIM:164880
Alternative Names	Tyrosine-protein kinase Yes Proto-oncogene c-Yes p61-Yes
Function	Non-receptor protein tyrosine kinase that is involved in the regulation of cell growth and survival, apoptosis, cell-cell adhesion, cytoskeleton remodeling, and differentiation. Stimulation by receptor tyrosine kinases (RTKs) including EGRF, PDGFR, CSF1R and FGFR leads to recruitment of YES1 to the phosphorylated receptor, and activation and phosphorylation of downstream substrates. Upon EGFR activation, promotes the phosphorylation of PARD3 to favor epithelial tight junction assembly. Participates in the phosphorylation of specific junctional components such as CTNND1 by stimulating the FYN and FER tyrosine kinases at cell-cell contacts. Upon T-cell stimulation by CXCL12, phosphorylates collapsin response mediator protein 2/DPYSL2 and induces T-cell migration. Participates in CD95L/FASLG signaling pathway and mediates AKT-mediated cell migration. Plays a role in cell cycle progression by phosphorylating the cyclin-dependent kinase 4/CDK4 thus regulating the G1 phase. Also involved in G2/M progression and cytokinesis.
Cellular Localization	Cell membrane. Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, microtubule organizing center, centrosome. Cytoplasm, cytosol. Newly synthesized protein initially accumulates in the Golgi region and traffics to the plasma membrane through the exocytic pathway.
Post-translational Modifications	Phosphorylation by CSK on the C-terminal tail maintains the enzyme in an inactive state. Autophosphorylation at Tyr-426 maintains enzyme activity by blocking CSK-mediated inhibition. Palmitoylation at Cys-3 promotes membrane localization.