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SRMS Antibody (N-term)

Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP7719a

Product Information

Application	WB, IHC-P, E
Primary Accession	Q9H3Y6
Reactivity	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Clone Names	RB3574
Calculated MW	54507
Antigen Region	19-48

Additional Information

Gene ID	6725
Other Names	Tyrosine-protein kinase Srms, SRMS, C20orf148
Target/Specificity	This SRMS antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 19-48 amino acids from the N-terminal region of human SRMS.
Dilution	WB~~1:1000 IHC-P~~1:100~500 E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.
Format	Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is prepared by Saturated Ammonium Sulfate (SAS) precipitation followed by dialysis against PBS.
Storage	Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.
Precautions	SRMS Antibody (N-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

Name	SRMS
Synonyms	C20orf148
Function	Non-receptor tyrosine-protein kinase which phosphorylates DOK1 on tyrosine residues (PubMed:23822091). Also phosphorylates KHDRBS1/SAM68 and VIM on tyrosine residues (PubMed:29496907). Phosphorylation of

	KHDRBS1 is EGF-dependent (PubMed:29496907). Phosphorylates OTUB1, promoting deubiquitination of RPTOR (PubMed:35927303).
Cellular Location	Cytoplasm. Note=Localizes to punctate cytoplasmic structures.
Tissue Location	Highly expressed in most breast cancers (at protein level)

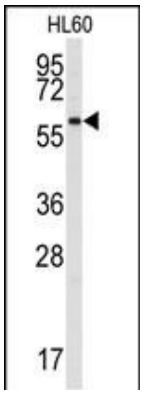
Background

Protein kinases are enzymes that transfer a phosphate group from a phosphate donor, generally the g phosphate of ATP, onto an acceptor amino acid in a substrate protein. By this basic mechanism, protein kinases mediate most of the signal transduction in eukaryotic cells, regulating cellular metabolism, transcription, cell cycle progression, cytoskeletal rearrangement and cell movement, apoptosis, and differentiation. With more than 500 gene products, the protein kinase family is one of the largest families of proteins in eukaryotes. The family has been classified in 8 major groups based on sequence comparison of their tyrosine (PTK) or serine/threonine (STK) kinase catalytic domains. The STE group (homologs of yeast Sterile 7, 11, 20 kinases) consists of 50 kinases related to the mitogen-activated protein kinase (MAPK) cascade families (Ste7/MAP2K, Ste11/MAP3K, and Ste20/MAP4K). MAP kinase cascades, consisting of a MAPK and one or more upstream regulatory kinases (MAPKKs) have been best characterized in the yeast pheromone response pathway. Pheromones bind to Ste cell surface receptors and activate yeast MAPK pathway.

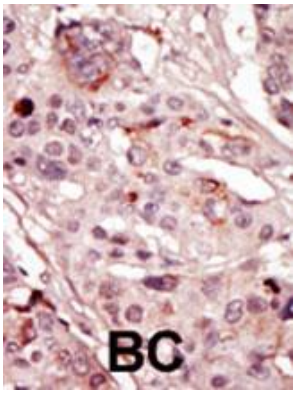
References

Kohmura, N., et al., Mol. Cell. Biol. 14(10):6915-6925 (1994).

Images



Western blot analysis of anti-SRMS Antibody (N-term) (Cat.#AP7719a) in HL60 cell line lysates (35ug/lane). SRMS(arrow) was detected using the purified Pab.



Formalin-fixed and paraffin-embedded human cancer tissue reacted with the primary antibody, which was peroxidase-conjugated to the secondary antibody, followed by AEC staining. This data demonstrates the use of this antibody for immunohistochemistry; clinical relevance has not been evaluated. BC = breast carcinoma; HC = hepatocarcinoma.