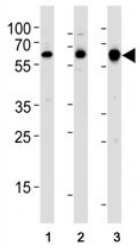
c-Src Antibody / Proto-Oncogene c-Src Polyclonal Antibody (F50715)

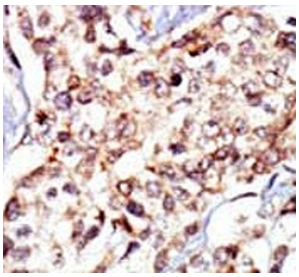
Catalog No.	Formulation	Size
F50715-0.4ML	In 1X PBS, pH 7.4, with 0.09% sodium azide	0.4 ml
F50715-0.08ML	In 1X PBS, pH 7.4, with 0.09% sodium azide	0.08 ml

Bulk quote request

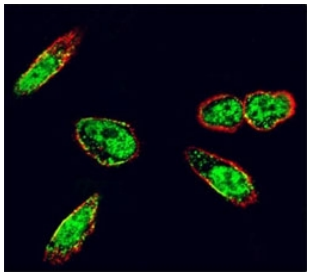
Availability	1-3 business days
Species Reactivity	Human, Mouse
Format	Purified
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal (rabbit origin)
Isotype	Rabbit Ig
Purity	Purified
UniProt	P12931
Applications	Western blot: 1:1000 IHC (Paraffin): 1:50-1:100 Immunofluorescence: 1:10-1:50
Limitations	This c-Src Antibody / Proto-Oncogene c-Src Polyclonal Antibody is available for research use only.



c-Src Antibody WB Analysis of MCF-7, PC-12 and C2C12 Cell Lysates. Western blot analysis of human MCF-7 breast cancer cells, rat PC-12 pheochromocytoma cells, and mouse C2C12 myoblasts using Proto-Oncogene c-Src Polyclonal Antibody. Immunoreactivity is detected near 60 kDa, consistent with the calculated molecular weight of SRC (approximately 59.8 kDa).



c-Src Antibody IHC Staining of Human Breast Carcinoma. Immunohistochemical analysis of human breast carcinoma tissue using Proto-Oncogene c-Src Polyclonal Antibody. Brown DAB immunoreactivity is detected in malignant epithelial cells, demonstrating SRC-associated staining within the tumor tissue.



c-Src Antibody IF Staining of Human A375 Melanoma Cells. Immunofluorescence analysis of human A375 melanoma cells using Proto-Oncogene c-Src Polyclonal Antibody. Intracellular fluorescence demonstrates SRC-associated staining, consistent with the involvement of c-Src in cellular signaling and cytoskeletal regulation.

Description

c-Src Antibody / Proto-Oncogene c-Src Polyclonal Antibody targets SRC, a non-receptor tyrosine kinase and founding member of the Src family of protein kinases. Commonly called cellular Src or c-Src, this proto-oncogene product regulates signaling pathways involved in cell proliferation, adhesion, migration, differentiation, and survival. SRC functions downstream of receptor tyrosine kinases, integrins, and G protein-coupled receptors, transmitting extracellular signals through phosphorylation of intracellular proteins. Its activity influences cytoskeletal organization, cell polarity, and communication between cells and their surrounding extracellular matrix.

The SRC protein contains an N-terminal membrane-targeting region, SH3 and SH2 interaction domains, a catalytic SH1 kinase domain, and a C-terminal regulatory tail. Myristoylation promotes membrane association, positioning SRC near receptors and signaling complexes. Its kinase activity is controlled by phosphorylation and intramolecular interactions. Phosphorylation of the C-terminal inhibitory tyrosine by C-terminal Src kinase (CSK) stabilizes an inactive conformation. Dephosphorylation and changes in SH2 and SH3 domain interactions facilitate activation, while autophosphorylation within the activation loop further enhances catalytic activity. These mechanisms allow SRC to respond rapidly to changes in growth factor signaling and cellular adhesion.

Activated SRC interacts with focal adhesion kinase (FAK), paxillin, and other proteins that regulate focal adhesion turnover and actin cytoskeletal remodeling. Through these interactions, SRC coordinates cell spreading, migration, and responses to mechanical signals. SRC also contributes to the RAS-MAPK, PI3K-AKT, and STAT pathways, connecting receptor activation to transcriptional regulation, metabolism, and cell survival. Its extensive network of substrates enables SRC to integrate growth factor signaling with adhesion-dependent processes and participate in normal tissue development and remodeling.

Dysregulated SRC signaling has been implicated in cancer progression, particularly through its effects on proliferation, invasion, migration, and resistance to apoptosis. Increased SRC activity has been investigated in colorectal, breast, lung, and other malignancies, where it can cooperate with growth factor receptors and oncogenic signaling pathways. SRC also contributes to normal cellular responses to environmental changes, making its regulation important beyond cancer biology. c-Src Antibody supports research into SRC expression, tyrosine kinase signaling, and the molecular mechanisms connecting cellular adhesion with malignant progression.

For additional validation of SRC expression across human and rodent samples, including knockout-controlled Western blot analysis, see our Src Antibody III-19.

Application Notes

Titration of the c-Src Antibody / Proto-Oncogene c-Src Polyclonal Antibody may be required due to differences in protocols and secondary/substrate sensitivity.

Immunogen

A portion of amino acids 1-30 from the human protein was used as the immunogen for this c-Src antibody.

Storage

Aliquot the c-Src antibody and store frozen at -20oC or colder. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Alternate Names

SRC antibody, Src antibody, Cellular Src antibody, Proto-oncogene c-Src antibody, Proto-oncogene tyrosine-protein kinase Src antibody, Tyrosine-protein kinase Src antibody, Src family kinase antibody, Src family tyrosine kinase antibody, SRC proto-oncogene antibody, p60c-Src antibody, pp60c-Src antibody, c-Src kinase antibody, Src signaling protein antibody

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