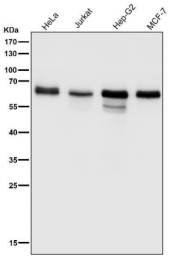
Src Antibody DCI-19 / SRC Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody [clone DCI-19] (RQ5396)

Catalog No.	Formulation	Size
RQ5396	Antibody in PBS with 0.02% sodium azide, 50% glycerol and 0.4-0.5mg/ml BSA	100 ul

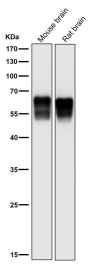
Recombinant RABBIT MONOCLONAL

Bulk quote request

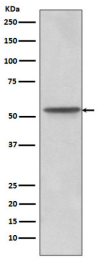
Species Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Format	Purified
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Recombinant Rabbit Monoclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Clone Name	DCI-19
Purity	Affinity purified
UniProt	P12931
Applications	Western blot: 1:500-1:1000
Limitations	This Src Antibody DCI-19 / SRC Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody is available for research use only.



Src Antibody DCI-19 WB Analysis of HeLa, Jurkat, HepG2 and MCF-7 Cell Lysates. Western blot analysis of human HeLa (lane 1), Jurkat (lane 2), HepG2 (lane 3), and MCF-7 (lane 4) cell lysates using SRC Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody clone DCI-19 at a 1:1000 dilution. A prominent immunoreactive band is detected at approximately 60 kDa in all four samples, consistent with the calculated molecular weight of Src (59.8 kDa). An additional lower-molecular-weight band is visible in the HepG2 sample.



Src Antibody DCI-19 WB Analysis of Mouse and Rat Brain Lysates. Western blot analysis of mouse brain (lane 1) and rat brain (lane 2) tissue lysates using SRC Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody clone DCI-19 at a 1:1000 dilution. Prominent immunoreactivity is detected at approximately 60 kDa in both samples, consistent with the expected molecular weight of Src. Additional immunoreactivity is visible immediately below the principal band.



Src Antibody DCI-19 WB Analysis of Human U-87 MG Cell Lysate. Western blot analysis of human U-87 MG glioblastoma cell lysate using SRC Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody clone DCI-19. A prominent immunoreactive band is detected at approximately 60 kDa, consistent with the calculated molecular weight of Src (59.8 kDa).

Description

Src Antibody DCI-19 / SRC Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody targets SRC, a non-receptor tyrosine kinase and founding member of the Src family of protein kinases. Also known as c-Src and proto-oncogene tyrosine-protein kinase Src, this protein regulates intracellular signaling pathways involved in cell proliferation, adhesion, migration, differentiation, and survival. SRC functions downstream of numerous cell surface receptors, including receptor tyrosine kinases, integrins, and G protein-coupled receptors. By phosphorylating specific tyrosine residues on signaling proteins, SRC coordinates responses to extracellular stimuli and contributes to the regulation of cytoskeletal organization and cellular behavior.

SRC contains several conserved structural regions, including an N-terminal membrane-targeting domain, SH3 and SH2 interaction domains, a catalytic SH1 kinase domain, and a C-terminal regulatory tail. Myristoylation promotes association with cellular membranes, positioning SRC near receptors and signaling complexes. Its activity is tightly regulated through phosphorylation and intramolecular interactions. Phosphorylation of the C-terminal inhibitory tyrosine residue by C-terminal Src kinase (CSK) stabilizes an inactive conformation, while dephosphorylation and conformational changes promote kinase activation. Autophosphorylation within the activation loop further enhances catalytic activity.

Activated SRC participates in signaling networks that regulate focal adhesion turnover, actin remodeling, and cell movement. Interactions with focal adhesion kinase (FAK), paxillin, and other adhesion-associated proteins connect SRC activity to integrin signaling and cellular responses to the extracellular matrix. SRC also influences the RAS-MAPK, PI3K-AKT, and STAT signaling pathways, linking receptor activation to transcriptional regulation, metabolism, and survival. These interactions allow SRC to integrate multiple signaling inputs and coordinate processes such as epithelial organization, cell polarity, and tissue remodeling.

Dysregulated SRC signaling has been implicated in cancer progression, particularly through its effects on proliferation, migration, invasion, and resistance to apoptosis. Elevated 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 participates in normal developmental processes and cellular responses to mechanical and biochemical signals. Its regulatory interactions and extensive substrate network make it an important target for studying tyrosine kinase signaling. Src Antibody DCI-19 supports investigation of SRC expression and its contributions to adhesion-dependent signaling, cytoskeletal regulation, and cancer-associated cellular behavior.

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

Optimal dilution of the Src Antibody DCI-19 / SRC Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody should be determined by the researcher.

Immunogen

A synthetic peptide specific to human Src was used as the immunogen for the Src antibody.

Storage

Store the Src antibody at -20oC.

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