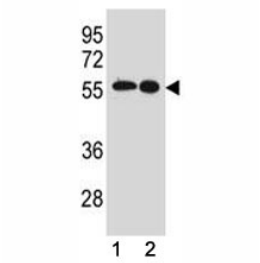
# Src Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody / c-Src Antibody (F52054)

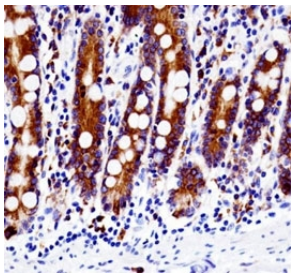
| Catalog No. | Formulation | Size |
|---|---|---|
| F52054-0.4ML | In 1X PBS, pH 7.4, with 0.09% sodium azide | 0.4 ml |
| F52054-0.08ML | In 1X PBS, pH 7.4, with 0.09% sodium azide | 0.08 ml |

**Bulk quote request**

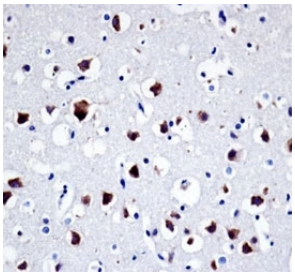
| | |
|---|---|
| **Species Reactivity** | Human |
| **Predicted Reactivity** | Mouse |
| **Format** | Antigen affinity purified |
| **Host** | Rabbit |
| **Clonality** | Polyclonal (rabbit origin) |
| **Isotype** | Rabbit Ig |
| **Purity** | Antigen affinity |
| **UniProt** | P12931 |
| **Applications** | Western blot: 1:2000<br>IHC (Paraffin): 1:50<br>Flow Cytometry: 1:50<br>Immunofluorescence: 1:50 |
| **Limitations** | This Src Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody / c-Src Antibody is available for research use only. |



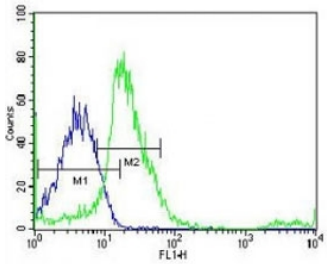

Src Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody WB Analysis of Human MCF-7 and A431 Cell Lysates. Western blot analysis of human MCF-7 and A431 cell lysates using c-Src Antibody. Immunoreactivity is detected near 60 kDa, consistent with the calculated molecular weight of SRC (approximately 59.8 kDa).



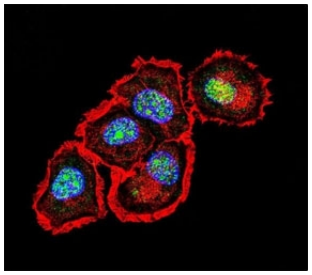
Src Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody IHC Staining of Human Small Intestine. Immunohistochemical analysis of human small intestine tissue using c-Src Antibody. Brown DAB immunoreactivity is observed in intestinal epithelial structures, consistent with the involvement of SRC in epithelial signaling and cellular adhesion.



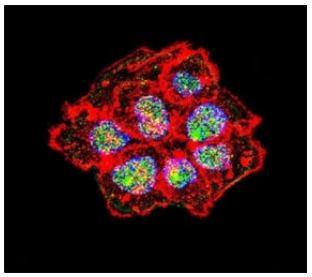
Src Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody IHC Staining of Human Brain. Immunohistochemical analysis of human brain tissue using c-Src Antibody. Brown DAB immunoreactivity is detected in the tissue section, demonstrating SRC-associated staining in neural tissue.




Src Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody FACS Staining of Human MCF-7 Cells. Flow cytometry analysis of human MCF-7 cells using c-Src Antibody. The antibody-stained population is compared with the corresponding control population to evaluate intracellular SRC-associated immunoreactivity.



Src Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody IF Staining of Human MCF-7 Cells. Immunofluorescence analysis of human MCF-7 breast cancer cells using c-Src Antibody. SRC-associated fluorescence is detected within the cells, illustrating the distribution of the target protein in this epithelial cancer cell line.



Src Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody IF Staining of Human A431 Cells. Immunofluorescence analysis of human A431 epidermoid carcinoma cells using c-Src Antibody. Intracellular fluorescence demonstrates SRC-associated staining in A431 cells, which are commonly used to investigate growth factor receptor signaling.

## Description

Src Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody / c-Src Antibody targets SRC, a non-receptor tyrosine kinase that regulates signaling pathways involved in cell proliferation, adhesion, migration, differentiation, and survival. Also known as c-Src, SRC is the founding member of the Src family kinases and participates in signaling downstream of receptor tyrosine kinases, integrins, and G protein-coupled receptors. By phosphorylating specific tyrosine residues on substrate proteins, SRC coordinates responses to extracellular signals and influences cytoskeletal organization, cell polarity, and tissue homeostasis.

SRC contains an N-terminal membrane-targeting region, SH3 and SH2 interaction domains, a catalytic SH1 kinase

domain, and a C-terminal regulatory tail. N-terminal myristoylation promotes membrane association and facilitates interactions with receptor complexes and signaling proteins. SRC 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, while dephosphorylation and conformational changes promote activation. Autophosphorylation within the activation loop further enhances catalytic activity and substrate phosphorylation.

Activated SRC participates in signaling networks involving focal adhesion kinase (FAK), paxillin, and other proteins that regulate focal adhesion turnover and actin cytoskeletal remodeling. These interactions connect integrin signaling to cell spreading, migration, and responses to the extracellular matrix. SRC also influences the RAS-MAPK, PI3K-AKT, and STAT pathways, linking receptor activation to transcriptional regulation, metabolism, and survival. Its extensive substrate network enables SRC to integrate growth factor signaling with adhesive and mechanical cues, contributing to normal development and tissue remodeling.

Dysregulated SRC signaling has been implicated in tumor progression through its effects on proliferation, invasion, migration, 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 cellular communication and adaptive responses to environmental changes. Src Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody supports research into SRC expression and the molecular mechanisms connecting tyrosine kinase signaling, cellular adhesion, and cancer-associated 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

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

## Immunogen

A portion of amino acids 24-52 from the human protein was used as the immunogen for this Src antibody.

## Storage

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

## Alternate Names

SRC antibody, Proto-oncogene c-Src antibody, Tyrosine-protein kinase Src antibody, Proto-oncogene tyrosine-protein kinase Src antibody, Cellular 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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