

Fes Antibody

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For Research Use Only. Not For Use In Diagnostic Procedures.

Applications	Species Cross-Reactivity*	Molecular Wt.	Source
W, IP Endogenous	H	93 kDa	Rabbit**

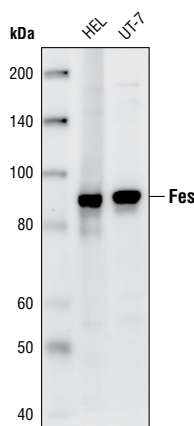
Background: Fes/Fps and Fer are the only two members of a unique family of cytoplasmic protein tyrosine kinases (1,2). Fps and Fer contain a central Src homology-2 (SH2) domain and a carboxy-terminal tyrosine kinase catalytic domain. They are structurally distinguished from other members of cytoplasmic protein tyrosine kinase subfamilies by the presence of amino-terminal Fer/CIP4 homology and coiled-coil domains (3). Fes/Fps was originally identified as an oncogene from avian (Fps) and feline (Fes) retroviruses. Human c-Fes has been implicated in myeloid, vascular endothelial and neuronal cell differentiation. Mutations may activate the Fps kinase and thereby contribute to cancer (4). However, recent data strongly suggests that the c-Fes protein-tyrosine kinase is a tumor suppressor rather than a dominant oncogene in colorectal cancer (5).

Specificity/Sensitivity: Fes Antibody detects endogenous levels of Fes proteins. This antibody does not cross-react with other proteins.

Source/Purification: Polyclonal antibodies are produced by immunizing animals with a synthetic peptide corresponding to residues surrounding Thr421 of human Fes. Antibodies are purified by protein A and peptide affinity chromatography.

Background References:

- (1) Smithgall, T.E. et al. (1998) *Crit. Rev. Oncog.* 9, 43–62.
- (2) Greer, P. (2002) *Nat. Rev. Mol. Cell Biol.* 3, 278–289.
- (3) Sangrar, W. et al. (2005) *Cancer Res.* 65, 3518–3522.
- (4) Ley, T.J. et al. (2003) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 100, 14275–14280.
- (5) Delfino, F.J. et al. (2006) *J. Biol. Chem.* 281, 8829–8835.



Western blot analysis of HEL and UT-7 cell lysates, using Fes Antibody.

Entrez-Gene ID #2242
Swiss-Prot Acc. #P07332

Storage: Supplied in 10 mM sodium HEPES (pH 7.5), 150 mM NaCl, 100 µg/ml BSA and 50% glycerol. Store at -20°C. Do not aliquot the antibody.

*Species cross-reactivity is determined by western blot.

**Anti-rabbit secondary antibodies must be used to detect this antibody.

Recommended Antibody Dilutions:

Western blotting 1:1000
Immunoprecipitation 1:50

For product specific protocols please see the web page for this product at www.cellsignal.com.

Please visit www.cellsignal.com for a complete listing of recommended complementary products.

IMPORTANT: For western blots, incubate membrane with diluted antibody in 5% w/v BSA, 1X TBS, 0.1% Tween-20 at 4°C with gentle shaking, overnight.

Applications Key: W—Western IP—Immunoprecipitation IHC—Immunohistochemistry ChIP—Chromatin Immunoprecipitation IF—Immunofluorescence F—Flow cytometry E-P—ELISA—Peptide

Species Cross-Reactivity Key: H—human M—mouse R—rat Hm—hamster Mk—monkey Mi—mink C—chicken Dm—D. melanogaster X—Xenopus Z—zebrafish B—bovine

Dg—dog Pg—pig Sc—S. cerevisiae Ce—C. elegans Hr—horse All—all species expected Species enclosed in parentheses are predicted to react based on 100% homology.