Background: The cellular oncogene c-Yes and its viral homologue v-Yes (the transforming gene of Yamaguchi 73 and Esh avian sarcoma viruses) encode a 60 kDa, cytoplasmic, membrane-associated, protein-tyrosine kinase. Yes belongs to the Src kinase family and is ubiquitously expressed in many tissues and cells. Like other Src family members, Yes contains several conserved functional domains such as an N-terminal myristoylation sequence for membrane targeting, SH2 and SH3 domains, a kinase domain, and a C-terminal non-catalytic domain. Although several lines of evidence suggest redundancy in signaling between Yes and other Src family kinases, there is also a growing body of evidence indicating specificity in Yes signaling. Yes is activated downstream of a multitude of cell surface receptors, including receptor tyrosine kinases, G protein-coupled receptors, and cytokine receptors. In addition, both Yes and Src kinases are activated during the cell cycle transition from G2 to M phase. Investigators have found that dysfunction of Yes is associated with the development of various cancers.

Specificity/Sensitivity: Yes Antibody detects endogenous levels of total Yes protein. This antibody does not cross-react with Src.

Source/Purification: Polyclonal antibodies are produced by immunizing animals with a synthetic peptide corresponding to residues near the amino terminus of human Yes protein. Antibodies are purified by protein A and peptide affinity chromatography.

Background References: