

SRMS Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide
Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP7719a**Specification**

SRMS Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Product InformationPrimary Accession [Q9H3Y6](#)**SRMS Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Additional Information****Gene ID** 6725**Other Names**

Tyrosine-protein kinase Srms, SRMS, C20orf148

Target/Specificity

The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody [AP7719a](/product/products/AP7719a) was selected from the N-term region of human SRMS. A 10 to 100 fold molar excess to antibody is recommended. Precise conditions should be optimized for a particular assay.

Format

Peptides are lyophilized in a solid powder format. Peptides can be reconstituted in solution using the appropriate buffer as needed.

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C.

Precautions

This product is for research use only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

SRMS Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Protein Information**Name** SRMS**Synonyms** C20orf148**Function**

Non-receptor tyrosine-protein kinase which phosphorylates DOK1 on tyrosine residues (PubMed: [23822091](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/23822091)). Also phosphorylates KHDRBS1/SAM68 and VIM on tyrosine residues (PubMed: [29496907](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/29496907)). Phosphorylation of KHDRBS1 is EGF-dependent (PubMed: [29496907](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/29496907)). Phosphorylates OTUB1, promoting deubiquitination of RPTOR (PubMed: [35927303](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/35927303)).

Cellular Location

Cytoplasm. Note=Localizes to punctate cytoplasmic structures.

Tissue Location

Highly expressed in most breast cancers (at protein level)

SRMS Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

SRMS Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Images**SRMS Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Background**

Protein kinases are enzymes that transfer a phosphate group from a phosphate donor, generally the γ phosphate of ATP, onto an acceptor amino acid in a substrate protein. By this basic mechanism, protein kinases mediate most of the signal transduction in eukaryotic cells, regulating cellular metabolism, transcription, cell cycle progression, cytoskeletal rearrangement and cell movement, apoptosis, and differentiation. With more than 500 gene products, the protein kinase family is one of the largest families of proteins in eukaryotes. The family has been classified in 8 major groups based on sequence comparison of their tyrosine (PTK) or serine/threonine (STK) kinase catalytic domains. The STE group (homologs of yeast Sterile 7, 11, 20 kinases) consists of 50 kinases related to the mitogen-activated protein kinase (MAPK) cascade families (Ste7/MAP2K, Ste11/MAP3K, and Ste20/MAP4K). MAP kinase cascades, consisting of a MAPK and one or more upstream regulatory kinases (MAPKKs) have been best characterized in the yeast pheromone response pathway. Pheromones bind to Ste cell surface receptors and activate yeast MAPK pathway.

SRMS Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - References

Kohmura, N., et al., Mol. Cell. Biol. 14(10):6915-6925 (1994).