# SRC

Proto oncogene tyrosine kinase Src, also known as proto-oncogene c-Src or simply c-Src , is a non-receptor tyrosine kinase protein that in humans is encoded by the SRC gene. This protein phosphorylates specific tyrosine residues in other proteins.

c-Src stands for “cellular Src kinase” and should not be confused with “C-terminal Src kinase” (CSK) which is an enzyme which phosphorylates c-Src at its C-terminus and provides negative regulation of Src's enzymatic activity.

An elevated level of activity of c-Src tyrosine kinase is suggested to be linked to cancer progression by promoting other signals.[5] Mutations in this gene could be involved in the malignant progression of colon cancer.

This proto-oncogene may play a role in the regulation of embryonic development and cell growth.

c-Src includes an SH2 domain, an SH3 domain, and a tyrosine kinase domain.

Src (pronounced “sarc” as it is short for sarcoma) was originally discovered by J. Michael Bishop and Harold E. Varmus, for which they were awarded the 1989 Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine.

It belongs to a family of Src family kinases.This gene is similar to the v-Src gene of Rous sarcoma virus.