

Resource Summary Report

Generated by [RRID](#) on Aug 18, 2026

[pcSrc527](#)

RRID:Addgene_17675

Type: Plasmid

Proper Citation

RRID:Addgene_17675

Plasmid Information

URL: <http://www.addgene.org/17675>

Proper Citation: RRID:Addgene_17675

Insert Name: c-src Y527F

Organism: Gallus gallus

Bacterial Resistance: Ampicillin

Defining Citation: [PMID:3103925](#)

Vector Backbone Description: Backbone Size:6400; Vector Backbone:pEVX; Vector Types:Mammalian Expression; Bacterial Resistance:Ampicillin

Comments: Based on plasmid pM5HHB5.

Plasmid Name: pcSrc527

Relevant Mutation: Tyr 527 changed to Phe . Activates transforming and kinase activities.

Record Creation Time: 20220422T222021+0000

Record Last Update: 20260815T081101+0000

Ratings and Alerts

No rating or validation information has been found for pcSrc527.

No alerts have been found for pcSrc527.

Data and Source Information

Source: [Addgene](#)

Usage and Citation Metrics

We found 5 mentions in open access literature.

Listed below are recent publications. The full list is available at [RRID](#) .

Jeong JH, et al. (2023) An Ethanol Extract of *Perilla frutescens* Leaves Suppresses Adrenergic Agonist-Induced Metastatic Ability of Cancer Cells by Inhibiting Src-Mediated EMT. *Molecules* (Basel, Switzerland), 28(8).

Park HJ, et al. (2020) The root bark of *Morus alba* L. regulates tumor-associated macrophages by blocking recruitment and M2 polarization of macrophages. *Phytotherapy research : PTR*, 34(12), 3333.

Min TR, et al. (2019) The Root Bark of *Morus alba* L. Suppressed the Migration of Human Non-Small-Cell Lung Cancer Cells through Inhibition of Epithelial?Mesenchymal Transition Mediated by STAT3 and Src. *International journal of molecular sciences*, 20(9).

Bazzani L, et al. (2017) PGE2/EP3/SRC signaling induces EGFR nuclear translocation and growth through EGFR ligands release in lung adenocarcinoma cells. *Oncotarget*, 8(19), 31270.

Gujral TS, et al. (2014) A noncanonical Frizzled2 pathway regulates epithelial-mesenchymal transition and metastasis. *Cell*, 159(4), 844.