



GIT2 (phospho-Tyr392) rabbit pAb

Cat No.:ES16185

For research use only

Overview

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| Product Name | GIT2 (phospho-Tyr392) rabbit pAb |
| Host species | Rabbit |
| Applications | WB |
| Species Cross-Reactivity | Human;Rat;Mouse; |
| Recommended dilutions | WB 1:1000-2000 |
| Immunogen | Synthesized phospho peptide around human GIT2 (Tyr392) |
| Specificity | This antibody detects endogenous levels of Human GIT2 (phospho-Tyr392) |
| Formulation | Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide. |
| Storage | Store at -20°C. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles. |
| Protein Name | GIT2 (Tyr392) |
| Gene Name | GIT2 KIAA0148 |
| Cellular localization | nucleoplasm,focal adhesion, |
| Purification | The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen. |
| Clonality | Polyclonal |
| Concentration | 1 mg/ml |
| Observed band | 84kD |
| Human Gene ID | 9815 |
| Human Swiss-Prot Number | Q14161 |
| Alternative Names | ARF GTPase-activating protein GIT2 (ARF GAP GIT2) (Cool-interacting tyrosine-phosphorylated protein 2) (CAT-2) (CAT2) (G protein-coupled receptor kinase-interactor 2) (GRK-interacting protein 2) |
| Background | This gene encodes a member of the GIT protein family, which interact with G protein-coupled receptor kinases and possess ADP-ribosylation factor (ARF) GTPase-activating protein (GAP) activity. GIT proteins traffic between cytoplasmic complexes, focal adhesions, and the cell periphery, and interact |





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with Pak interacting exchange factor beta (PIX) to form large oligomeric complexes that transiently recruit other proteins. GIT proteins regulate cytoskeletal dynamics and participate in receptor internalization and membrane trafficking. This gene has been shown to repress lamellipodial extension and focal adhesion turnover, and is thought to regulate cell motility. This gene undergoes extensive alternative splicing to generate multiple isoforms, but the full-length nature of some of these variants has not been determined. The various isoforms have functional differences, with respect to ARF GAP activity and to G



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