

# Product datasheet

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ARG41201 anti-GIT2 antibody

Package: 100 μl Store at: -20°C

# **Summary**

Product Description Rabbit Polyclonal antibody recognizes GIT2

Tested Reactivity Hu
Tested Application WB
Host Rabbit

Clonality Polyclonal

Isotype IgG
Target Name GIT2

Species Human

Immunogen Recombinant fusion protein corresponding to aa. 450-510 of Human GIT2 (NP\_476511.1).

Conjugation Un-conjugated

Alternate Names G protein-coupled receptor kinase-interactor 2; GRK-interacting protein 2; ARF GTPase-activating

protein GIT2; CAT-2; Cool-interacting tyrosine-phosphorylated protein 2; CAT2; ARF GAP GIT2

# **Application Instructions**

Application table	Application	Dilution
	WB	1:200 - 1:2000
Application Note	* The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist.	
Positive Control	A431	

# **Properties**

Form Liquid

Purification Affinity purified.

Buffer PBS (pH 7.3), 0.02% Sodium azide and 50% Glycerol.

Preservative 0.02% Sodium azide

Stabilizer 50% Glycerol

Storage instruction For continuous use, store undiluted antibody at 2-8°C for up to a week. For long-term storage, aliquot

and store at -20°C. Storage in frost free freezers is not recommended. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. Suggest spin the vial prior to opening. The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.

Note For laboratory research only, not for drug, diagnostic or other use.

#### Bioinformation

Gene Symbol GIT2

Gene Full Name G protein-coupled receptor kinase interacting ArfGAP 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 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

protein-coupled receptor kinase 2 binding. [provided by RefSeq, Sep 2008]

Function GTPase-activating protein for the ADP ribosylation factor family. [UniProt]

Calculated Mw 85 kDa

## **Images**

