

## GIT1 rabbit pAb antibody

Catalog No :	Source:	Concentration :	Mol.Wt. (Da):
<b>Applications</b>	WB,IHC,ELISA		
<b>Reactivity</b>	Human,Mouse,Rat	1 mg/ml	84341
<b>Dilution</b>	WB: 1:500 - 1:2000. IHC: 1:100 - 1:300. ELISA: 1:20000. Not yet tested in other applications.		
<b>Storage</b>	-20°C/1 year		
<b>Specificity</b>	GIT1 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of GIT1 protein.		
<b>Source / Purification</b>	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.		
<b>Immunogen</b>	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human GIT1. AA range:561-610		
<b>Uniprot No</b>	Q9Y2X7		
<b>Alternative names</b>	GIT1; ARF GTPase-activating protein GIT1; ARF GAP GIT1; Cool-associated and tyrosine-phosphorylated protein 1; CAT-1; CAT1; G protein-coupled receptor kinase-interactor 1; GRK-interacting protein 1		
<b>Form</b>	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.		
<b>Clonality</b>	Polyclonal		
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG		
<b>Conjugation</b>			
<b>Background</b>	<p>domain:The paxillin-binding domain is masked in the full-length protein and is regulated by ARHGEF6.,function:GTPase-activating protein for the ADP ribosylation factor family. May serve as a scaffold to bring together molecules to form signaling modules controlling vesicle trafficking, adhesion and cytoskeletal organization. Increases the speed of cell migration, as well as the size and rate of formation of protrusions, possibly by targeting PAK1 to adhesions and the leading edge of lamellipodia. Sequesters inactive non-tyrosine-phosphorylated paxillin in cytoplasmic complexes.,PTM:Phosphorylated on tyrosine residues by PTK2 and SRC in growing fibroblasts. Tyrosine-phosphorylation is increased following cell spreading on fibronectin, decreased in cells arrested in mitosis and increased in the ensuing G1 phase.,similarity:Contains 1 Arf-GAP domain.,similarity:Contains 3 ANK repeats.,subcellular location:Cycles between at least 3 distinct intracellular compartments, including focal adhesions, cytoplasmic complexes and membrane protrusions. During cell migration, when cells detach, moves from the adhesions into the cytoplasmic complexes towards the leading edge, while, when cells adhere, it is found in vinculin-containing adhesions. Recruitment to adhesions may be mediated by active tyrosine-phosphorylated paxillin.,subunit:Interacts with G protein-coupled receptor kinases: ADRBK1/GRK2, PPFIA1 and PPFIA4. Interacts with ARHGEF6/alpha-PIX, with ARHGEF7/beta-PIX, with PXN/paxillin and with PTK2/FAK (By similarity). Component of cytoplasmic complexes, which also contain PXN, ARHGEF6 and PAK1. Interacts with TGFBR1.,</p>		

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**Product Images:****Application Key:**

WB-Western IP-Immunoprecipitation IHC-Immunohistochemistry ChIP-Chromatin Immunoprecipitation

IF-Immunofluorescence F-Flow Cytometry E-P-ELISA-Peptide

**Species Cross-Reactivity Key:**

H-Human M-Mouse R-Rat Hm-Hamster Mk-Monkey Vir-Virus Mi-Mink C-Chicken Dm-D. melanogaster

X-Xenopus Z-Zebrafish B-Bovine Dg-Dog Pg-Pig Sc-S. cerevisiae Ce-C. elegans Hr-Horse All-All

Species Expected

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