



GIT1 Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog No	YP-Ab-03901
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human;Mouse;Rat
Applications	WB;IHC;IF;ELISA
Gene Name	GIT1
Protein Name	ARF GTPase-activating protein GIT1
Immunogen	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human GIT1. AA range:561-610
Specificity	GIT1 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of GIT1 protein.
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Dilution	WB: 1/500 - 1/2000. IHC: 1/100 - 1/300. ELISA: 1/20000.. IF 1:50-200
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	-20°C/1 year
Synonyms	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
Observed Band	95kD
Cell Pathway	Cytoplasm . Cell junction, synapse . Cell junction, synapse, presynapse . Cell junction, synapse, postsynapse . Cell junction, synapse, postsynaptic density . Cell junction, focal adhesion . Cell projection, lamellipodium . Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, microtubule organizing center, centrosome . Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, spindle pole . Cycles between at least 3 distinct intracellular compartments, including focal adhesions, cytosolic complexes, containing at least PXN/paxillin, ARHGEF7 and PAK1, and membrane protrusions. During cell migration, moves from the disassembling adhesions into the cytosol and towards the leading edge. In adherent cells, localizes to adhesions. Recruitment to adhesions may be mediated by RAC and active tyrosine-phosphorylated PXN (PubMed:11896197). May be present in bo
Tissue Specificity	Brain,Epithelium,Human testis,Liver,Lung,Melanoma,Muscle,Platelet,Skin,
Function	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.,subce

Background

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matters needing attention

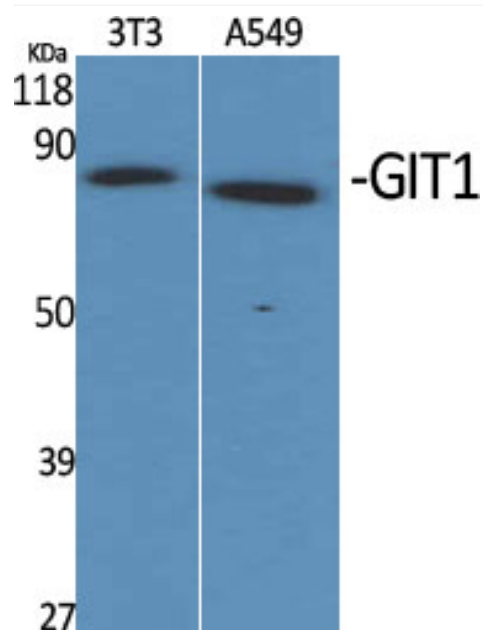
Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!

Usage suggestions

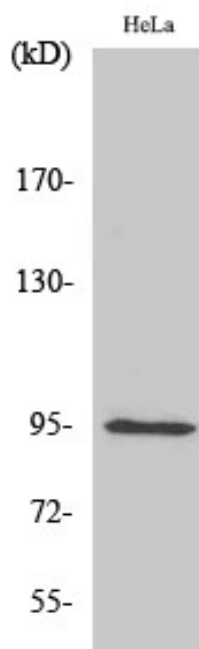
This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.



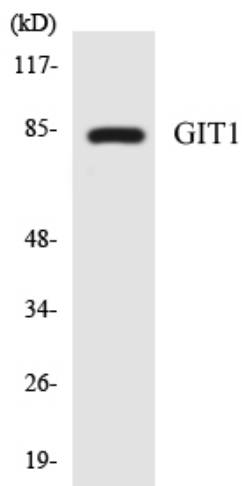
Products Images



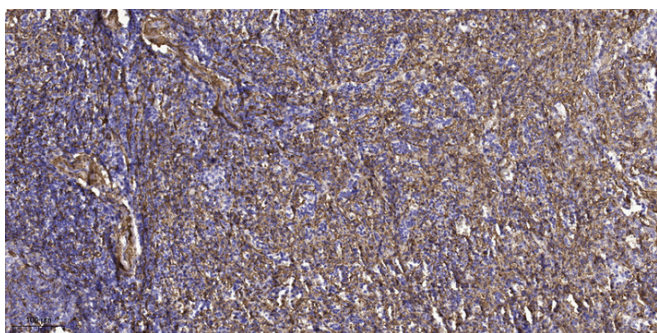
Western Blot analysis of various cells using GIT1 Polyclonal Antibody



Western Blot analysis of HepG2 cells using GIT1 Polyclonal Antibody



Western blot analysis of the lysates from 293 cells using GIT1 antibody.



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human spleen tissue. 1, primary Antibody was diluted at 1:200 (4° overnight). 2, Sodium citrate pH 6.0 was used for antigen retrieval (>98°C, 20min). 3, Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:200