



# GIT2 Monoclonal Antibody

<b>Catalog No</b>	YP-mAb-03902
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG
<b>Reactivity</b>	Human;Mouse;Rat
<b>Applications</b>	WB;IHC;IF;ELISA
<b>Gene Name</b>	GIT2
<b>Protein Name</b>	ARF GTPase-activating protein GIT2
<b>Immunogen</b>	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human GIT2. AA range:361-410
<b>Specificity</b>	GIT2 Monoclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of GIT2 protein.
<b>Formulation</b>	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
<b>Source</b>	Monoclonal, mouse,IgG
<b>Purification</b>	The antibody was affinity-purified from mouse antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
<b>Dilution</b>	WB: 1/500 - 1/2000. ELISA: 1/10000.. IF 1:50-200
<b>Concentration</b>	1 mg/ml
<b>Purity</b>	≥90%
<b>Storage Stability</b>	-20°C/1 year
<b>Synonyms</b>	GIT2; KIAA0148; 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
<b>Observed Band</b>	84kD
<b>Cell Pathway</b>	nucleoplasm,focal adhesion,
<b>Tissue Specificity</b>	B-cell,Bone marrow,Cerebellum,Dermoid cancer,Epithelium,Skin,T-cell,
<b>Function</b>	alternative products:Additional isoforms seem to exist,function:GTPase-activating protein for the ADP ribosylation factor family.,similarity:Contains 1 Arf-GAP domain.,similarity:Contains 3 ANK repeats.,subunit:Interacts with TGFB111 (By similarity). Interacts with G protein-coupled receptor kinases. Associates with paxillin. Also interacts with PIX exchange factors.,
<b>Background</b>	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

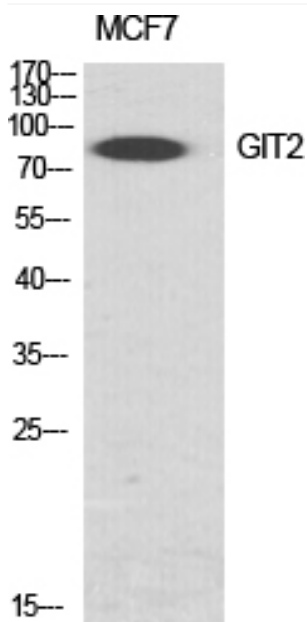
**matters needing attention**

Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!

**Usage suggestions**

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

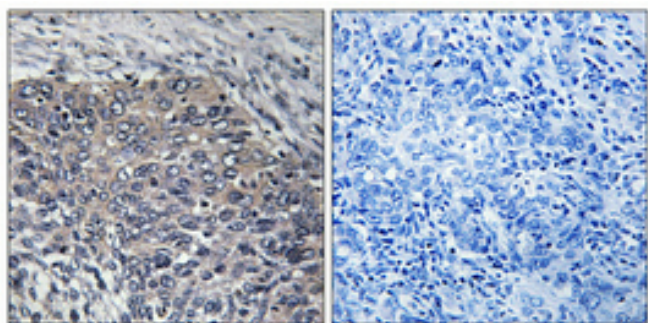
## Products Images



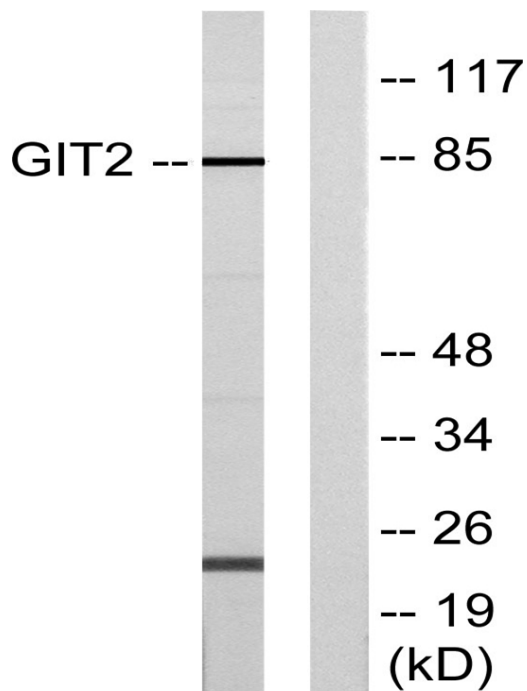
Western Blot analysis of various cells using GIT2 Monoclonal Antibody diluted at 1:1000 cells nucleus extracted by Minute TM Cytoplasmic and Nuclear Fractionation kit (SC-003, Inventbiotech, MN, USA).



Western Blot analysis of HepG2 cells using GIT2 Monoclonal Antibody diluted at 1:1000 cells nucleus extracted by Minute TM Cytoplasmic and Nuclear Fractionation kit (SC-003, Inventbiotech, MN, USA).



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Human cervix cancer. Antibody was diluted at 1:100(4° overnight). High-pressure and temperature Tris-EDTA,pH8.0 was used for antigen retrieval. Negative contrl (right) obtained from antibody was pre-absorbed by immunogen peptide.



Western blot analysis of lysates from HepG2 cells, using GIT2 Antibody. The lane on the right is blocked with the synthesized peptide.