GRAF (OPHN1L) Antibody (Center)

Catalog_no： AB2568

Reactivity： H

Category： 抗原抗体

Size： 100μL/50μL

Immunogen： HUMAN:237-267

Specificity： This GRAF (OPHN1L) antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 237-267 amino acids from the Central region of human GRAF (OPHN1L).

Dilution： WB,1:1000;

Purification： Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein G column, eluted with high and low pH buffers and neutralized immediately, followed by dialysis against PBS.

Other_name： Rho GTPase-activating protein 26, GTPase regulator associated with focal adhesion kinase, Oligophrenin-1-like protein, Rho-type GTPase-activating protein 26, ARHGAP26, GRAF, KIAA0621, OPHN1L

Isotype： Rabbit Ig

Background： Protein kinases are enzymes that transfer a phosphate group from a phosphate donor, generally the g phosphate of ATP, onto an acceptor amino acid in a substrate protein. By this basic mechanism, protein kinases mediate most of the signal transduction in eukaryotic cells, regulating cellular metabolism, transcription, cell cycle progression, cytoskeletal rearrangement and cell movement, apoptosis, and differentiation. With more than 500 gene products, the protein kinase family is one of the largest families of proteins in eukaryotes. The family has been classified in 8 major groups based on sequence comparison of their tyrosine (PTK) or serine/threonine (STK) kinase catalytic domains. The STE group (homologs of yeast Sterile 7, 11, 20 kinases) consists of 50 kinases related to the mitogen-activated protein kinase (MAPK) cascade families (Ste7/MAP2K, Ste11/MAP3K, and Ste20/MAP4K). MAP kinase cascades, consisting of a MAPK and one or more upstream regulatory kinases (MAPKKs) have been best characterized in the yeast pheromone response pathway. Pheromones bind to Ste cell surface receptors and activate yeast MAPK pathway.

reference： Ramakers, G.J., Trends Neurosci. 25(4):191-199 (2002). Borkhardt, A., et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 97(16):9168-9173 (2000). Billuart, P., et al., Nature 392(6679):923-926 (1998). Taylor, J.M., et al., J. Cell. Sci. 112 (Pt 2), 231-242 (1999)