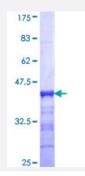


## GIT2 (Human) Recombinant Protein (Q01)

Catalog # H00009815-Q01 Size 25 ug, 10 ug

## Applications



Specification	
Product Description	Human GIT2 partial ORF (NP_055591, 401 a.a 498 a.a.) recombinant protein with GST-tag at N-t erminal.
Sequence	TDLETTASKTNRQKLQTLQSENSNLRKQATTNVYQVQTGSEYTDTSNHSSLKRRPSARGSRPMS MYETGSGQKPYLPMGEASRPEESRMRLQPFPAHA
Host	Wheat Germ (in vitro)
Theoretical MW (kDa)	36.52
Interspecies Antigen Sequence	Mouse (93); Rat (95)
Preparation Method	in vitro wheat germ expression system
Purification	Glutathione Sepharose 4 Fast Flow
Quality Control Testing	12.5% SDS-PAGE Stained with Coomassie Blue.
Storage Buffer	50 mM Tris-HCI, 10 mM reduced Glutathione, pH=8.0 in the elution buffer.
Storage Instruction	Store at -80°C. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Note	Best use within three months from the date of receipt of this protein.



## Applications

- Enzyme-linked Immunoabsorbent Assay
- Western Blot (Recombinant protein)
- Antibody Production
- Protein Array

Gene Info — GIT2	
Entrez GenelD	<u>9815</u>
GeneBank Accession#	<u>NM_014776</u>
Protein Accession#	<u>NP_055591</u>
Gene Name	GIT2
Gene Alias	CAT-2, DKFZp686G01261, KIAA0148, MGC760
Gene Description	G protein-coupled receptor kinase interacting ArfGAP 2
Omim ID	<u>608564</u>
Gene Ontology	Hyperlink
Gene Summary	This gene encodes a member of the GIT protein family, which interact with G protein-coupled rece ptor kinases and possess ADP-ribosylation factor (ARF) GTPase-activating protein (GAP) activit y. GIT proteins traffic between cytoplasmic complexes, focal adhesions, and the cell periphery, an d 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 re
	ceptor internalization and membrane trafficking. This gene has been shown to repress lamellipodi al extension and focal adhesion turnover, and is thought to regulate cell motility. This gene underg oes 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 Ref Seq



• Endocytosis