10320 Camino Santa Fe, Suite G
San Diego, CA 92121
Tel: 858.875.1900 Fax: 858.875.1999

GRAF (OPHN1L) Antibody (Center)

Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP8086c

Product Information

Application	WB, E
Primary Accession	Q9UNA1
Other Accession	Q6ZQ82
Reactivity	Human
Predicted	Mouse
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Calculated MW	92235
Antigen Region	237-267

Additional Information

Gene ID	23092
Other Names	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
Target/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 E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.
Format	Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.
Storage	Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.
Precautions	GRAF (OPHN1L) Antibody (Center) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

Name	ARHGAP26
Synonyms	GRAF, KIAA0621, OPHN1L

Function	GTPase-activating protein for RHOA and CDC42. Facilitates mitochondrial quality control by promoting Parkin-mediated recruitment of autophagosomes to damaged mitochondria (PubMed:38081847). Negatively regulates the growth of human parainfluenza virus type 2 by inhibiting hPIV-2-mediated RHOA activation via interaction with two of its viral proteins P and V (PubMed:27512058).
Cellular Location	[Isoform 2]: Endosome membrane. Note=Colocalized with RAB8A, RAB8B and RAB10 on endosomal tubules.

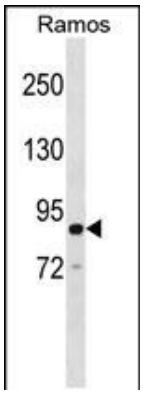
Background

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.

References

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).

Images



GRAF (OPHN1L) Antibody (Center) (Cat. #AP8086c) western blot analysis in Ramos cell line lysates (35ug/lane).This demonstrates the OPHN1L antibody detected the OPHN1L protein (arrow).