

GRF-1 (phospho Tyr1087) Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog # AP67053**Specification****GRF-1 (phospho Tyr1087) Polyclonal Antibody - Product Information**

Application	WB
Primary Accession	Q9NRY4
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal

GRF-1 (phospho Tyr1087) Polyclonal Antibody - Additional Information**Gene ID** 2909**Other Names**

ARHGAP35; GRF1; GRLF1; KIAA1722; Rho GTPase-activating protein 35; Glucocorticoid receptor DNA-binding factor 1; Glucocorticoid receptor repression factor 1; GRF-1; Rho GAP p190A; p190-A

Dilution

WB~~Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. ELISA: 1/10000. Not yet tested in other applications.

Format

Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide.

Storage Conditions

-20°C

GRF-1 (phospho Tyr1087) Polyclonal Antibody - Protein Information**Name** ARHGAP35 ([HGNC:4591](#))**Function**

Rho GTPase-activating protein (GAP) (PubMed:19673492, PubMed:28894085). Binds several acidic phospholipids which inhibits the Rho GAP activity to promote the Rac GAP activity (PubMed:19673492). This binding is inhibited by phosphorylation by PRKCA (PubMed:19673492). Involved in cell differentiation as well as cell adhesion and migration, plays an important role in retinal tissue morphogenesis, neural tube fusion, midline fusion of the cerebral hemispheres and mammary gland branching morphogenesis (By similarity). Transduces signals from p21-ras to the nucleus, acting via the ras GTPase-activating protein (GAP) (By similarity). Transduces SRC- dependent signals from cell-surface adhesion molecules, such as laminin, to promote neurite outgrowth. Regulates axon outgrowth, guidance and fasciculation (By similarity). Modulates Rho GTPase-dependent F-actin polymerization, organization and assembly, is involved in polarized cell migration and in the positive regulation of ciliogenesis and cilia elongation (By similarity). During

mammary gland development, is required in both the epithelial and stromal compartments for ductal outgrowth (By similarity). Represses transcription of the glucocorticoid receptor by binding to the cis- acting regulatory sequence 5'-GAGAAAAGAACTGGAGAAACTC-3'; this function is however unclear and would need additional experimental evidences (PubMed:1894621).

Cellular Location

Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, cilium basal body {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q91YM2}. Cytoplasm {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q91YM2}. Nucleus Cell membrane {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q91YM2}. Note=In response to integrins and SDC4 and upon phosphorylation by PKC, relocates from the cytoplasm to regions of plasma membrane ruffling where it colocalizes with polymerized actin. {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q91YM2}

Tissue Location

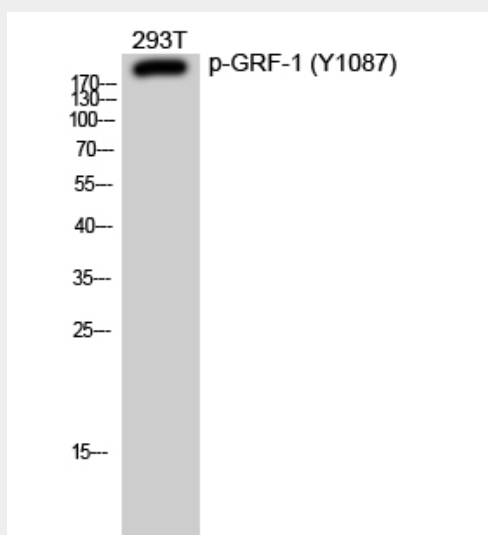
Detected in neutrophils (at protein level).

GRF-1 (phospho Tyr1087) Polyclonal Antibody - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

GRF-1 (phospho Tyr1087) Polyclonal Antibody - Images



GRF-1 (phospho Tyr1087) Polyclonal Antibody - Background

Rho GTPase-activating protein (GAP) (PubMed:19673492, PubMed:28894085). Binds several acidic phospholipids which inhibits the Rho GAP activity to promote the Rac GAP activity

(PubMed:19673492). This binding is inhibited by phosphorylation by PRKCA (PubMed:19673492). Involved in cell differentiation as well as cell adhesion and migration, plays an important role in retinal tissue morphogenesis, neural tube fusion, midline fusion of the cerebral hemispheres and mammary gland branching morphogenesis (By similarity). Transduces signals from p21-ras to the nucleus, acting via the ras GTPase-activating protein (GAP) (By similarity). Transduces SRC-dependent signals from cell-surface adhesion molecules, such as laminin, to promote neurite outgrowth. Regulates axon outgrowth, guidance and fasciculation (By similarity). Modulates Rho GTPase-dependent F-actin polymerization, organization and assembly, is involved in polarized cell migration and in the positive regulation of ciliogenesis and cilia elongation (By similarity). During mammary gland development, is required in both the epithelial and stromal compartments for ductal outgrowth (By similarity). Represses transcription of the glucocorticoid receptor by binding to the cis-acting regulatory sequence 5'-GAGAAAAGAACTGGAGAACTC-3'; this function is however unclear and would need additional experimental evidences (PubMed:1894621).