

GRB2 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide
Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP6283b**Specification**

GRB2 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Product Information

Primary Accession [P62993](#)

GRB2 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Additional Information

Gene ID 2885

Other Names

Growth factor receptor-bound protein 2, Adapter protein GRB2, Protein Ash, SH2/SH3 adapter GRB2, GRB2, ASH

Target/Specificity

The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody [AP6283b](/products/AP6283b) was selected from the N-term region of human GRB2. A 10 to 100 fold molar excess to antibody is recommended. Precise conditions should be optimized for a particular assay.

Format

Peptides are lyophilized in a solid powder format. Peptides can be reconstituted in solution using the appropriate buffer as needed.

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C.

Precautions

This product is for research use only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

GRB2 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Protein Information

Name GRB2

Synonyms ASH

Function

Adapter protein that provides a critical link between cell surface growth factor receptors and the Ras signaling pathway.

Cellular Location

Nucleus. Cytoplasm. Endosome Golgi apparatus {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q60631}

GRB2 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Protocols

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

GRB2 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Images

GRB2 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Background

GRB2 binds the epidermal growth factor receptor and contains one SH2 domain and two SH3 domains. Its two SH3 domains direct complex formation with proline-rich regions of other proteins, and its SH2 domain binds tyrosine phosphorylated sequences.

GRB2 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - References

Kondo,A., J. Biol. Chem. 283 (3), 1428-1436 (2008)Morimatsu,M., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 104 (46), 18013-18018 (2007)Martinez,N., Cell. Signal. 19 (11), 2277-2285 (2007)