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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 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
Non-enzymatic adapter protein that plays a pivotal role in precisely regulated signaling cascades from cell surface receptors to cellular responses, including signaling transduction and gene expression (PubMed:11726515, PubMed:37626338). Thus, participates in many biological processes including regulation of innate and adaptive immunity, autophagy, DNA repair or necroptosis (PubMed:35831301, PubMed:37626338, PubMed:38182563). Controls

signaling complexes at the T-cell antigen receptor to facilitate the activation, differentiation, and function of T-cells (PubMed:36864087, PubMed:9489702). Mechanistically, engagement of the TCR leads to phosphorylation of the adapter protein LAT, which serves as docking site for GRB2 (PubMed:9489702). In turn, GRB2 establishes a a connection with SOS1 that acts as a guanine nucleotide exchange factor and serves as a critical regulator of KRAS/RAF1 leading to MAPKs translocation to the nucleus and activation (PubMed:12171928, PubMed:25870599). Functions also a role in B-cell activation by amplifying Ca(2+) mobilization and activation of the ERK MAP kinase pathway upon recruitment to the phosphorylated B-cell antigen receptor (BCR) (PubMed:25413232, PubMed:29523808). Plays a role in switching between autophagy and programmed necrosis upstream of EGFR by interacting with components of necrosomes including RIPK1 and with autophagy regulators SQSTM1 and BECN1 (PubMed:35831301, PubMed:38182563). Regulates miRNA biogenesis by forming a functional ternary complex with AGO2 and DICER1 (PubMed:37328606). Functions in the replication stress response by protecting DNA at stalled replication forks from MRE11-mediated degradation. Mechanistically, inhibits RAD51 ATPase activity to stabilize RAD51 on stalled replication forks (PubMed:38459011). Additionally, directly recruits and later releases MRE11 at DNA damage sites during the homology-directed repair (HDR) process (PubMed:34348893).

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)