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GRAF (OPHN1L) Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide

Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP8086b

Specification

GRAF (OPHN1L) Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Product Information

Primary Accession Q9UNA1

GRAF (OPHN1L) Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - 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
The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody AP8086b was selected from the C-term region of human OPHN1L . 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.

GRAF (OPHN1L) Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - 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.

GRAF (OPHN1L) Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Protocols

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

- Blocking Peptides

GRAF (OPHN1L) Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Images

GRAF (OPHN1L) Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - 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.

GRAF (OPHN1L) Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - 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).