

Anti-GAB1 (RABBIT) Antibody GAB1 Antibody Catalog # ASR4469

Specification

Anti-GAB1 (RABBIT) Antibody - Product Information

Host Conjugate Target Species Reactivity Clonality Application Application Note	Rabbit Unconjugated Human Human Polyclonal WB, E, I, LCI Anti-GAB1 Antibody has been tested by western blot. Specific conditions for reactivity should be optimized by the end user. Expect a predominant band at 76.6 kDa by western blotting in the appropriate cell lysate or extract.
Physical State	Liquid (sterile filtered)
Buffer	0.02 M Potassium Phosphate, 0.15 M Sodium Chloride, pH 7.2
Immunogen	Anti-GAB1 Antibody was produced in rabbits by repeated immunizations with a recombinant protein produced in Sf9 cells corresponding to the full length human GAB protein.
Preservative	0.01% (w/v) Sodium Azide

Anti-GAB1 (RABBIT) Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 2549

Other Names 2549

Purity

Anti-GAB1 antibody is directed against human GAB1. The antibody detects both unphosphorylated and phosphorylated forms of the protein. Anti-GAB1 antibody was purified from rabbit serum by Protein A chromatography followed by cross adsorption. Cross reactivity with GAB1 from other species has not been determined.

Storage Condition

Store vial at -20° C prior to opening. Aliquot contents and freeze at -20° C or below for extended storage. Avoid cycles of freezing and thawing. Centrifuge product if not completely clear after standing at room temperature. This product is stable for several weeks at 4° C as an undiluted liquid. Dilute only prior to immediate use.

Precautions Note

This product is for research use only and is not intended for therapeutic or diagnostic applications.



Anti-GAB1 (RABBIT) Antibody - Protein Information

Name GAB1

Function

Adapter protein that plays a role in intracellular signaling cascades triggered by activated receptor-type kinases. Plays a role in FGFR1 signaling. Probably involved in signaling by the epidermal growth factor receptor (EGFR) and the insulin receptor (INSR). Involved in the MET/HGF-signaling pathway (PubMed:>29408807).

Anti-GAB1 (RABBIT) Antibody - Protocols

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

- <u>Western Blot</u>
- <u>Blocking Peptides</u>
- <u>Dot Blot</u>
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- <u>Cell Culture</u>

Anti-GAB1 (RABBIT) Antibody - Images

		1	2	3		
150	-		-			
100 80	-	- 1	-			
80	-					
60						
50	-					
40		97				
30			-			
20					-	

Western Blot of Rabbit anti-GAB1 antibody. Lane 1: MCF7 lysate (p/n W09-000-360). Lane 2: GAB1 rProtein (p/n 009-001-G66). Lane 3: GST protein (p/n 000-001-200). Load: 0.05 μ g of protein or 30 μ g of lysate. Primary antibody: GAB1 antibody at 1 μ g/mL for overnight at 4°C. Secondary antibody: Goat-anti-Rabbit IgG HRP antibody (p/n 611-103-122) at 1:40,000 for 45 min at RT. Block: MB-070 Fluorescent blocking buffer overnight at 4°C. Predicted/Observed size: 130 kDa for GAB-1. Other band(s): none.

Anti-GAB1 (RABBIT) Antibody - Background

GAB1 antibody detects GAB1 which is a member of the IRS1-like multisubstrate docking protein family. The protein is an important mediator of branching tubulogenesis and plays a central role in cellular growth response, transformation and apoptosis. Two transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been found for this gene. GAB1 plays a role in intracellular signaling cascades



triggered by activated receptor-type kinases. It is known to play a role in FGFR1 signaling and is probably involved in signaling by the epidermal growth factor receptor (EGFR) and the insulin receptor (INSR). GAB1 interacts with GRB2 and with other SH2-containing proteins. It is known to interact with phosphorylated LAT2, PTPRJ, FRS2, GRB2, PIK3R1 and SOS1. GAB1 gets phosphorylated in response to FGFR1 activation. This tyrosine phosphorylation of GAB1 mediates interaction with several proteins that contain SH2 domains. Anti-GAB1 Antibody is ideal for investigators involved in Cell Signaling, Cancer, Neuroscience and Signal Transduction research.