abcam

ab249242

Anti-GIT1 antibody [EPR10367] - BSA and Azide free

Recombinant | RabMAb | KO Validated

Key facts

Isotype	IgG
Host species	Rabbit
Storage buffer	pH: 7.2 - 7.4 Constituents: PBS
Form	Liquid
Clonality	Monoclonal
Immunogen	The exact immunogen used to generate this antibody is proprietary information.
Carrier free	Yes
Clone number	EPR10367
Purification technique	Affinity purification
Concentration	1.065 mg/mL The concentration of this product may be batch-dependent Batch concentration finder →

Reactivity data

ICC/IF

Not recommended

Species	Human, Mouse, Rat
Dilution info	-
Notes	-

IP

Not recommended

Species	Human, Mouse, Rat
Dilution info	-
Notes	-

WB

Tested

Species	Human
Dilution info	-
Notes	-

Expected

Species	Mouse, Rat
Dilution info	Use at an assay dependent concentration.
Notes	-

IHC-P

Not recommended

Species	Human, Mouse, Rat
Dilution info	-
Notes	-

Flow Cyt (Intra)

Tested

Species	Human
Dilution info	-
Notes	-

Predicted

Species	Mouse, Rat
Dilution info	-
Notes	-

Target data

See full target information GIT1

Function

GTPase-activating protein for ADP ribosylation factor family members, including ARF1. Multidomain scaffold protein that interacts with numerous proteins and therefore participates in many cellular functions, including receptor internalization, focal adhesion remodeling, and signaling by both G protein-coupled receptors and tyrosine kinase receptors (By similarity). Through PAK1 activation, positively regulates microtubule nucleation during interphase (PubMed:27012601). Plays a role in the regulation of cytokinesis; for this function, may act in a pathway also involving ENTR1 and PTPN13 (PubMed:23108400). May promote cell motility both by regulating focal complex dynamics and by local activation of RAC1 (PubMed:10938112, PubMed:11896197). May act as scaffold for MAPK1/3 signal transduction in focal adhesions. Recruits MAPK1/3/ERK1/2 to focal adhesions after EGF stimulation via a Src-dependent pathway, hence stimulating cell migration (PubMed:15923189). Plays a role in brain development and function. Involved in the regulation of spine density and synaptic plasticity that is required for processes involved in learning (By similarity). Plays an important role in dendritic spine morphogenesis and synapse formation (PubMed:12695502, PubMed:15800193). In hippocampal neurons, recruits guanine nucleotide exchange factors (GEFs), such as ARHGEF7/beta-PIX, to the synaptic membrane. These in turn locally activate RAC1, which is an essential step for spine morphogenesis and synapse formation (PubMed:12695502). May contribute to the organization of presynaptic active zones through oligomerization and formation of a Piccolo/PCLO-based protein network, which includes ARHGEF7/beta-PIX and FAK1 (By similarity). In neurons, through its interaction with liprin-alpha family members, may be required for AMPA receptor (GRIA2/3) proper targeting to the cell membrane (By similarity). In complex with GABA(A) receptors and ARHGEF7, plays a crucial role in regulating GABA(A) receptor synaptic stability, maintaining GPHN/gephyrin scaffolds and hence GABAergic inhibitory synaptic transmission, by locally coordinating RAC1 and PAK1 downstream effector activity, leading to F-actin stabilization (PubMed:25284783). May also be important for RAC1 downstream signaling pathway through PAK3 and regulation of neuronal inhibitory transmission at presynaptic input (By similarity). Required for successful bone regeneration during fracture healing (By similarity). The function in intramembranous ossification may, at least partly, exerted by macrophages in which GIT1 is a key negative regulator of redox homeostasis, IL1B production, and glycolysis, acting through the ERK1/2/NRF2/NFE2L2 axis (By similarity). May play a role in angiogenesis during fracture healing (By similarity). In this process, may regulate activation of the canonical NF-kappa-B signal in bone mesenchymal stem cells by enhancing the interaction between NEMO and 'Lys-63'-ubiquitinated RIPK1/RIP1, eventually leading to enhanced production of VEGFA and others

angiogenic factors (PubMed:31502302). Essential for VEGF signaling through the activation of phospholipase C-gamma and ERK1/2, hence may control endothelial cell proliferation and angiogenesis (PubMed:19273721).

Storage

Shipped at conditions	Blue Ice
Appropriate short-term storage conditions	+4°C
Appropriate long-term storage conditions	+4°C
Storage information	Do Not Freeze

Notes

ab249242 is the carrier-free version of ab156001.

Patented technology

Our RabMAb® technology is a patented hybridoma-based technology for making rabbit monoclonal antibodies. For details on our patents, please refer to RabMAb® patents.

What are the advantages of a recombinant monoclonal antibody?

This product is a recombinant monoclonal antibody, which offers several advantages including:

- High batch-to-batch consistency and reproducibility
- Improved sensitivity and specificity
- Long-term security of supply
- Animal-free batch production

For more information, read more on recombinant antibodies.

Conjugation ready

Our carrier-free antibodies are typically supplied in a PBS-only formulation, purified and free of BSA, sodium azide and glycerol. This conjugation-ready format is designed for use with fluorochromes, metal isotopes, oligonucleotides, and enzymes, which makes them ideal for antibody labelling, functional and cell-based assays, flow-based assays (e.g. mass cytometry) and Multiplex Imaging applications.

Use our conjugation kits for antibody conjugates that are ready-to-use in as little as 20 minutes with 1 minute hands-on-time and 100% antibody recovery: available for fluorescent dyes, HRP, biotin and gold.

Compatibility

This product is compatible with the Maxpar® Antibody Labeling Kit from Fluidigm, without the need for antibody preparation. Maxpar® is a trademark of Fluidigm Canada Inc.

Supplementary info

This supplementary information is collated from multiple sources and compiled automatically.

Activity summary	GIT1 also known as G protein-coupled receptor kinase interacting protein 1 is a multi-domain protein with a mass of approximately 90 kDa. It plays a central role in cellular signaling processes. GIT1 contains a GTPase-activating protein (GAP) domain and a number of other domains that interact with protein partners. This protein is expressed ubiquitously in various tissues with higher expression levels in the brain and heart. Its presence in different cell types indicates its involvement in numerous cellular functions.
Biological function summary	GIT1 interacts with several proteins to form multi-protein complexes essential for cellular dynamics. It functions in regulating the actin cytoskeleton impacting cell adhesion migration and membrane trafficking. GIT1 participates in the reorganization of the cytoskeleton by activating small GTPases which are important for these processes. Additionally it interacts with paxillin and ARF GTPases further playing a role in focal adhesion signaling.
Pathways	GIT1 serves an important role in the ERK and JNK signaling pathways. It acts as a scaffolding protein facilitating the assembly of signaling complexes that promote the transfer of signals from the membrane to the nucleus. GIT1 modulates the activity of proteins such as MEK1/2 and paxillin which ultimately regulate cellular responses like proliferation and differentiation. This function positions GIT1 at an important junction of pathways controlling cellular architecture and stress responses.
Associated diseases and disorders	GIT1 has been linked to cardiovascular diseases and neurological disorders. Dysregulation of GIT1 and its associated pathways can lead to pathological changes in the heart contributing to conditions such as cardiac hypertrophy. In the nervous system altered GIT1 activity can affect synaptic functions associated with disorders like schizophrenia. In these contexts interactions between GIT1 and other proteins such as beta-arrestins become significant impacting disease progression and therapeutic targeting.

Product promise

Tested

We have tested this species and application combination and it works. It is covered by our product promise.

Expected

We have not tested this specific species and application combination in-house, but expect it will work. It is covered by our product promise.

Predicted

This species and application combination has not been tested, but we predict it will work based on strong homology. However, this combination is not covered by our product promise.

Not recommended

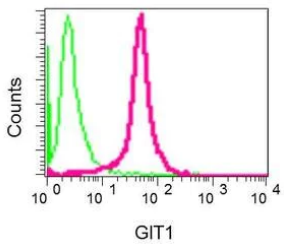
We do not recommend this combination. It is not covered by our product promise.

We are dedicated to supporting your work with high quality reagents and we are here for you every step of the way should you need us.

In the unlikely event of one of our products not working as expected, you are covered by our product promise.

Full details and terms and conditions can be found here:
Terms & Conditions.

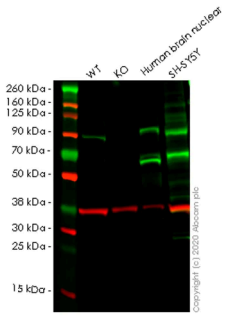
3 product images



Flow Cytometry (Intracellular) - Anti-GIT1 antibody [EPR10367] - BSA and Azide free (ab249242)

GIT1 Flow Cytometry (Intracellular) staining using rabbit Anti-GIT1 antibody

This data was developed using ab156001, the same antibody clone in a different buffer formulation.
Intracellular flow cytometric analysis of permeabilized 293T cells labeling GIT1 with ab156001 at 1/100 dilution (red) compared to a rabbit IgG negative control (green).



Western blot - Anti-GIT1 antibody [EPR10367] - BSA and Azide free (ab249242)

GIT1 Western blot staining using rabbit Anti-GIT1 antibody

This data was developed using ab156001, the same antibody clone in a different buffer formulation.
Lanes 1-4: Merged signal (red and green). Green - ab156001 observed at 98 kDa. Red - loading control ab8245 observed at 36 kDa.

ab156001 Anti-GIT1 antibody [EPR10367] was shown to specifically react with GIT1 in wild-type HeLa cells. Loss of signal was observed when knockout cell line ab265230 (knockout cell lysate ab257965) was used. Wild-type and GIT1 knockout samples were subjected to SDS-PAGE. ab156001 and Anti-GAPDH antibody [6C5] - Loading Control (ab8245) were incubated overnight at 4°C at 1 in 1000 dilution and 1 in 20000 dilution respectively. Blots were developed with Goat anti-Rabbit IgG H&L (IRDye® 800CW) preadsorbed (ab216773) and Goat anti-Mouse IgG H&L (IRDye® 680RD) preadsorbed (ab216776) secondary antibodies at 1 in 20000 dilution for 1 hour at room temperature before imaging.

All lanes:
Western blot - Anti-GIT1 antibody [EPR10367] (ab156001) at 1/1000 dilution

Lane 1:
Wild-type HeLa (Human epithelial cell line from cervix adenocarcinoma) whole cell lysate at 20 µg

Lane 2:
G1T1 knockout HeLa (Human epithelial cell line from cervix adenocarcinoma) whole cell lysate at 20 µg

Lane 2:
Western blot - Human GIT1 knockout HeLa cell line (ab265230)

Lane 3:
Human brain tissue nuclear fraction lysate at 20 µg

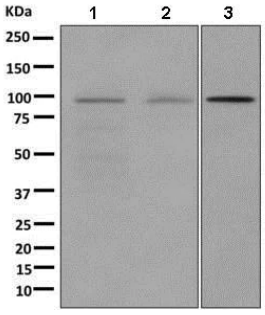
Lane 4:
SH-SY5Y (Human neuroblastoma cell line from bone marrow) whole cell lysate at 20 µg

Secondary

All lanes:
Western blot - Goat anti-Rabbit IgG H&L (IRDye® 800CW) preadsorbed (ab216773) at 1/10000 dilution

Predicted band size: 84 kDa

Observed band size: 98 kDa



Western blot - Anti-GIT1 antibody [EPR10367] - BSA and Azide free (ab249242)

This data was developed using ab156001, the same antibody clone in a different buffer formulation.
All lanes:
Western blot - Anti-GIT1 antibody [EPR10367] - BSA and Azide free (ab249242) at 1/1000 dilution

Lane 1:
HeLa cell lysate at 10 µg

Lane 3:
Fetal brain lysate at 10 µg

Secondary

All lanes:
HRP labelled goat anti-rabbit at 1/2000 dilution

Predicted band size: 84 kDa

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.