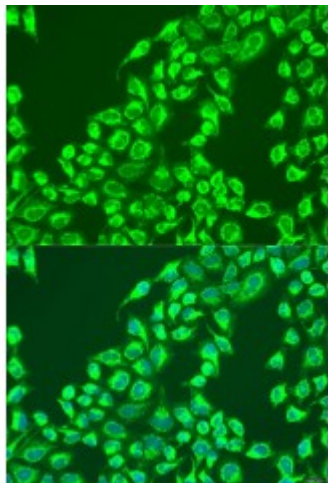


Anti-BAIAP2L1 Antibody



Description

This gene encodes a member of the IMD (IRSp53/MIM homology domain) family. Members of this family can be subdivided in two groups, the IRSp53-like and MIM-like, based on the presence or absence of the SH3 (Src homology 3) domain. The protein encoded by this gene contains a conserved IMD, also known as F-actin bundling domain, at the N-terminus, and a canonical SH3 domain near the C-terminus, so it belongs to the IRSp53-like group. This protein is the substrate for insulin receptor tyrosine kinase and binds to the small GTPase Rac. It is involved in signal transduction pathways that link deformation of the plasma membrane and remodeling of the actin cytoskeleton. It also promotes actin assembly and membrane protrusions when overexpressed in mammalian cells, and is essential to the formation of a potent actin assembly complex during EHEC (Enterohemorrhagic Escherichia coli) pedestal formation.

Model	STJ117367
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human
Applications	IF
Immunogen	Recombinant fusion protein containing a sequence corresponding to amino acids 1-300 of human BAIAP2L1 (NP_061330.2).
Gene ID	55971
Gene Symbol	BAIAP2L1
Dilution range	IF 1:50 - 1:200
Purification	Affinity purification

Note	For Research Use Only (RUO).
Protein Name	Brain-specific angiogenesis inhibitor 1-associated protein 2-like protein 1 BAI1-associated protein 2-like protein 1 Insulin receptor tyrosine kinase substrate
Molecular Weight	56.883 kDa
Clonality	Polyclonal
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Isotype	IgG
Formulation	PBS with 0.02% sodium azide, 50% glycerol, pH7.3.
Storage Instruction	Store at -20C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.
Database Links	HGNC:21649OMIM:611877
Alternative Names	Brain-specific angiogenesis inhibitor 1-associated protein 2-like protein 1 BAI1-associated protein 2-like protein 1 Insulin receptor tyrosine kinase substrate
Function	May function as adapter protein, Involved in the formation of clusters of actin bundles, Plays a role in the reorganization of the actin cytoskeleton in response to bacterial infection,
Cellular Localization	Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton,
Post-translational Modifications	Phosphorylated on tyrosine in response to insulin,