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Applications:	Reactivity:	Sensitivity:	MW (kDa):	Source/Isotype:	UniProt ID:	Entrez-Gene Id:

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by stabilizing their GTP-bound (active) forms (2,3). Research studies have shown that the function and distribution of the IQGAP proteins widely vary. IQGAP1 is ubiquitously expressed and has been found to interact with APC (4) and the CLIP170 complex (5) in response to small GTPases, promoting cell polarization and migration. Additional research studies have suggested that IQGAP1 could play a part in the invasiveness of some cancers (6-8). IQGAP2, which is about 60% identical to IQGAP1, is expressed	Applications: W	Reactivity: H	Sensitivity: Endogenous	MW (kDa): 180	Source/Isotype: Rabbit	UniProt ID: #Q13576	Entrez-Gene Id 10788		
20°C. Do not aliquot the antibody. 20°C. Do not aliquot the antibody. Species predicted to react based on 100% sequence homology Source / Purification Polyclonal antibodies are produced by immunizing animals with a synthetic peptide corresponding to residues near the amino terminus of human IQGAP2 protein. Antibodies are purified by protein A and peptide affinity chromatography. Background IQGAP2 are scaffolding proteins involved in mediating cytoskeletal function. They contain multiple protein interaction domains and bind to a growing number of molecules including actin, myosin light chain, calmodulin, E-catenin (reviewed in). Through their GAP-related domains, they bind the small GTPases Rac1 and cdc42. IQGAP1 six GAP activity, however, and regulate small GTPases by stabilizing their GTPases Rac1 and cdc42. IQGAP1 six GAP activity, however, and regulate small GTPases by stabilizing their GTPases Rac1 and cdc42. IQGAP1 six bigutous/persessed and has been found to interact with APC (4) and the CLIPTO complex (5) in response to small GTPases, promoting cell polarization and migration. Additional research studies have shown that IQGAP1 could play a part in the invasiveness of some cancers (6-8). IQGAP2, which is about 60% identical to IQGAP1, is expressed primarily in liver (3), but lower levels have been detected in the proses, promoting cell polarization and migration. Additional research studies have shown that IQGAP2 displays turnor suppressor properites (7). Less is known about the function of IQGAP3, but this protein is present in the lung, brain, small intestine, and testis (9) and is only expressed in proliferating cells (1), suggesting a role in cell growth and division. Background References 1. Briggs, M.W. and Sacks, D.B. (2003) <i>EMBO Rep</i> 4		9	••						
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residues near the amino terminus of human IQGÅP2 protein. Antibödies are purified by protein A and peptide affinity chromatography. Background IQGAPs are scaffolding proteins involved in mediating cytoskeletal function. They contain multiple protein interaction domains and bind to a growing number of molecules including actin, myosin light chain, calmodulin, E-cadherin, and B-catenin (reviewed in 1). Through their GAP-related domains, they bind the small GTPases Rac1 and cdc42. IQGAPS lack GAP activity, however, and regulate small GTPases by stabilizing their GTP-bound (active) forms (2,3). Research studies have shown that the function and distribution of the IQGAP proteins videly vary. IQGAP1 is ubiquitosity expressed and has been found to interact with APC (4) and the CLIP170 complex (5) in response to small GTPases, promoting cell polarization and migration. Additional research studies have subown that the IQGAP1 is ubiquitosity expressed and has been found to interact with APC (4) and the CLIP170 complex (5) in response to small GTPases, promoting cell polarization and migration. Additional research studies have subgested that IQGAP1 is expresse primarily in liver (3), but lower levels have been detected in the prostate, kidney, thyroid, stomach, and testis (9) and is only expressed in proliferating cells (11), suggesting a role in cell growth and division. Background References 1. Briggs, MW, and Sacks, D.B. (2003) <i>EMBO Rep</i> 4, 571-4. 2. Ho, YLD, et al. (1999) <i>Biol Chem</i> 274, 464-70. 3. Brills, S. et al. (1996) <i>Mol Cell Biol</i> 16, 4859-78. 4. Watanabe, T. et al. (2004) <i>Dev Cell</i> 7, 871-83. 5. Fukata, M. et al. (2005) <i>Am Physical Gastronitest Liver Physiol</i> 288, G376-87. 7. Jin, S. H. et al. (2005) <i>Am Physiol</i>	based on 100%		Mouse, Monkey						
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TBS, 0.1% Tween® 20 at 4°C with gentle shaking, overnight. Applications Key W: Western Blotting Cross-Reactivity Key H: Human Trademarks and Patents Cell Signaling Technology is a trademark of Cell Signaling Technology, Inc. All other trademarks are the property of their respective owners. Visit cellsignal.com/trademarks for	Species Reacti	vity	Species reactivity is de	etermined by testin	g in at least one approve	ed application (e.g.,	western blot).		
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