

Mouse Monoclonal Antibody to ARF1

Purified Mouse Monoclonal Antibody Catalog # AO2353a

Product Information

Application Primary Accession Reactivity Host Clonality Clone Names Isotype Calculated MW Description	WB, FC, E <u>P84077</u> Human Mouse Monoclonal 6A10A5 Mouse IgG1 20697 ADP-ribosylation factor 1 (ARF1) is a member of the human ARF gene family. The family members encode small guanine nucleotide-binding proteins that stimulate the ADP-ribosyltransferase activity of cholera toxin and play a role in vesicular trafficking as activators of phospholipase D. The gene products, including 6 ARF proteins and 11 ARF-like proteins, constitute a family of the RAS superfamily. The ARF proteins are categorized as class I (ARF1, ARF2 and ARF3), class II (ARF4 and ARF5) and class III (ARF6), and members of each class share a common gene organization. The ARF1 protein is localized to the Golgi apparatus and has a central role in intra-Golgi transport. Multiple alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding the same protein have been found for this gene.;
Immunogen	Purified recombinant fragment of human ARF1 (AA: 76-182) expressed in E. Coli.
Formulation	Purified antibody in PBS with 0.05% sodium azide
Application Note	ELISA: 1/10000; WB: 1/500 - 1/2000; FCM: 1/200 - 1/400

Additional Information

Gene ID	375
Other Names	ADP-ribosylation factor 1, ARF1
Dilution	WB~~1:1000 FC~~1:10~50 E~~N/A
Storage	Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.
Precautions	Mouse Monoclonal Antibody to ARF1 is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

Name	ARF1
Function	Small GTPase involved in protein trafficking between different compartments (PubMed: <u>8253837</u>). Modulates vesicle budding and uncoating within the Golgi complex (PubMed: <u>8253837</u>). In its GTP-bound form, triggers the recruitment of coatomer proteins to the Golgi membrane (PubMed: <u>8253837</u>). The hydrolysis of ARF1-bound GTP, which is mediated by ARFGAPs proteins, is required for dissociation of coat proteins from Golgi membranes and vesicles (PubMed: <u>8253837</u>). The GTP- bound form interacts with PICK1 to limit PICK1-mediated inhibition of Arp2/3 complex activity; the function is linked to AMPA receptor (AMPAR) trafficking, regulation of synaptic plasticity of excitatory synapses and spine shrinkage during long-term depression (LTD) (By similarity). Plays a key role in the regulation of intestinal stem cells and gut microbiota, and is essential for maintaining intestinal homeostasis (By similarity). Also plays a critical role in mast cell expansion but not in mast cell maturation by facilitating optimal mTORC1 activation (By similarity).
Cellular Location	Golgi apparatus membrane; Lipid-anchor; Cytoplasmic side. Synapse, synaptosome {ECO:0000250 UniProtKB:P84079}. Postsynaptic density {ECO:0000250 UniProtKB:P84079}. Note=In the GDP-bound form, associates transiently with the membranes via its myristoylated N-terminus where guanine nucleotide-exchange factor (GEF)-mediated nucleotide exchange occurs (By similarity). Following nucleotide exchange, the GTP-bound form undergoes a conformational change, leading to the exposure of a myristoylated N-terminal amphipathic helix that provides stable membrane anchorage (By similarity). {ECO:0000250 UniProtKB:P84080}

References

1.Mol Biol Cell. 2014 Jan;25(1):17-29. ; 2.Cancer Sci. 2012 Jun;103(6):1136-44. ;

Images



Black line: Control Antigen (100 ng);Purple line: Antigen (10ng); Blue line: Antigen (50 ng); Red line:Antigen (100 ng)

Western blot analysis using ARF1 mAb against human ARF1 (AA: 76-182) recombinant protein. (Expected MW is 39.3 kDa)



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