

Anti-RHOA

Catalog Number: M00207-3

About RHOA

Regulates a signal transduction pathway linking plasma membrane receptors to the assembly of focal adhesions and actin stress fibers. Involved in a microtubule-dependent signal that is required for the myosin contractile ring formation during cell cycle cytokinesis. Plays an essential role in cleavage furrow formation. Required for the apical junction formation of keratinocyte cell-cell adhesion. Stimulates PKN2 kinase activity. May be an activator of PLCE1. Activated by ARHGEF2, which promotes the exchange of GDP for GTP. Essential for the SPATA13-mediated regulation of cell migration and adhesion assembly and disassembly. The MEMO1-RHOA-DIAPH1 signaling pathway plays an important role in ERBB2-dependent stabilization of microtubules at the cell cortex. It controls the localization of APC and CLASP2 to the cell membrane, via the regulation of GSK3B activity. In turn, membrane-bound APC allows the localization of the MACF1 to the cell membrane, which is required for microtubule capture and stabilization. Regulates a signal transduction pathway linking plasma membrane receptors to the assembly of focal adhesions and actin stress fibers. Involved in a microtubule-dependent signal that is required for the myosin contractile ring formation during cell cycle cytokinesis. Plays an essential role in cleavage furrow formation. Required for the apical junction formation of keratinocyte cell-cell adhesion. May be an activator of PLCE1. Activated by ARHGEF2, which promotes the exchange of GDP for GTP. Essential for the SPATA13-mediated regulation of cell migration and adhesion assembly and disassembly. The MEMO1-RHOA-DIAPH1 signaling pathway plays an important role in ERBB2-dependent stabilization of microtubules at the cell cortex. It controls the localization of APC and CLASP2 to the cell membrane, via the regulation of GSK3B activity. In turn, membrane-bound APC allows the localization of the MACF1 to the cell membrane, which is required for microtubule capture and stabilization (By similarity). Regulates KCNA2 potassium channel activity by reducing its location at the cell surface in response to CHRM1 activation; promotes KCNA2 endocytosis (PubMed:[9635436](#), PubMed:[19403695](#)).

Overview

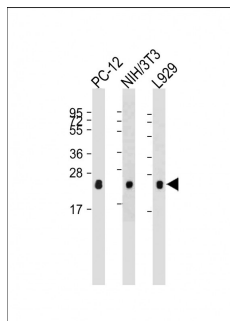
Product Name	Anti-RHOA
Reactive Species	Human, Mouse, Rat
Description	Boster Bio Anti-RHOA (Catalog # M00207-3). Tested in WB application(s). This antibody reacts with Human, Mouse, Rat.
Application	WB
Clonality	Monoclonal 2148CT124.4.9
Formulation	Purified monoclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide.
Storage Instructions	Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long-term storage, store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.
Host	Mouse
Uniprot ID	P61586

Technical Details

Immunogen	This antibody is generated from a mouse immunized with a recombinant protein from human.
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Predicted Reactive Species	Human, Mouse, Rat
Isotype	IgG1,kappa
Purification	This antibody is purified through a protein G column, followed by dialysis against PBS.
Suggested Dilutions	WB: 1:160000

Anti-RHOA (M00207-3) Images



All lanes : Anti-RHOA at dilution
Lane 1: PC-12 whole cell lysate
Lane 2: NIH/3T3 whole cell lysate
Lane 3: L929 whole cell lysate
Lysates/proteins at 20 µg per lane. Secondary Goat Anti-mouse IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated at 1/10000 dilution. Predicted band size : 22 kDa
Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFDM/TBST.

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Anti-RHOA

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