

Rabbit Anti-RhoA Polyclonal Antibody
Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP52227**Specification****Rabbit Anti-RhoA Polyclonal Antibody - Product Information**

Application	WB, IHC-P, FC
Primary Accession	P61586
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Antigen Region	human RhoA :101-150/193

Rabbit Anti-RhoA Polyclonal Antibody - Additional Information**Gene ID** 387**Other Names**

ARHA; ARH12; RHO12; RHOH12; Transforming protein RhoA; Rho cDNA clone 12; h12; RHOA

Dilution

WB~~1:100~1:500<br \>IHC-P~~1:100~1:500<br \>FC~~1:20~1:100

Format

0.01M TBS(pH7.4), 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide and 50% Glyce

Storage

Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.

Rabbit Anti-RhoA Polyclonal Antibody - Protein Information**Name** RHOA ([HGNC:667](#))**Synonyms** ARH12, ARHA, RHO12**Function**

Small GTPase which cycles between an active GTP-bound and an inactive GDP-bound state. Mainly associated with cytoskeleton organization, in active state binds to a variety of effector proteins to regulate cellular responses such as cytoskeletal dynamics, cell migration and cell cycle (PubMed:23871831). Regulates a signal transduction pathway linking plasma membrane receptors to the assembly of focal adhesions and actin stress fibers (PubMed:8910519, PubMed:9121475, PubMed:31570889). Involved in a

microtubule-dependent signal that is required for the myosin contractile ring formation during cell cycle cytokinesis (PubMed:16236794, PubMed:12900402). Plays an essential role in cleavage furrow formation. Required for the apical junction formation of keratinocyte cell-cell adhesion (PubMed:20974804, PubMed:23940119). Essential for the SPATA13-mediated regulation of cell migration and adhesion assembly and disassembly (PubMed:19934221). 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 (PubMed:20937854). 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). Acts as an allosteric activator of guanine nucleotide exchange factor ECT2 by binding in its activated GTP-bound form to the PH domain of ECT2 which stimulates the release of PH inhibition and promotes the binding of substrate RHOA to the ECT2 catalytic center (PubMed:31888991). May be an activator of PLCE1 (PubMed:16103226). In neurons, involved in the inhibition of the initial spine growth. Upon activation by CaMKII, modulates dendritic spine structural plasticity by relaying CaMKII transient activation to synapse-specific, long-term signaling (By similarity). Acts as a regulator of platelet alpha-granule release during activation and aggregation of platelets (By similarity).

Cellular Location

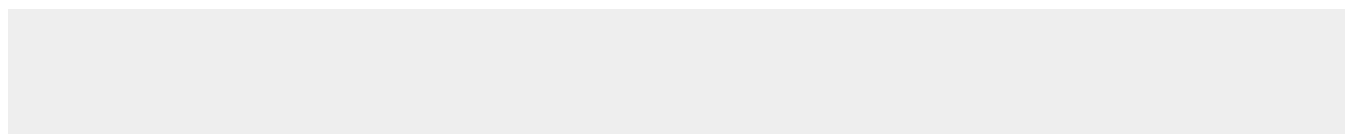
Cell membrane; Lipid-anchor; Cytoplasmic side. Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton. Cleavage furrow. Cytoplasm, cell cortex. Midbody. Cell projection, lamellipodium {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q9QUI0}. Cell projection, dendrite {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q9QUI0}. Nucleus Cytoplasm. Note=Localized to cell-cell contacts in calcium-treated keratinocytes (By similarity). Translocates to the equatorial region before furrow formation in a ECT2-dependent manner. Localizes to the equatorial cell cortex (at the site of the presumptive furrow) in early anaphase in an activated form and in a myosin- and actin-independent manner. {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q9QUI0}

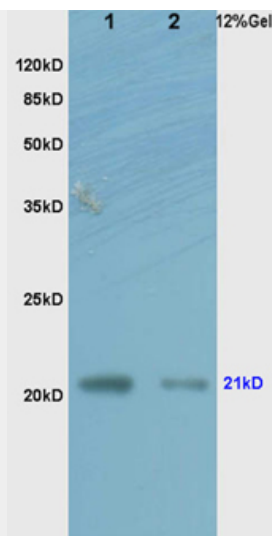
Rabbit Anti-RhoA Polyclonal Antibody - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

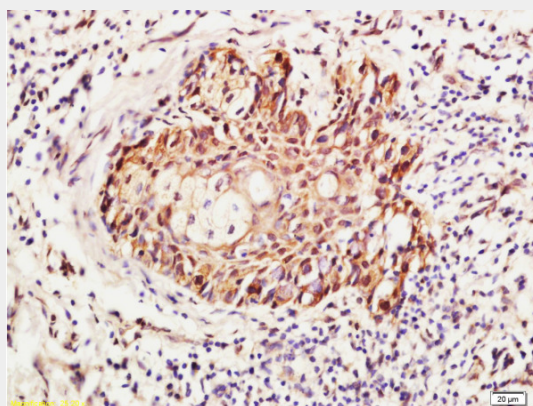
- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

Rabbit Anti-RhoA Polyclonal Antibody - Images

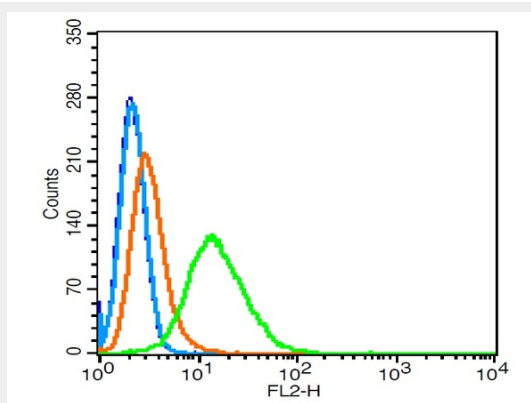




L1 human colon carcinoma lysates L2 rat brain lysates probed with Anti RhoA Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated (AP52227) at 1:200 overnight at 4°C. Followed by conjugation to secondary antibody at 1:3000 for 90 min at 37°C. Predicted band 21kD. Observed band size:21kD.



Formalin-fixed and paraffin embedded human skin labeled with Anti-RhoA Polyclonal Antibody AP52227, Unconjugated 1:400 followed by conjugation to the secondary antibody and DAB staining



Hela cells probed with RhoA/CPolyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated (AP52227) at 1:100 for 30 minutes followed by incubation with a conjugated secondary (PE Conjugated) (green) for 30 minutes compared to control cells (blue), secondary only (light blue) and isotype control (orange).

Rabbit Anti-RhoA Polyclonal Antibody - Background

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. Serves as a target for the yopT cysteine peptidase from *Yersinia pestis*, vector of the plague, and *Yersinia pseudotuberculosis*, which causes gastrointestinal disorders. 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.