



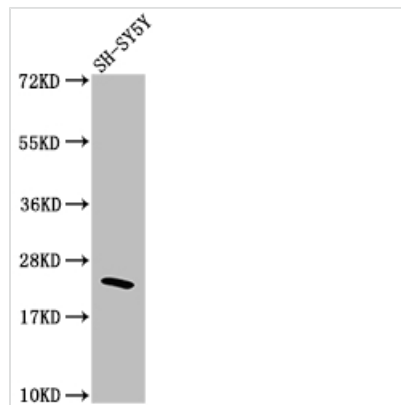
# RHOA Recombinant Monoclonal Antibody

<b>Product Code</b>	CSB-RA898030A0HU
<b>Storage</b>	Upon receipt, store at -20°C or -80°C. Avoid repeated freeze.
<b>Uniprot No.</b>	P61586
<b>Immunogen</b>	A synthesized peptide derived from human Rho
<b>Species Reactivity</b>	Human
<b>Tested Applications</b>	ELISA, WB; Recommended dilution: WB:1:500-1:5000
<b>Relevance</b>	<p>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).</p>
<b>Form</b>	Liquid
<b>Conjugate</b>	Non-conjugated
<b>Storage Buffer</b>	Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline, pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol.
<b>Purification Method</b>	Affinity-chromatography



<b>Isotype</b>	Rabbit IgG
<b>Clonality</b>	Monoclonal
<b>Product Type</b>	Recombinant Antibody
<b>Immunogen Species</b>	Homo sapiens (Human)
<b>Research Area</b>	Cancer; Signal transduction
<b>Gene Names</b>	RHOA
<b>Clone No.</b>	1C11

#### Image



#### Western Blot

Positive WB detected in: SH-SY5Y whole cell lysate

All lanes: Rho antibody at 1:1500

Secondary

Goat polyclonal to rabbit IgG at 1/50000 dilution

Predicted band size: 22 kDa

Observed band size: 22 kDa

#### Description

RHOA, a member of the RHO GTPase enzyme family, is a crucial intracellular modulator of dynamics and other functions, including adhesion, proliferation, survival, and gene expression. It takes part in the entire process of cancer progression and plays an important role in tumor cell proliferation, survival and progression, regulating the formation of epithelial polarity, junction assembly, and disruption of epithelial cells. The activation of the RHOA-ROCK signaling pathway is important for both amoeboid and mesenchymal migration. Lamellipodia and uropods are absent in RHOA-depleted cells, which instead feature narrow protrusions projecting from a rounded cell body.

The main steps in the production of this RHOA recombinant antibody include immunization; harvest of positive spleen cells; obtaining the antibody sequence by screening and sequencing; expression of the target antibody in mammalian cells; purification. The RHOA antibody was produced recombinantly and has many advantages: high reproducibility, specificity and scalability. And has been validated in ELISA, WB.