

## Recombinant human Transforming protein RhoA

Catalog No: #AP71684



Package Size: #AP71684-1 20ug #AP71684-2 100ug #AP71684-3 1mg

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## Description

Product Name	Recombinant human Transforming protein RhoA
Brief Description	Recombinant Protein
Host Species	E.coli
Purification	Greater than 90% as determined by SDS-PAGE.
Immunogen Description	Expression Region:1-191aaSequence Info:Partial
Other Names	Rho cDNA clone 12 ;h12
Accession No.	P61586
Uniprot	P61586
GeneID	387;
Calculated MW	48.6 kDa
Tag Info	N-terminal GST-tagged
Target Sequence	MAAIRKKLVIVGDGACGKTCLLIVFSKDQFPEVYVPTVFENYVADIEVDGKQVELALWDTAGQEDYDRLRPLSY PDTDVILMCFSIDSPDSLENIPEKWTPVEVKHFCPNVPIILVGNKKDLRNDHTRRELAKMKQEPVKPEEGRDMA NRIGAFGYMECSAKTKDGVREVFEMATRAALQARRGKKKSGCL
Formulation	Tris-based buffer50% glycerol
Storage	The shelf life is related to many factors, storage state, buffer ingredients, storage temperature and the stability of the protein itself.  Generally, the shelf life of liquid form is 6 months at -20°C,-80°C. The shelf life of lyophilized form is 12 months at -20°C,-80°C.Notes:Repeated freezing and thawing is not recommended. Store working aliquots at 4°C for up to one week.

## Background

Regulates a signal transduction pathway linking plasma mbrane receptors to the assbly 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 assbly and disassbly. The MO1-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 mbrane, via the regulation of GSK3B activity. In turn, mbrane-bound APC allows the localization of the MACF1 to the cell mbrane, which is required for microtubule capture and stabilization.Regulates a signal transduction pathway linking plasma mbrane receptors to the assbly 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 assbly and disassbly. The MO1-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 mbrane, via the regulation of GSK3B activity. In turn, mbrane-bound APC allows the localization of the MACF1 to the cell mbrane, which is required for microtubule capture and stabilization . Regulates KCNA2 potassium channel activity by reducing its location at the cell surface in response to CHR1 activation; promotes KCNA2 endocytosis

## References

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Nucleotide sequence of human rho cDNA clone 12.Yeramian P., Chardin P., Madaule P., Tavitian A.Nucleic Acids Res. 15:1869-1869(1987)Research  
Topic:Cell Cycle

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Note: This product is for in vitro research use only