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CDC42 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide

Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP6934c

Specification

CDC42 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Product Information

Primary Accession P60953

CDC42 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Additional Information

Gene ID 998

Other Names
Cell division control protein 42 homolog, G25K GTP-binding protein, CDC42

Target/Specificity
The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody AP6934c was selected from the Center region of human CDC42. A 10 to 100 fold molar excess to antibody is recommended. Precise conditions should be optimized for a particular assay.

Format
Peptides are lyophilized in a solid powder format. Peptides can be reconstituted in solution using the appropriate buffer as needed.

Storage
Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C.

Precautions
This product is for research use only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

CDC42 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Protein Information

Name CDC42 (HGNC:1736)

Function

CDC42 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Background

CDC42 is a small GTPase of the Rho-subfamily, which regulates signaling pathways that control diverse cellular functions including cell morphology, migration, endocytosis and cell cycle progression. This protein is highly similar to Saccharomyces cerevisiae Cdc 42, and is able to complement the yeast cdc42-1 mutant. The product of oncogene Dbl was reported to specifically catalyze the dissociation of GDP from this protein. This protein could regulate actin polymerization through its direct binding to Neural Wiskott-Aldrich syndrome protein (N-WASP), which subsequently activates Arp2/3 complex.

CDC42 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - References

Landry,M.C., et.al., Mol. Biol. Cell 20 (18), 4091-4106 (2009)

Plasma membrane-associated small GTPase which cycles between an active GTP-bound and an inactive GDP-bound state. In active state binds to a variety of effector proteins to regulate cellular responses. Involved in epithelial cell polarization processes. Regulates the bipolar attachment of spindle microtubules to kinetochores before chromosome congression in metaphase (PubMed:15642749). Regulates cell migration (PubMed:17038317). In neurons, plays a role in the extension and maintenance of the formation of filopodia, thin and actin-rich surface projections (PubMed:14978216). Required for DOCK10-mediated spine formation in Purkinje cells and hippocampal neurons. Facilitates filopodia formation upon DOCK11-activation (By similarity). Upon activation by CaMKII, modulates dendritic spine structural plasticity by relaying CaMKII transient activation to synapse-specific, long-term signaling (By similarity). Also plays a role in phagocytosis through organization of the F-actin cytoskeleton associated with forming phagocytic cups (PubMed:26465210).

Cellular Location

Cell membrane; Lipid-anchor; Cytoplasmic side. Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, microtubule organizing center, centrosome. Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, spindle. Midbody Cell projection, dendrite {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P60766} Note=Localizes to spindle during prometaphase cells. Moves to the central spindle as cells progressed through anaphase to telophase (PubMed:15642749). Localizes at the end of cytokinesis in the intercellular bridge formed between two daughter cells (PubMed:15642749). Its localization is regulated by the activities of guanine nucleotide exchange factor ECT2 and GTPase activating protein RACGAP1 (PubMed:15642749). Colocalizes with NEK6 in the centrosome (PubMed:20873783). In its active GTP-bound form localizes to the leading edge membrane of migrating

dendritic cells (By similarity)
{ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P60766,
ECO:0000269|PubMed:15642749,
ECO:0000269|PubMed:20873783}

CDC42 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Protocols

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

- Blocking Peptides