G-Biosciences Image not found or type unknown

Immunotag™ Rac GAP1 Polyclonal Antibody

Antibody Specification

Catalog No.	ITT3952
Product Description	Immunotag™ Rac GAP1 Polyclonal Antibody
Size	50 µg, 100 µg
Conjugation	HRP, Biotin, FITC, Alexa Fluor® 350, Alexa Fluor® 405, Alexa Fluor® 488, Alexa Fluor® 555, Alexa Fluor® 594, Alexa Fluor® 647
IMPORTANT NOTE	This product is custom manufactured with a lead time of 3-4 weeks. Once in production, this item cannot be cancelled from an order and is not eligible for return.
Target Protein	Rac GAP1
Clonality	Polyclonal
Storage/Stability	-20°C/1 year
Application	WB,IHC-p,IF,ELISA
Recommended Dilution	Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. Immunohistochemistry: 1/100 - 1/300. Immunofluorescence: 1/200 - 1/1000. ELISA: 1/20000. Not yet tested in other applications.
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Reactive Species	Human,Mouse
Host Species	Rabbit
Immunogen	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human RGAP1. AA range:31-80
Specificity	Rac GAP1 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of Rac GAP1 protein.
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen
Form	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Gene Name	RACGAP1
Accession No.	Q9H0H5 Q9WVM1
Alternate Names	RACGAP1; KIAA1478; MGCRACGAP; Rac GTPase-activating protein 1; Male germ cell RacGap; MgcRacGAP; Protein CYK4 homolg; CYK4; HsCYK-4

Antibody Specification

Description	Rac GTPase activating protein 1(RACGAP1) Homo sapiens This gene encodes a GTPase-activating protein (GAP) that is a compoment of the centralspindlin complex. This protein binds activated forms of Rho GTPases and stimulates GTP hydrolysis, which results in negative regulation of Rho-mediated signals. This protein plays a regulatory role in cytokinesis, cell growth, and differentiation. Alternatively spliced transcript variants have been found for this gene. There is a pseudogene for this gene on chromosome 12. [provided by RefSeq, Feb 2016],
Protein Expression	Brain,Epithelium,Hepatoma,Placenta,Testis,Trachea,
Subcellular Localization	acrosomal vesicle,intracellular,nucleus,nucleoplasm,cytoplasm,cytosol,microtubule,midbody,extrinsic component of cytoplasmic side of plasma membrane,cleavage furrow,spindle midzone,extracellular exosome,
Protein Function	domain:The coiled coil region is indispensible for localization to the midbody during cytokinesis.,function:Essential for the early stages of embryogenesis and may play a role in the microtubule-dependent steps in cytokinesis. Plays key roles in controlling cell growth and differentiation of hematopoietic cells through mechanisms other than regulating Rac GTPase activity. Also involved in the regulation of growth-related processes in adipocytes and myoblasts. May be involved in regulating spermatogenesis and in the RACGAP1 pathway in neuronal proliferation. Shows strong GAP (GTPase activation) activity towards CDC42 and RAC1 and less towards RHOA. Required for initiation of cleavage furrow ingression by regulating ECT2 and for assembly of the contractile ring. May play a role in regulating cortical activity through RHOA during cytokinesis. May participate in the regulation of sulfate transport in male germ cells.,induction:Expression is down-regulated during macrophage differention of HL-60 cells.,PTM:Phosphorylated at multiple sites in the midbody during cytokinesis. Phosphorylation by AURKB on SER-387 at the midbody is, at least in part, responsible for exerting its latent GAP activity towards RhoA.,similarity:Contains 1 phorbol-ester/DAG-type zinc finger.,similarity:Contains 1 Rho-GAP domain.,subcellular location:During interphase, localized to the nucleus and cytoplasm along with microtubules, in anaphase, is redistributed to the central spindle and, in telophase and cytokinesis, to the midbody. Colocalizes with RHOA at the contractile ring during cytokinesis. Colocalizes with RND2 in Golgi-derived proacrosomal vesicles and the acrosome.,subunit:Associates with alpha-, beta- and gamma-tubulin and microtubules. Interacts via its Rho-GAP domain with RND2. Associates with AURKB during M phase. Interacts via its Rho-GAP domain and basic region with PRC1. The interaction with PRC1 inhibits its GAP activity towards CDC42 in vitro, which may be required for maintaining normal spindle morphology. Associates with ECT2 at anaphase and during cytokinesis. Interacts with SLC26A8 via its N-terminus.,tissue specificity:Highly expressed in testis, thymus and placenta. Expressed at lower levels in spleen and peripheral blood lymphocytes. In testis, expression is restricted to germ cells with the highest levels of expression found in spermatocytes. Expression is regulated in a cell cycle-dependent manner and peaks during G2/M phase.,
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