

**Anti-Rho A Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody**  
Catalog # ABO13660**Specification****Anti-Rho A Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Product Information**

Application	WB, IF, ICC, FC
Primary Accession	<a href="#">P61586</a>
Host	Rabbit
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Reactivity	Rat, Human, Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Format	Liquid

**Description**

Anti-Rho A Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody . Tested in WB, ICC/IF, Flow Cytometry applications. This antibody reacts with Human, Mouse, Rat.

**Anti-Rho A Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Additional Information**

**Gene ID** 387

**Other Names**

Transforming protein RhoA, 3.6.5.2, Rho cDNA clone 12, h12, RHOA (<a href="http://www.genenames.org/cgi-bin/gene\_symbol\_report?hgnc\_id=667" target="\_blank">HGNC:667</a>), ARH12, ARHA, RHO12

**Calculated MW**

21768 MW KDa

**Application Details**

WB 1:500-1:2000<br>ICC/IF 1:50-1:200<br>FC 1:50

**Subcellular Localization**

Cell membrane; Lipid-anchor; Cytoplasmic side. Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton. Cleavage furrow. Cytoplasm, cell cortex. Midbody. Cell projection, lamellipodium. 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 a activated form and in a myosin- and actin-independent manner..

**Contents**

Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline, pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol, 0.4-0.5mg/ml BSA.

**Immunogen**

A synthesized peptide derived from human Rho A

**Purification**

Affinity-chromatography

Storage

Store at **-20°C for one year. For short term storage and frequent use, store at 4°C for up to one month. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.**

## Anti-Rho A Rabbit Monoclonal 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](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/23871831)). Regulates a signal transduction pathway linking plasma membrane receptors to the assembly of focal adhesions and actin stress fibers (PubMed: [31570889](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/31570889), PubMed: [8910519](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/8910519), PubMed: [9121475](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/9121475)). Involved in a microtubule-dependent signal that is required for the myosin contractile ring formation during cell cycle cytokinesis (PubMed: [12900402](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/12900402), PubMed: [16236794](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16236794)). Plays an essential role in cleavage furrow formation. Required for the apical junction formation of keratinocyte cell-cell adhesion (PubMed: [20974804](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20974804), PubMed: [23940119](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/23940119)). Essential for the SPATA13-mediated regulation of cell migration and adhesion assembly and disassembly (PubMed: [19934221](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/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](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20937854)). Regulates KCNA2 potassium channel activity by reducing its location at the cell surface in response to CHR1 activation; promotes KCNA2 endocytosis (PubMed: [19403695](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19403695), PubMed: [9635436](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/9635436)). 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](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/31888991)). May be an activator of PLCE1 (PubMed: [16103226](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/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). When activated by DAAM1 may signal centrosome maturation and chromosomal segregation during cell division. May also be involved in contractile ring formation during cytokinesis.

### 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

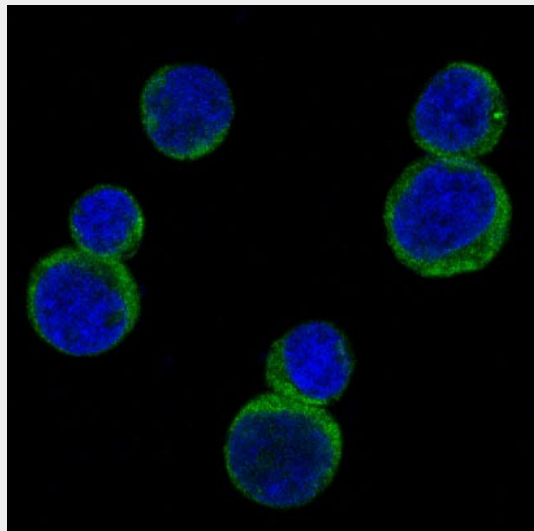
similarity). Translocates to the equatorial region before furrow formation in a ECT2-dependent manner. Localizes to the equatorial cell cortex (at the site of the presumptive furrow) in early anaphase in an activated form and in a myosin- and actin-independent manner. Colocalizes with KANK1 at the contractile ring. Colocalizes with DAAM1 and KANK1 around centrosomes {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q9QUI0}

### Anti-Rho A Rabbit Monoclonal 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](#)

### Anti-Rho A Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Images



Immunofluorescent analysis of Jurkat cells, using Rho A Antibody.

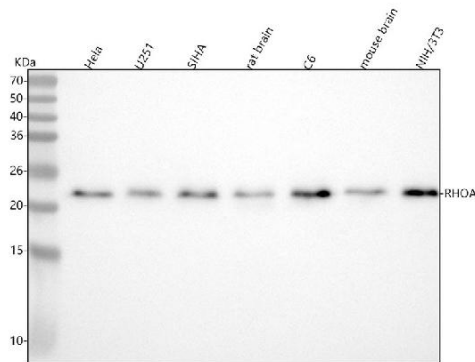


Figure 1. Western blot analysis of Rho A using anti-Rho A antibody (M00207).

Electrophoresis was performed on a 5-20% SDS-PAGE gel at 70V (Stacking gel) / 90V (Resolving gel) for 2-3 hours. The sample well of each lane was loaded with 30 ug of sample under reducing conditions.

Lane 1: human HeLa whole cell lysates,

Lane 2: human U251 whole cell lysates,

Lane 3: human SIHA whole cell lysates,

Lane 4: rat brain tissue lysates,

Lane 5: rat C6 whole cell lysates,

Lane 6: mouse brain tissue lysates,

Lane 7: mouse NIH/3T3 whole cell lysates.

After electrophoresis, proteins were transferred to a nitrocellulose membrane at 150 mA for 50-90 minutes. Blocked the membrane with 5% non-fat milk/TBS for 1.5 hour at RT. The membrane was incubated with rabbit anti-Rho A antigen affinity purified monoclonal antibody (Catalog # M00207) at 1:500 overnight at 4°C, then washed with TBS-0.1%Tween 3 times with 5 minutes each and probed with a goat anti-rabbit IgG-HRP secondary antibody at a dilution of 1:5000 for 1.5 hour at RT. The signal is developed using an Enhanced Chemiluminescent detection (ECL) kit (Catalog # EK1002) with Tanon 5200 system. A specific band was detected for Rho A at approximately 22 kDa. The expected band size for Rho A is at 22 kDa.