

**RASSF1 Monoclonal Antibody**

<b>Catalog No :</b>	YM1090
<b>Reactivity :</b>	Human
<b>Applications :</b>	WB
<b>Target :</b>	RASSF1
<b>Fields :</b>	>>Ras signaling pathway;>>Hippo signaling pathway;>>Hippo signaling pathway - multiple species;>>Pathways in cancer;>>MicroRNAs in cancer;>>Bladder cancer;>>Non-small cell lung cancer
<b>Gene Name :</b>	RASSF1
<b>Protein Name :</b>	Ras association domain-containing protein 1
<b>Human Gene Id :</b>	11186
<b>Human Swiss Prot No :</b>	Q9NS23
<b>Mouse Swiss Prot No :</b>	Q99MK9
<b>Immunogen :</b>	Purified recombinant human RASSF1 protein fragments expressed in E.coli.
<b>Specificity :</b>	RASSF1 Monoclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of RASSF1 protein.
<b>Formulation :</b>	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
<b>Source :</b>	Monoclonal, Mouse
<b>Dilution :</b>	WB 1:1000 - 1:2000. Not yet tested in other applications.
<b>Purification :</b>	Affinity purification
<b>Concentration :</b>	1 mg/ml
<b>Storage Stability :</b>	-15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)

**Molecularweight :** 39kD

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**Cell Pathway :** Pathways in cancer;Bladder cancer;Non-small cell lung cancer;

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**Background :** This gene encodes a protein similar to the RAS effector proteins. Loss or altered expression of this gene has been associated with the pathogenesis of a variety of cancers, which suggests the tumor suppressor function of this gene. The inactivation of this gene was found to be correlated with the hypermethylation of its CpG-island promoter region. The encoded protein was found to interact with DNA repair protein XPA. The protein was also shown to inhibit the accumulation of cyclin D1, and thus induce cell cycle arrest. Several alternatively spliced transcript variants of this gene encoding distinct isoforms have been reported. [provided by RefSeq, May 2011],

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**Function :** function:Potential tumor suppressor. Required for death receptor-dependent apoptosis. Mediates activation of STK4 during Fas-induced apoptosis. When associated with MOAP1, promotes BAX conformational change and translocation to mitochondrial membranes in response to TNF and TNFSF10 stimulation. Isoform A interacts with CDC20, an activator of the anaphase-promoting complex, APC, resulting in the inhibition of APC activity and mitotic progression. Inhibits proliferation by negatively regulating cell cycle progression at the level of G1/S-phase transition by regulating accumulation of cyclin D1 protein. Isoform C has been shown not to perform these roles, no function has been identified for this isoform.,similarity:Contains 1 phorbol-ester/DAG-type zinc finger.,similarity:Contains 1 Ras-associating domain.,similarity:Contains 1 SARAH domain.,subcellular location:Localizes to cytoplasmic mic

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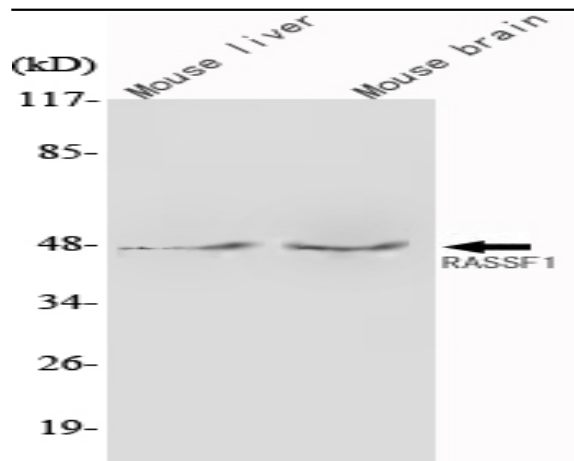
**Subcellular Location :** [Isoform A]: Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton. Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, microtubule organizing center, centrosome. Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, spindle. Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, spindle pole. Nucleus. Localizes to cytoplasmic microtubules during interphase, to bipolar centrosomes associated with microtubules during prophase, to spindle fibers and spindle poles at metaphase and anaphase, to the midzone during early telophase, and to the midbody in late telophase in cells. Colocalizes with MDM2 in the nucleus.; [Isoform C]: Nucleus. Predominantly nuclear.

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**Expression :** Isoform A and isoform C are ubiquitously expressed in all tissues tested, however isoform A is absent in many corresponding cancer cell lines. Isoform B is mainly expressed in hematopoietic cells.

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## Products Images



Western Blot analysis using RASSF1 Monoclonal Antibody against mouse liver, mouse brain lysate.