Best Tools for immunology Research

RASA1 Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog No :	YN1853
Reactivity :	Human;Rat
Applications :	WB;ELISA
Target :	RASA1
Fields :	>>MAPK signaling pathway;>>Ras signaling pathway;>>Axon guidance
Gene Name :	RASA1 RASA
Protein Name :	Ras GTPase-activating protein 1 (GAP) (GTPase-activating protein) (RasGAP) (Ras p21 protein activator) (p120GAP)
Human Gene Id :	5921
Human Swiss Prot No :	P20936
Rat Swiss Prot No :	P50904
Immunogen :	Synthesized peptide derived from part region of human protein
Specificity :	RASA1 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of protein.
Formulation :	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source :	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
Dilution :	WB 1:500-2000 ELISA 1:5000-20000
Purification :	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Concentration :	1 mg/ml
Storage Stability :	-15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)

Observed Band : 115kD

Cell Pathway : MAPK_ERK_Growth;MAPK_G_Protein;Axon guidance;

Background : The protein encoded by this gene is located in the cytoplasm and is part of the GAP1 family of GTPase-activating proteins. The gene product stimulates the GTPase activity of normal RAS p21 but not its oncogenic counterpart. Acting as a suppressor of RAS function, the protein enhances the weak intrinsic GTPase activity of RAS proteins resulting in the inactive GDP-bound form of RAS, thereby allowing control of cellular proliferation and differentiation. Mutations leading to changes in the binding sites of either protein are associated with basal cell carcinomas. Mutations also have been associated with hereditary capillary malformations (CM) with or without arteriovenous malformations (AVM) and Parkes Weber syndrome. Alternative splicing results in two isoforms where the shorter isoform, lacking the N-terminal hydrophobic region but retaining the same activity, appears to be abundantly expres

Function : disease:Defects in RASA1 are a cause of Parkes Weber syndrome (PKWS) [MIM:608355]. PKWS is a disorder characterized by a cutaneous flush with underlying multiple micro-arteriovenous fistulas, in association with soft tissue and skeletal hypertrophy of the affected limb.,disease:Defects in RASA1 are the cause of capillary malformation-arteriovenous malformation (CMAVM) [MIM:608354]. CMAVM is a disorder characterized by atypical capillary malformations that are multiple, small, round to oval in shape and pinkish red in color. These capillary malformations are associated with either arteriovenous malformation, arteriovenous fistula, or Parkes Weber syndrome.,disease:Mutations in the SH2 domain of RASA seem to be oncogenic and cause basal cell carcinomas.,function:Inhibitory regulator of the Ras-cyclic AMP pathway. Stimulates the GTPase of normal but not oncogenic Ras p21.,PTM:The N-terminus

Subcellular Location : Cytoplasm .

Expression : In placental villi, detected only in the trophoblast layer (cytotrophoblast and syncytiotrophoblast). Not detected in stromal, endothelial or Hofbauer cells (at protein level).

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