

Anti-TAGAP Antibody
Rabbit Polyclonal antibody
Catalog # ABV11879**Specification**

Anti-TAGAP Antibody - Product Information

| | |
|-------------------|------------------------|
| Application | IHC, WB |
| Primary Accession | Q8N103 |
| Reactivity | Human, Mouse, Rat |
| Host | Rabbit |
| Clonality | Polyclonal |
| Isotype | Rabbit IgG |
| Calculated MW | 80703 |

Anti-TAGAP Antibody - Additional Information**Gene ID** 117289

| | |
|--|---|
| Positive Control | WB: HeLa, RAW264.7, PC12 cells IHC: human breast cancer tissue |
| Application & Usage | WB; 1:500 - 1:2000, IHC; 1:50 - 1:200 |
| Alias Symbol | TAGAP |
| Other Names | |
| TAGAP1, T-cell activation Rho GTPase-activating protein, T-cell activation GTPase-activating protein | |

Formulation

In 0.42% Potassium phosphate; 0.87% Sodium chloride; pH 7.3; 30% glycerol and 0.01% sodium azide

Reconstitution & Storage

12 months under -20°C

Background Descriptions**Precautions**

Anti-TAGAP Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Anti-TAGAP Antibody - Protein Information**Name** TAGAP**Synonyms** TAGAP1**Function**

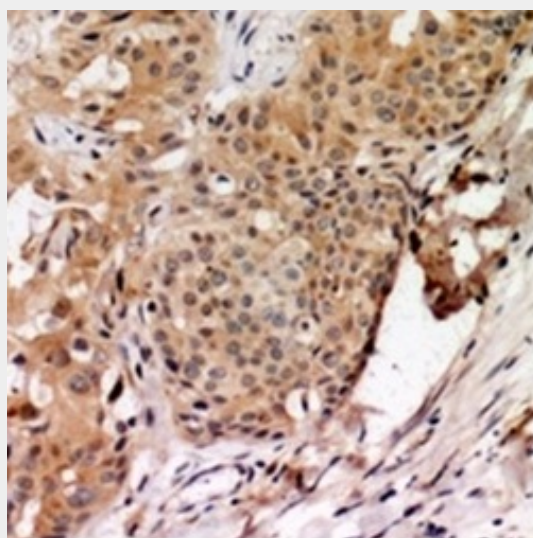
May function as a GTPase-activating protein and may play important roles during T-cell activation.

Anti-TAGAP Antibody - Protocols

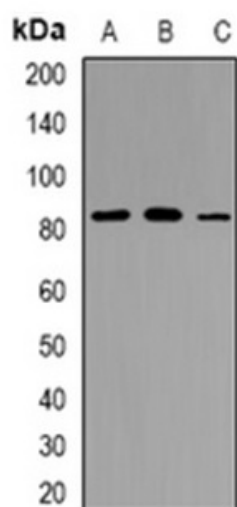
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

Anti-TAGAP Antibody - Images



Immunohistochemical analysis of TAGAP staining in human breast cancer formalin fixed paraffin embedded tissue section.



Western blot analysis of TAGAP expression in Hela(A), RAW264.7(B), PC12(C) whole cell lysates.

Anti-TAGAP Antibody - Background

This gene encodes a member of the Rho GTPase-activator protein superfamily. The encoded protein may function as a Rho GTPase-activating protein. Alterations in this gene may be associated with several diseases, including rheumatoid arthritis, celiac disease, and multiple sclerosis. Alternate splicing results in multiple transcript variants encoding distinct isoforms. May function as a GTPase-activating protein and may play important roles during T-cell activation.