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RAP2A Antibody (N-Term)
Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP21767a

Specification

RAP2A Antibody (N-Term) - Product Information

Application	**WB,E**
Primary Accession	P10114
Reactivity	**Mouse**
Host	**Rabbit**
Clonality	**polyclonal**
Isotype	**Rabbit IgG**
Calculated MW	**20615**

RAP2A Antibody (N-Term) - Additional Information

Gene ID 5911

Other Names
Ras-related protein Rap-2a, RbBP-30, RAP2A

Target/Specificity
This RAP2A antibody is generated from a rabbit immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 16-38 amino acids from human RAP2A.

Dilution
WB~~1:1000
E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.

Format
Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.

Storage
Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions
RAP2A Antibody (N-Term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

RAP2A Antibody (N-Term) - Protein Information

Name RAP2A (HGNC:9861)

Function Small GTP-binding protein which cycles between a GDP-bound inactive and a GTP-bound active form (PubMed:14966141, PubMed:15342639, PubMed:16246175, PubMed:16540189, PubMed:18930710, PubMed:20159449, PubMed:35293963). In its active form interacts with and

regulates several effectors including MAP4K4, MINK1 and TNIK (PubMed:14966141, PubMed:15342639, PubMed:18930710, PubMed:20159449). Part of a signaling complex composed of NEDD4, RAP2A and TNIK which regulates neuronal dendrite extension and arborization during development (PubMed:20159449). More generally, it is part of several signaling cascades and regulates cytoskeletal rearrangements, cell migration, cell adhesion and cell spreading (PubMed:14966141, PubMed:15342639, PubMed:16246175, PubMed:16540189, PubMed:18930710, PubMed:20159449, PubMed:35293963).

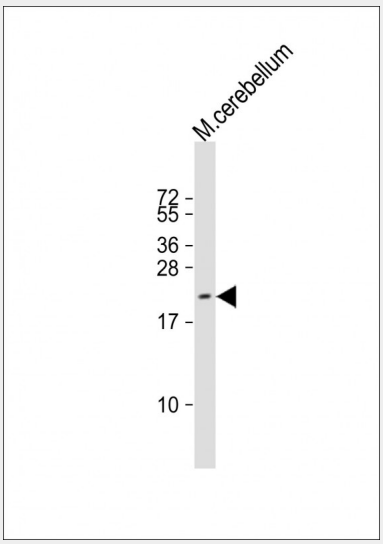
Cellular Location
Midbody. Cell projection, lamellipodium membrane. Golgi apparatus. Recycling endosome membrane; Lipid-anchor; Cytoplasmic side. Lysosome. Note=Localized to the Golgi (PubMed:35293963, PubMed:7962206). May also localize to the gelatinase- containing granules of neutrophils (PubMed:8391995). Colocalized with RASGEF1B to midbody at telophase (PubMed:23894443). Localized predominantly to the plasma membrane, where it is enriched at lamellipodia ruffles (PubMed:35293963). Cycles between the lamellipodia plasma membrane and endosomes when ubiquitinated by the ECS(RAB40B) complex (PubMed:35293963). Without the ubiquitin signal, sorted to lysosomes for degradation (PubMed:35293963)

RAP2A Antibody (N-Term) - Protocols

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

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

RAP2A Antibody (N-Term) - Images



Anti-RAP2A Antibody (N-Term) at 1:1000 dilution + mouse cerebellum lysate Lysates/proteins at 20 µg per lane. Secondary Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated at 1/10000 dilution. Predicted band size : 21 kDa Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFDM/TBST.

RAP2A Antibody (N-Term) - Background

Small GTP-binding protein which cycles between a GDP- bound inactive and a GTP-bound active form. In its active form interacts with and regulates several effectors including MAP4K4, MINK1 and TNIK. Part of a signaling complex composed of NEDD4, RAP2A and TNIK which regulates neuronal dendrite extension and arborization during development. More generally, it is part of several signaling cascades and may regulate cytoskeletal rearrangements, cell migration, cell adhesion and cell spreading.

RAP2A Antibody (N-Term) - References

Pizon V.,et al.Oncogene 3:201-204(1988).
Fan Z.S.,et al.Submitted (NOV-1999) to the EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases.
Puhl H.L. III,et al.Submitted (MAR-2002) to the EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases.
Ota T.,et al.Nat. Genet. 36:40-45(2004).
Dunham A.,et al.Nature 428:522-528(2004).