

**Rho Antibody**  
**Rabbit mAb**  
**Catalog # AP90737****Specification**

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**Rho Antibody - Product Information**

Application	WB, IHC, ICC
Primary Accession	<a href="#">P61586</a>
Reactivity	Rat
Clonality	Monoclonal
<b>Other Names</b>	
ARH12; ARHA; H12; RHO12; RHOA; RHOB; RHOC; RHOH12; Small GTP binding protein RhoA; Transforming protein RhoA;	
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Host	Rabbit
Calculated MW	21768 Da

**Rho Antibody - Additional Information**

Dilution	WB~~1:1000 IHC~~1:100~500 ICC~~N/A
Purification	Affinity-chromatography
Immunogen	A synthesized peptide derived from human Rho
Description	Act as molecular switches, regulating processes such as cell migration, adhesion, proliferation and differentiation. They are activated by guanine nucleotide exchange factors (GEFs), which catalyze the exchange of bound GDP for GTP, and inhibited by GTPase activating proteins (GAPs), which catalyze the hydrolysis of GTP to GDP.
Storage Condition and Buffer	Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline , pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol. Store at +4°C short term. Store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze / thaw cycle.

**Rho 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:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/23871831" target="\_blank">23871831</a>). Regulates a signal transduction pathway linking plasma membrane receptors to the assembly of focal adhesions and actin stress fibers (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/31570889" target="\_blank">31570889</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/8910519" target="\_blank">8910519</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/9121475" target="\_blank">9121475</a>). Involved in a microtubule-dependent signal that is required for the myosin contractile ring formation during cell cycle cytokinesis (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/12900402" target="\_blank">12900402</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16236794" target="\_blank">16236794</a>). Plays an essential role in cleavage furrow formation. Required for the apical junction formation of keratinocyte cell-cell adhesion (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20974804" target="\_blank">20974804</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/23940119" target="\_blank">23940119</a>). Essential for the SPATA13-mediated regulation of cell migration and adhesion assembly and disassembly (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19934221" target="\_blank">19934221</a>). 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:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20937854" target="\_blank">20937854</a>). Regulates KCNA2 potassium channel activity by reducing its location at the cell surface in response to CHRM1 activation; promotes KCNA2 endocytosis (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19403695" target="\_blank">19403695</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/9635436" target="\_blank">9635436</a>). 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:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/31888991" target="\_blank">31888991</a>). May be an activator of PLCE1 (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16103226" target="\_blank">16103226</a>). 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}

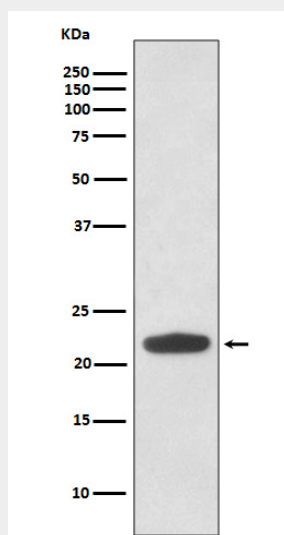
### Rho Antibody - Protocols

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](#)

### Rho Antibody - Images



Western blot analysis of Rho expression in HeLa cell lysate.