abcam

Product datasheet

Recombinant Human RhoA protein ab91068

製品の詳細

製品名 Recombinant Human RhoA protein

精製度 > 90 % SDS-PAGE.

発現系 Escherichia coli

アクセッション番号 <u>P61586</u>

タンパク質長 Full length protein

Animal free No.

由来 Recombinant

生物種 Human **配列の追加情報** AF498970

特性

Our Abpromise guarantee covers the use of ab91068 in the following tested applications.

The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

アプリケーション SDS-PAGE

製品の状態 Liquid

前処理および保存

保存方法および安定性 Shipped on dry ice. Upon delivery aliquot and store at -80°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.

pH: 7.20

Constituents: 0.00088% GDP, 0.019% Magnesium chloride, 0.077% DTT, 0.595% HEPES,

0.232% Sodium chloride

関連情報

機能 Regulates a signal transduction pathway linking plasma membrane receptors to the assembly of

focal adhesions and actin stress fibers. Serves as a target for the yopT cysteine peptidase from

Yersinia pestis, vector of the plague, and Yersinia pseudotuberculosis, which causes gastrointestinal disorders. May be an activator of PLCE1. Activated by ARHGEF2, which

promotes the exchange of GDP for GTP.

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配列類似性 Belongs to the small GTPase superfamily. Rho family.

ドメイン The basic-rich region is essential for yopT recognition and cleavage.

翻訳後修飾 Substrate for botulinum ADP-ribosyltransferase.

Cleaved by yopT protease when the cell is infected by some Yersinia pathogens. This removes the lipid attachment, and leads to its displacement from plasma membrane and to subsequent

cytoskeleton cleavage.

AMPylation at Tyr-34 and Thr-37 are mediated by bacterial enzymes in case of infection by H.somnus and V.parahaemolyticus, respectively. AMPylation occurs in the effector region and leads to inactivation of the GTPase activity by preventing the interaction with downstream effectors, thereby inhibiting actin assembly in infected cells. It is unclear whether some human enzyme mediates AMPylation; FICD has such ability in vitro but additional experiments remain to

be done to confirm results in vivo.

Ubiquitinated by the BCR(BACURD1) and BCR(BACURD2) E3 ubiquitin ligase complexes, leading to its degradation by the proteasome, thereby regulating the actin cytoskeleton and cell

migration.

細胞内局在 Cell membrane. Cytoplasm > cytoskeleton.

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