



RASA1 Monoclonal Antibody

Catalog No	YP-mAb-06719
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human;Rat
Applications	WB
Gene Name	RASA1 RASA
Protein Name	Ras GTPase-activating protein 1 (GAP) (GTPase-activating protein) (RasGAP) (Ras p21 protein activator) (p120GAP)
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from part region of human protein
Specificity	RASA1 Monoclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of protein.
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source	Monoclonal, Mouse,IgG
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from mouse antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Dilution	WB 1:500-1:2000
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	-20°C/1 year
Synonyms	
Observed Band	115kD
Cell Pathway	Cytoplasm .
Tissue Specificity	In placental villi, detected only in the trophoblast layer (cytotrophoblast and syncytiotrophoblast). Not detected in stromal, endothelial or Hofbauer cells (at protein level).
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

**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 expressed.

matters needing attention

Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!

Usage suggestions

This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.

Products Images