# 兔抗 ARHGAP11A 多克隆抗体

中文名称：兔抗 ARHGAP11A 多克隆抗体

英文名称： Anti-ARHGAP11A rabbit polyclonal antibody

别　名： GAP (1-12)

储　存： 冷冻（-20℃） 避光

抗　原： ARHGAP11A

宿　主： Rabbit

反应种属： Human Mouse

相关类别： 一抗

标记物： Unconjugate

克隆类型： rabbit polyclonal

**技术规格**

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| **Background:** | GTPase-activating proteins (GAPs) accelerate the intrinsic rate of GTP hydrolysis of Ras-related proteins, resulting in downregulation of their active form. ARHGAP11A (Rho GTPase activating protein 11A), also known as KIAA0013 or MGC70740, is a 1,023 amino acid protein that contains one helical Rho-GAP domain and is encoded by a gene located on human chromosome 15. Defects in the gene encoding ARHGAP11A may cause mental retardation. Human chromosome 15 encodes over 700 genes and comprises nearly 3% of the human genome. Angelman and Prader-Willi syndromes are associated with loss of function or deletion of genes in the 15q11-q13 region. In the case of Angelman |

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| | syndrome, this loss is due to inactivity of the maternal 15q11-q13 encoded UBE3A gene in the brain by either chromosomal deletion or mutation. In cases of Prader-Willi syndrome, there is a partial or complete deletion of this region from the paternal copy of chromosome 15. Tay-Sachs disease is a lethal disorder associated with mutations of the HEXA gene, which is encoded by chromosome 15. Marfan syndrome is associated with chromosome 15 through the FBN1 gene. |
| **Applications:** | WB |
| **Name of antibody:** | ARHGAP11A |
| **Immunogen:** | Synthesized peptide derived from internal of human RHG11A. |
| **Full name:** | Rho GTPase activating protein 11A |
| **Synonyms:** | GAP (1-12) |
| **SwissProt:** | Q6P4F7 |
| **WB Predicted band size:** | 114 kDa |
| **WB Positive control:** | NIH/3T3 cells lysate |
| **WB Recommended dilution:** | 500-3000 |