

## Phospho-RAC1-S71

**Reactivity:** Human Mouse Rat

**Tested applications:** WB

**Recommended Dilution:** WB 1:500 - 1:1000

**Calculated MW:** 28kDa

**Observed MW:** Refer to Figures

**Immunogen:**

A phospho specific peptide corresponding to residues surrounding S71 of human RAC1

**Storage Buffer:**

Store at -20. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles. Buffer: PBS with 0.02% sodium azide, 50% glycerol, pH7.3.

**Concentration:**

iqt

**Synonym:**

RAC1;MGC111543;MIG5;TC-25;p21-Rac1;

**Catalog #:** AP0442

**Antibody Type:**

Polyclonal Antibody

**Species:** Rabbit

**Gene ID:** 5879

**Isotype:** IgG

**Swiss Prot:** P63000

**Purity:** Affinity purification

For research use only.

**Background:**

Rac and Cdc42 are members of the Rho-GTPase family. In mammals, Rac exists as three isoforms, Rac1, Rac2 and Rac3, which are highly similar in sequence. Rac1 and Cdc42, the most widely studied of this group, are ubiquitously expressed. Rac2 is expressed in cells of hematopoietic origin, and Rac3, while highly expressed in brain, is also found in many other tissues. Rac and Cdc42 play key signaling roles in cytoskeletal reorganization, membrane trafficking, transcriptional regulation, cell growth and development. GTP binding stimulates the activity of Rac/Cdc42, and the hydrolysis of GTP to GDP through the protein's intrinsic GTPase activity, rendering it inactive. GTP hydrolysis is aided by GTPase activating proteins (GAPs), while exchange of GDP for GTP is facilitated by guanine nucleotide exchange factors (GEFs). Another level of regulation is achieved through the binding of RhoGDI, a guanine nucleotide dissociation inhibitor, which retains Rho family GTPases, including Rac and Cdc42, in their inactive GDP-bound state.

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