

gene sharp the politics of nonviolent action

****Gene Sharp and the Politics of Nonviolent Action****

Gene Sharp the politics of nonviolent action is a topic that delves into the profound influence one scholar had on the understanding and practice of peaceful resistance worldwide. Gene Sharp's work revolutionized the way political movements approach change, proving that power does not always lie in violence or armed conflict. Instead, Sharp illuminated the strategic potential of nonviolent action as a powerful tool for social and political transformation. His extensive research and writings have shaped numerous movements, from the civil rights struggles in the United States to modern-day uprisings in the Middle East and beyond.

Who Was Gene Sharp?

Gene Sharp was an American political scientist and theorist whose life's work centered around the study of nonviolent resistance. Born in 1928, Sharp dedicated decades to analyzing methods of nonviolent conflict and how they could be effectively used to challenge authoritarian regimes and unjust systems. Unlike idealistic or purely moral arguments for peace, Sharp's approach was pragmatic: he saw nonviolent action as a strategic, tactical, and political tool.

Sharp's seminal book, **The Politics of Nonviolent Action**, published in the early 1970s, became a foundational text for activists and scholars alike. It offered a systematic framework for understanding how nonviolent resistance operates and why it can succeed against seemingly insurmountable odds.

The Core Ideas Behind "The Politics of Nonviolent Action"

At the heart of Gene Sharp's philosophy is the concept that power is not monolithic. Instead, power depends on the consent and obedience of the people. When those who wield power lose the willingness of the public to obey, their authority crumbles. This idea is crucial for understanding why nonviolent action can be so effective. Sharp argued that by withdrawing consent, refusing to cooperate, and engaging in targeted nonviolent tactics, ordinary people could disrupt the functioning of oppressive systems.

Understanding Power and Authority

Sharp's analysis breaks down power into three key components:

- ****Power holders****: The individuals or institutions that claim authority (governments, rulers, organizations).
- ****Supporters****: People who enable power holders to maintain control (police, military, civil servants).

- **The general public**: Those whose compliance upholds the system.

By identifying these roles, Sharp showed how nonviolent movements could strategically target supporters and the general public to weaken the power structure without resorting to violence.

Types of Nonviolent Action

In *The Politics of Nonviolent Action*, Sharp categorizes nonviolent tactics into three broad types:

1. **Protest and Persuasion**: Includes marches, rallies, and public demonstrations that raise awareness and build solidarity.
2. **Noncooperation**: Involves boycotts, strikes, and refusal to obey laws or directives, directly disrupting the normal functioning of institutions.
3. **Nonviolent Intervention**: Actions like sit-ins, blockades, and occupations that physically interfere with the status quo.

This classification not only helps activists design campaigns but also explains why a combination of tactics often leads to success.

Global Impact of Gene Sharp's Work

The influence of Gene Sharp's ideas transcends academia. His writings have been translated into numerous languages and have inspired movements around the world seeking peaceful change. Notable examples include the Velvet Revolution in Czechoslovakia, the anti-apartheid movement in South Africa, and the Arab Spring uprisings.

Sharp's Influence on Modern Activism

One of the reasons Gene Sharp's work is so revered is because it provides practical guidance. Activists have used his principles to:

- Organize effective campaigns without weapons.
- Avoid violent escalation that can delegitimize movements.
- Understand how to maintain discipline and unity.

The use of Sharp's tactics encourages activists to think strategically, focusing not just on the moral righteousness of their cause but on the practical mechanics of dismantling oppressive power.

Challenges and Criticisms

While widely respected, Sharp's work is not without critique. Some argue that his focus on strategic nonviolence underestimates the emotional and cultural factors involved in conflict. Others worry that his methods can be co-opted or used by groups with questionable motives. Additionally, nonviolent action is not always successful or appropriate in every context, especially where regimes respond with extreme repression.

Still, the toolkit Sharp provides remains invaluable for those seeking alternatives to violent confrontation.

Practical Tips Inspired by Gene Sharp's Politics of Nonviolent Action

For those interested in applying Gene Sharp's principles, here are some key takeaways:

- **Map the power structure**: Understand who holds power, who supports them, and how that support can be withdrawn.
- **Diversify tactics**: Combine protest, noncooperation, and intervention to keep opponents off balance.
- **Maintain discipline**: Nonviolent movements must train participants to resist provocation and avoid violence.
- **Build broad coalitions**: Engaging diverse social groups strengthens legitimacy and resources.
- **Communicate clearly**: Messaging should be persuasive and aimed at winning hearts and minds, not just making noise.

These strategies help ensure that nonviolent campaigns remain focused, effective, and sustainable.

The Legacy of Gene Sharp in Today's World

In an era marked by political polarization, social upheaval, and calls for justice, Gene Sharp's *The Politics of Nonviolent Action* continues to resonate. His work reminds us that power is fragile and that ordinary people possess the agency to challenge tyranny without bloodshed. As technology evolves and new forms of communication emerge, activists are finding innovative ways to implement Sharp's teachings—whether through digital campaigns, global solidarity networks, or localized grassroots efforts.

Gene Sharp's legacy lives on as a testament to the enduring strength of peaceful resistance and the belief that change can be achieved through courage, creativity, and strategy rather than violence.

Frequently Asked Questions

Who is Gene Sharp and what is his contribution to political science?

Gene Sharp was an American political scientist known for his extensive work on nonviolent resistance. He developed theories and strategies on how nonviolent action can effectively challenge oppressive regimes and bring about social and political change.

What is the main focus of Gene Sharp's book 'The

Politics of Nonviolent Action'?

The main focus of 'The Politics of Nonviolent Action' is to analyze the methods and strategies of nonviolent resistance, categorizing different types of nonviolent actions and explaining how they can be used to undermine authoritarian power structures.

How does Gene Sharp categorize nonviolent actions in his work?

Gene Sharp categorizes nonviolent actions into three broad types: protests and persuasion, noncooperation, and nonviolent intervention. Each category encompasses various tactics aimed at disrupting or challenging authority without the use of violence.

Why is 'The Politics of Nonviolent Action' considered influential in social movements?

The book provides a systematic framework for understanding and applying nonviolent tactics, empowering activists worldwide to organize effective campaigns for civil rights, democracy, and social justice without resorting to violence.

Can you give examples of real-world movements influenced by Gene Sharp's theories?

Movements such as the Arab Spring, the Serbian Otpor! movement, and the Tiananmen Square protests have drawn on Gene Sharp's theories and tactics to organize nonviolent resistance against authoritarian governments.

What role does noncooperation play in Sharp's theory?

Noncooperation involves withdrawing consent and participation from the ruling authority, such as strikes, boycotts, and civil disobedience, which Sharp argues can significantly weaken the power of oppressive regimes.

How does Sharp address the moral aspects of nonviolent action?

While Sharp's work is primarily strategic and pragmatic, he acknowledges the ethical appeal of nonviolence, emphasizing that nonviolent action can achieve political goals while minimizing harm and maintaining moral high ground.

What is the significance of the concept of 'political jiu-jitsu' in Sharp's work?

Political jiu-jitsu refers to the phenomenon where violent repression by authorities against nonviolent protesters backfires, leading to increased support for the protesters and weakening the regime's legitimacy, a concept Sharp highlights as a key advantage of nonviolent action.

How has Gene Sharp's work influenced government and military thinking on civil resistance?

Sharp's work has been studied by governments and military organizations to understand and sometimes counter nonviolent uprisings, acknowledging the power of civil resistance as a tool for political change and also as a challenge to state control.

Where can one access the full text of 'The Politics of Nonviolent Action'?

'The Politics of Nonviolent Action' is available through various academic libraries and online platforms. Additionally, Gene Sharp's Albert Einstein Institution has made many of his works, including this book, accessible for free online to promote the study of nonviolent resistance.

Additional Resources

****Gene Sharp: The Politics of Nonviolent Action****

Gene Sharp the politics of nonviolent action has become a cornerstone in the study of peaceful resistance and civil disobedience. Sharp's extensive work on nonviolent strategies has influenced political movements worldwide, providing both a theoretical framework and practical tools for activists seeking change without resorting to violence. His writings, particularly his seminal book **The Politics of Nonviolent Action**, offer a comprehensive analysis of how power dynamics operate in societies and how nonviolent methods can effectively disrupt oppressive regimes.

Understanding Gene Sharp's Contribution to Nonviolent Resistance

Gene Sharp was an American political scientist whose research focused on the dynamics of power and the mechanisms through which nonviolent action can undermine authoritarian governments. His book **The Politics of Nonviolent Action**, published in 1973, systematically categorizes over 198 methods of nonviolent protest and resistance. This extensive catalog not only serves as a manual for activists but also provides a scholarly explanation of the underlying political theories.

Sharp's approach diverges from traditional views that often see power as emanating solely from force or coercion. Instead, he posited that power depends fundamentally on the consent and cooperation of the governed. This insight is critical because it identifies a vulnerability in even the most repressive states: their reliance on the obedience and compliance of individuals and institutions.

The Framework of Nonviolent Power

At the core of Sharp's analysis is the concept of "political jiu-jitsu," where nonviolent resistance turns the aggressor's power against themselves.

Sharp argued that when populations withdraw their cooperation or engage in mass civil disobedience, they create a power vacuum that can destabilize authoritarian control. This withdrawal of consent can take many forms, from strikes and boycotts to symbolic protests and refusal to obey unjust laws.

Sharp categorizes nonviolent action into three main types:

- **Nonviolent protest and persuasion:** Actions aimed at raising awareness and persuading the opposition or public opinion, such as rallies, petitions, and symbolic gestures.
- **Noncooperation:** Refusal to comply with certain laws, regulations, or commands, including strikes, boycotts, and civil disobedience.
- **Nonviolent intervention:** Direct actions that interfere with the normal operations of the state or institution, like sit-ins, blockades, or establishing alternative institutions.

This typology allows activists and scholars to strategize their resistance efforts effectively, matching tactics to specific political contexts.

Global Impact of Sharp's Work on Political Movements

Gene Sharp's theories have transcended academic circles, influencing real-world movements from Eastern Europe to the Arab Spring. His work has been translated into numerous languages and distributed clandestinely in authoritarian regimes, where it has inspired revolts and peaceful protests.

For instance, during the 1989 Velvet Revolution in Czechoslovakia, dissidents drew heavily on Sharp's principles to orchestrate mass nonviolent resistance against communist rule. Similarly, the Serbian student movement Otpor! used Sharp's methods in their successful campaign to overthrow Slobodan Milošević in 2000. Sharp's influence also extended to the uprisings during the Arab Spring, where activists frequently employed strategies aligned with his teachings.

Nonviolent Action vs. Violent Resistance: An Analytical Comparison

One of the enduring debates in political science concerns the efficacy of nonviolent action versus violent resistance. Sharp's work provides a data-driven lens through which to evaluate these methods. Research inspired by Sharp's framework suggests that nonviolent campaigns are more likely to succeed and result in stable, democratic governance post-conflict.

Key advantages of nonviolent action highlighted by Sharp and subsequent studies include:

- **Broader participation:** Nonviolent movements can mobilize a wider segment of the population, crossing social, economic, and demographic lines.

- **Reduced backlash:** Governments often find it more difficult to justify violent repression against peaceful protesters, which can lead to increased domestic and international support for the movement.
- **Lower barriers to entry:** Individuals who might not participate in armed conflict can engage in nonviolent tactics, increasing the movement's sustainability.

Nonetheless, critics argue that nonviolent action can be slow and may not always yield immediate results, especially in highly militarized states where repression is uncompromising. Sharp acknowledged these limitations but maintained that nonviolent methods remain the most ethical and ultimately effective form of resistance.

Key Features of *The Politics of Nonviolent Action*

Sharp's work is unique in its systematic and empirical approach to nonviolent resistance. Some distinguishing features include:

1. **Comprehensive Cataloging:** The book's detailed list of nonviolent tactics serves as both a theoretical guide and a practical toolkit for activists worldwide.
2. **Scientific Methodology:** Sharp approached the study of power and resistance with a rigorous analytical lens, combining historical examples with political theory.
3. **Focus on Power Dynamics:** By emphasizing the dependency of rulers on the obedience of their subjects, Sharp provides a strategic pathway for undermining authority without physical confrontation.
4. **Nonpartisan Perspective:** Sharp's work is neutral and non-ideological, focusing on the mechanics of power rather than advocating for specific political outcomes.

These features contribute to the enduring relevance of Sharp's work across different political environments and eras.

Critiques and Limitations

While widely celebrated, Sharp's theories are not without critique. Some scholars argue that his model assumes a rational actor framework, which may not apply in all contexts, particularly where regimes use extreme violence or where societal divisions undermine collective action. Others point out that nonviolent campaigns can be co-opted or manipulated by external actors, complicating their outcomes.

Additionally, Sharp's emphasis on strategy sometimes overlooks the emotional and cultural dimensions of resistance, which play a crucial role in

mobilizing and sustaining movements.

Despite these criticisms, *The Politics of Nonviolent Action* remains a foundational text, continually adapted and reassessed by scholars and practitioners.

The Legacy of Gene Sharp's Political Philosophy

Gene Sharp's work has left an indelible mark on contemporary political activism and scholarship. His articulation of the politics of nonviolent action has empowered countless individuals and movements to challenge oppression through peaceful means. In an era where political conflict often escalates into violence, Sharp's insights offer a compelling alternative based on strategic withdrawal of consent and creative resistance.

Moreover, his influence extends beyond activism into policy discussions and academic research, shaping how governments and international organizations understand civil resistance.

By reframing power as dependent on the governed rather than imposed by force, Gene Sharp fundamentally changed the discourse on political change, making *The Politics of Nonviolent Action* a timeless resource for those committed to justice through peace.

Gene Sharp The Politics Of Nonviolent Action

gene sharp the politics of nonviolent action: The Politics of Nonviolent Action: The dynamics of nonviolent action Gene Sharp, 1973 *The Politics of Nonviolent Action* is a major exploration of the nature of nonviolent struggle. This unabridged edition is in three volumes: *Power and Struggle*, *The Methods of Nonviolent Action*, and *The Dynamics of Nonviolent Action*. *The Dynamics of Nonviolent Action* examines the complex operation of this technique against a violent, repressive opponent. --

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gene sharp the politics of nonviolent action: Street Rebellion Benjamin S. Case, 2022-12-06 The complex relationship between violence and nonviolence in social movements. We are living in a

time of uprisings that routinely involve physical confrontation—burning vehicles, barricades, vandalism, and scuffles between protesters and authorities. Yet the Left has struggled to incorporate rioting into theories of change, remaining stuck in recurring debates over violence and nonviolence. Civil resistance studies have popularized the term “strategic nonviolence,” spreading the notion that violence is wholly counter-productive. Street Rebellion scrutinizes recent research and develops a broad and grounded portrait of the relationship between strategic nonviolence and rioting in the struggle for liberation.

gene sharp the politics of nonviolent action: This Is an Uprising Mark Engler, Paul Engler, 2016-02-09 There is a craft to uprising -- and this craft can change the world From protests around climate change and immigrant rights, to Occupy, the Arab Spring, and #BlackLivesMatter, a new generation is unleashing strategic nonviolent action to shape public debate and force political change. When mass movements erupt onto our television screens, the media consistently portrays them as being spontaneous and unpredictable. Yet, in this book, Mark and Paul Engler look at the hidden art behind such outbursts of protest, examining core principles that have been used to spark and guide moments of transformative unrest. With incisive insights from contemporary activists, as well as fresh revelations about the work of groundbreaking figures such as Gandhi, Martin Luther King Jr., Gene Sharp, and Frances Fox Piven, the Englers show how people with few resources and little conventional influence are engineering the upheavals that are reshaping contemporary politics. Nonviolence is usually seen simply as a philosophy or moral code. This Is an Uprising shows how it can instead be deployed as a method of political conflict, disruption, and escalation. It argues that if we are always taken by surprise by dramatic outbreaks of revolt, we pass up the chance to truly understand how social transformation happens.

gene sharp the politics of nonviolent action: The ^AOxford Companion to Politics of the World Joel Krieger, 2001-08-02 The world has seen dramatic changes since the publication of the first edition of The Oxford Companion to Politics of the World in 1993. In the post-Cold War world, globalization now offers wealth and opportunities on a broader scale, as well as greater international harmony, but threatens to reinforce the advantage gap between wealthy and poor regions and intensify environmental degradation. Conflict and squalor--expressed in brutal brushfire wars, epidemics, and chronic underdevelopment--vie with equally dramatic accounts of growth and democracy associated with a liberal political order and the global diffusion of trade, investment, and communications. Drawing on the breadth of the first edition, this updated edition reflects the changing world with a reassessment of many of the core themes of the Companion, and new articles on the people, concepts, and events that have shaped the world since 1993. The second edition includes biographies of Kofi Annan, Tony Blair, Bill Clinton, and Gerhard Schroder; articles on events such as the Rwandan Genocide and the war in Kosovo; and coverage of international trade developments such as NAFTA and the World Trade Organization. Eighty-seven of the 672 articles in the Second Edition are completely new; most others are thoroughly revised. This edition also features a substantial new set of articles, a dozen essays on critical issues written by influential figures. Recognizing the importance of including varying viewpoints, the editors have commissioned these essays to provide an informed and often passionate debate on controversial topics. Discussions include Lani Guinier and Glenn Loury on Affirmative Action; Francis Fukuyama and Milton Fisk on the Limits of Liberal Democracy; and Lloyd Axworthy and John Bolton on the United Nations. The contributors discuss nearly every nation in the world, including extensive information on institutions, political parties, leaders, and the sources of political mobilization and conflict. The volume also includes biographies of more than seventy-five political leaders and thinkers who have shaped the contemporary political world. Articles include detailed discussions of critical historical developments and events, concepts, international law, and organizations. The Oxford Companion to Politics of the World, Second Edition is an accessible, timely, thought-provoking, and comprehensive reference that captures the complexity and vitality of contemporary world affairs.

gene sharp the politics of nonviolent action: Is Religion Killing Us? Jack Nelson-Pallmeyer, 2015-08-27 Coverage of recent world events has focused on violence associated with Islam. In this

courageous and controversial book, Jack Nelson-Pallmeyer claims that this narrow view ignores the broader and unfortunate relationship between human violence and the sacred texts of Jews, Christians, and Muslims. Both the Bible and the Quran, he believes, are riddled with violent images of God and with passages that can be reasonably interpreted to justify violence against enemies in service to God's will. According to Nelson-Pallmeyer, many wondered how Muslims could in God's name kill innocent civilians by flying airplanes into the World Trade Center and the Pentagon. Few, however, questioned U.S. leaders and citizens invoking God's name, or assuming God's favor, to fight the responsive war against terrorism. And in the Middle East, the roots of the continuing and seemingly unsolvable conflict and violence are to be found in both the Torah and the Quran. Nelson-Pallmeyer challenges the understanding of power that lies at the heart of the sacred texts of Judaism, Christianity, and Islam. He argues that nonviolence is powerful and necessary and that a viable future for human beings and the planet depends on challenging the ways in which sacred texts reinforce visions of power that are largely abusive. A viable future, he says, depends on re-visioning God's power. Jack Nelson-Pallmeyer is Assistant Professor of Justice and Peace Studies at the University of St. Thomas in St. Paul, Minnesota. For more than twenty years he has studied and written about the relationship of religion, violence, and peace, and his books include *Jesus Against Christianity: Reclaiming the Missing Jesus* (Trinity Press International) and *School of Assassins: Guns, Greed, and Globalization*.

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gene sharp the politics of nonviolent action: *MLK: An American Legacy* David J. Garrow, 2016-06-28 Three meticulously researched works—including Pulitzer Prize winner *Bearing the Cross*—spanning the life of civil rights icon Martin Luther King Jr. This collection from professor and historian David J. Garrow provides a multidimensional and fascinating portrait of Martin Luther King Jr., and his mission to upend deeply entrenched prejudices in society, and enact legal change that would achieve equality for African Americans one hundred years after their emancipation from slavery. *Bearing the Cross* traces King's evolution from the young pastor who spearheaded the 1955-56 bus boycott in Montgomery to the inspirational leader of America's civil rights movement, focusing on King's crucial role at the Southern Christian Leadership Conference. Garrow captures King's charisma, his moral obligation to lead a nonviolent crusade against racism and inequality—and the toll this calling took on his life. Garrow delves deeper into one of the civil rights movement's most decisive moments in *Protest at Selma*. These demonstrations led to the landmark Voting Rights Act of 1965 that, along with the Civil Rights Act of 1964, remains a key aspect of King's legacy. Garrow analyzes King's political strategy and understanding of how media coverage—especially reports of white violence against peaceful African American protestors—elicited sympathy for the cause. King's fierce determination to overturn the status quo of racial relations antagonized FBI director J. Edgar Hoover. The FBI and Martin Luther King, Jr. follows Hoover's personal obsession to destroy the civil rights leader. In an unprecedented abuse of governmental power, Hoover led one of the most invasive surveillance operations in American history, desperately trying to mar King's image. As a collection, these utterly engrossing books are a key to understanding King's inner life, his public persona, and his legacy, and are a testament to his impact in forcing America to confront intolerance and bigotry at a critical time in the nation's history.

gene sharp the politics of nonviolent action: *Inner Peace, World Peace* Kenneth Kraft, 1992-01-01 What can one person do to foster world peace? How does one person's state of mind affect the state of the world? How can the ideal of nonviolence be manifested in daily life? Buddhists have been exploring questions like these for twenty-five centuries, and they are still timely today. *Inner Peace, World Peace* is the first work in any western language to examine the Buddhist approach to nonviolence. Well-known Buddhist scholars, a noted authority on nonviolent struggle, a prominent Thai Buddhist activist, and other leaders in their fields collaborate to show the contemporary relevance of the Buddhist tradition. The authors also discuss a new international

movement known as socially engaged Buddhism.

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gene sharp the politics of nonviolent action: Conflict Margaret Fisher, 2017-09-04 Focusing on central issues in the study of conflict and conflict resolution, this volume sets forth the views of eminent scholars on the forms, uses, and limitations of violence, nonviolence, and symbolic violence. Joan V. Bondurant, as editor of this compilation, defines the important issues, places the often contradictory contributions into perspective, and calls for a new conceptual framework within which workable techniques for the active conduct of conflict can be fashioned. Each of the carefully chosen contributions deal with the most familiar modes of nonviolence--pacifism and civil disobedience. Several experts raise basic questions about pacifism, point out new developments in today's peace movements, and discuss vital topics such as the political implications of the pacifist position, revolution as political change, and the risks of engaging in civil disobedience. For example, H. L. Niebury contradicts popularly held opinion that violence settles nothing, and argues that the threat

of violence induces flexibility and stability in democratic institutions. In *Violence and the Process of Terror*, E. V. Walter gives a critical view of the limits of irrational violence and underscores the need to uncover the psychological mechanisms that account for the effectiveness of terror. Exploring the differences between symbolic violence and creative conflict, Ernest Jones details his unique investigation into revolutionaries' styles and their respective degrees of destructiveness. Bondurant concludes with an elaboration of the Gandhian technique of satyagraha to show that, in most instances, nonviolence is actually symbolic violence and that familiar nonviolent techniques cannot meet contemporary imperatives. Ideally suited to a wide range of readers, *Conflict: Violence and Nonviolence* can be especially useful in studies of politics and political and social philosophy.

gene sharp the politics of nonviolent action: Nonviolent Story Robert R. Beck, 2009-03-01
What do the gospels contribute to our understanding of nonviolent versus violent means of conflict resolution? Many biblical scholars contend that the gospels have little to say on this subject. Others seek answers in ethical principles found in Jesus's teachings, which may or may not be interpreted as accepting or rejecting violence. In *Nonviolent Story* Robert Beck proposes a new way of reading the Gospel of Mark, one that points to a challenging message of nonviolent resistance as reflected in the story of Jesus's life and ministry. According to narrative analysis, the message of the Gospel is found in the structure of the story itself. Beck contends that the narrative form of Mark's gospel portrays Jesus as a protagonist who does not avoid conflict, but enters into it without himself resorting to violence. He thus serves as a model of the nonviolent resistance that inspired Gandhi and Martin Luther King, Jr. By using literary analysis to explore Mark's gospel, Beck opens up a counter-story that challenges the prevailing American cultural myth of constructive violence. Beck uses the Western tales of Louis L'Amour as the narrative essence of this pop mythology--and the total opposite of the story told by Mark.

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S100A9 Gene - GeneCards | S10A9 Protein | S10A9 Antibody Complete information for S100A9 gene (Protein Coding), S100 Calcium Binding Protein A9, including: function, proteins, disorders, pathways, orthologs, and expression

SHH Gene - GeneCards | SHH Protein | SHH Antibody This gene encodes a protein that is instrumental in patterning the early embryo. It has been implicated as the key inductive signal in patterning of the ventral neural tube, the

SCARB1 Gene - GeneCards | SCRB1 Protein | SCRB1 Antibody Complete information for SCARB1 gene (Protein Coding), Scavenger Receptor Class B Member 1, including: function, proteins, disorders, pathways, orthologs, and expression

THBS1 Gene - GeneCards | TSP1 Protein | TSP1 Antibody The protein encoded by this gene is a subunit of a disulfide-linked homotrimeric protein. This protein is an adhesive glycoprotein that

mediates cell-to-cell and cell-to-matrix

HTT Gene - GeneCards | HD Protein | HD Antibody Huntingtin is a disease gene linked to Huntington's disease, a neurodegenerative disorder characterized by loss of striatal neurons. This is thought to be caused by an

HBB Gene - GeneCards | HBB Protein | HBB Antibody HBB (Hemoglobin Subunit Beta) is a Protein Coding gene. Diseases associated with HBB include Sickle Cell Disease and Beta-Thalassemia, Dominant Inclusion Body Type

OCA2 Gene - GeneCards | P Protein | P Antibody This gene encodes the human homolog of the mouse p (pink-eyed dilution) gene. The encoded protein is believed to be an integral membrane protein involved in small molecule

DGAT1 Gene - GeneCards | DGAT1 Protein | DGAT1 Antibody This gene encodes an multipass transmembrane protein that functions as a key metabolic enzyme. The encoded protein catalyzes the conversion of diacylglycerol and fatty

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