Datasheet for ABIN390647

anti-RAN antibody (N-Term)

5 Images

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Overview

Quantity:	400 µL
Target:	RAN
Binding Specificity:	AA 12-39, N-Term
Reactivity:	Human, Mouse
Host:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Conjugate:	This RAN antibody is un-conjugated
Application:	Western Blotting (WB), Flow Cytometry (FACS), Immunohistochemistry (Paraffin-embedded Sections) (IHC (p))

Product Details

Immunogen:	This RAN antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 12-39 amino acids from the N-terminal region of human RAN.
Clone:	RB20229
Isotype:	Ig Fraction
Predicted Reactivity:	Y, B, E, C, Zf, Pr, Rat, X
Purification:	This antibody is prepared by Saturated Ammonium Sulfate (SAS) precipitation followed by dialysis against PBS.

Target Details

Target:	RAN

Target Details

Alternative Name:	RAN (RAN Products)
Background:	RAN (ras-related nuclear protein) is a small GTP binding protein belonging to the RAS superfamily that is essential for the translocation of RNA and proteins through the nuclear pore complex. The RAN protein is also involved in control of DNA synthesis and cell cycle progression. Nuclear localization of RAN requires the presence of regulator of chromosome condensation 1 (RCC1). Mutations in RAN disrupt DNA synthesis. Because of its many functions, it is likely that RAN interacts with several other proteins. RAN regulates formation and organization of the microtubule network independently of its role in the nucleus-cytosol exchange of macromolecules. RAN could be a key signaling molecule regulating microtubule polymerization during mitosis. RCC1 generates a high local concentration of RAN-GTP around chromatin which, in turn, induces the local nucleation of microtubules. RAN is an androgen receptor (AR) coactivator that binds differentially with different lengths of polyglutamine within the androgen receptor. Polyglutamine repeat expansion in the AR is linked to Kennedy's disease (X-linked spinal and bulbar muscular atrophy). RAN coactivation of the AR diminishes with polyglutamine expansion within the AR, and this weak coactivation may lead to partial androgen insensitivity during the development of Kennedy's disease.
Molecular Weight:	24423
Gene ID:	5901
NCBI Accession:	NP_006316
UniProt:	P62826
Pathways:	Regulatory RNA Pathways, Intracellular Steroid Hormone Receptor Signaling Pathway, Protein targeting to Nucleus

Application Details

Application Notes:	WB: 1:1000. WB: 1:1000. WB: 1:1000. IHC-P: 1:50~100. FC: 1:10~50
Restrictions:	For Research Use only

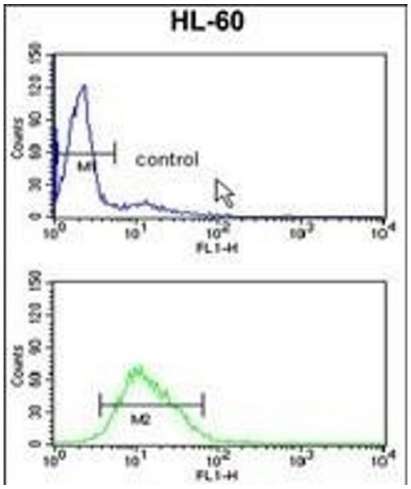
Handling

Format:	Liquid
Buffer:	Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09 % (W/V) sodium azide.
Preservative:	Sodium azide

Handling

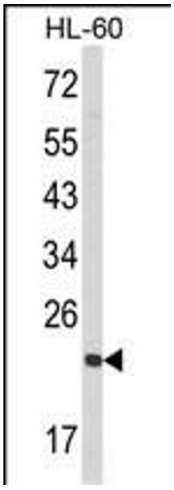
Precaution of Use:	This product contains Sodium azide: a POISONOUS AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE which should be handled by trained staff only.
Storage:	4 °C,-20 °C
Storage Comment:	Maintain refrigerated at 2-8 °C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20 °C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.
Expiry Date:	6 months

Images



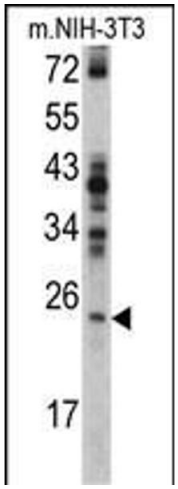
Flow Cytometry

Image 1. RAN Antibody (N-term) (ABIN390647 and ABIN2840945) flow cytometry analysis of HL-60 cells (bottom histogram) compared to a negative control cell (top histogram).FITC-conjugated goat-anti-rabbit secondary antibodies were used for the analysis.



Western Blotting

Image 2. Western blot analysis of RAN Antibody (N-term) (ABIN390647 and ABIN2840945) in HL-60 cell line lysates (35 µg/lane).RAN (arrow) was detected using the purified Pab.



Western Blotting

Image 3. Western blot analysis of RAN antibody (N-term) (ABIN390647 and ABIN2840945) in NIH-3T3 cell line lysates (35 µg/lane). RAN (arrow) was detected using the purified Pab.

Please check the product details page for more images. Overall 5 images are available for ABIN390647.