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anti-RAN antibody (AA 2-216)



Images



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Quantity:	100 μg	
Target:	RAN	
Binding Specificity:	AA 2-216	
Reactivity:	Human, Mouse, Rat	
Host:	Rabbit	
Clonality:	Polyclonal	
Conjugate:	This RAN antibody is un-conjugated	
Application:	Western Blotting (WB), Immunohistochemistry (Paraffin-embedded Sections) (IHC (p))	
Product Details		
Purpose:	Rabbit IgG polyclonal antibody for GTP-binding nuclear protein Ran(RAN) detection. Tested with	
	WB, IHC-P in Human,Mouse,Rat.	
Immunogen:	E. coli-derived human Ran recombinant protein (Position: A2-L216). Human Ran shares 100%	
	amino acid (aa) sequence identity with both mouse and rat Ran.	
Isotype:	IgG	
Cross-Reactivity (Details):	No cross reactivity with other proteins.	
Characteristics:	Rabbit IgG polyclonal antibody for GTP-binding nuclear protein Ran(RAN) detection. Tested with	
	WB, IHC-P in Human,Mouse,Rat.	
	Gene Name: RAN, member RAS oncogene family	
	Protein Name: GTP-binding nuclear protein Ran	
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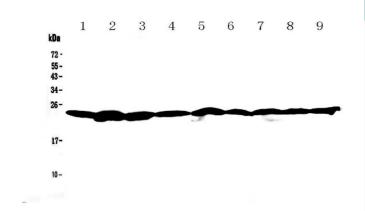
Target Details

Target:	RAN	
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	
	polyglutamine expansion within the AR, and this weak coactivation may lead to partial androgen insensitivity during the development of Kennedy's disease.	
	androgen insensitivity during the development of Kennedy's disease.	
Gene ID:	androgen insensitivity during the development of Kennedy's disease. Synonyms: GTP-binding nuclear protein Ran, Androgen receptor-associated protein 24, GTPase	
Gene ID: UniProt:	androgen insensitivity during the development of Kennedy's disease. Synonyms: GTP-binding nuclear protein Ran, Androgen receptor-associated protein 24, GTPase Ran, Ras-like protein TC4, Ras-related nuclear protein, RAN, ARA24, OK/SW-cl.81	
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UniProt: Pathways:	androgen insensitivity during the development of Kennedy's disease. Synonyms: GTP-binding nuclear protein Ran, Androgen receptor-associated protein 24, GTPase Ran, Ras-like protein TC4, Ras-related nuclear protein, RAN, ARA24, OK/SW-cl.81 5901 P62826 Regulatory RNA Pathways, Intracellular Steroid Hormone Receptor Signaling Pathway, Protein	
UniProt: Pathways: Application Details	androgen insensitivity during the development of Kennedy's disease. Synonyms: GTP-binding nuclear protein Ran, Androgen receptor-associated protein 24, GTPase Ran, Ras-like protein TC4, Ras-related nuclear protein, RAN, ARA24, OK/SW-cl.81 5901 P62826 Regulatory RNA Pathways, Intracellular Steroid Hormone Receptor Signaling Pathway, Protein targeting to Nucleus	
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UniProt: Pathways: Application Details	androgen insensitivity during the development of Kennedy's disease. Synonyms: GTP-binding nuclear protein Ran, Androgen receptor-associated protein 24, GTPase Ran, Ras-like protein TC4, Ras-related nuclear protein, RAN, ARA24, OK/SW-cl.81 5901 P62826 Regulatory RNA Pathways, Intracellular Steroid Hormone Receptor Signaling Pathway, Protein targeting to Nucleus WB: Concentration: 0.1-0.5 µg/mL, Tested Species: Human, Mouse, Rat IHC-P: Concentration: 0.5-1 µg/mL, Tested Species: Human, Mouse, Rat, Epitope Retrieval by Heat: Boiling the paraffin sections in 10 mM citrate buffer, pH 6.0, for 20 mins is required for the staining of formalin/paraffin sections.	

Application Details

	Western blot, and HRP Conjugated anti-Rabbit IgG Super Vision Assay Kit (SV0002-1) for IHC(P).	
Restrictions:	For Research Use only	
Handling		
Format:	Lyophilized	
Reconstitution:	Add 0.2 mL of distilled water will yield a concentration of 500 µg/mL.	
Concentration:	500 μg/mL	
Buffer:	Each vial contains 5 mg BSA, 0.9 mg NaCl, 0.2 mg Na2HPO4, 0.05 mg Sodium azide.	
Preservative:	Sodium azide	
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:	At -20°C for one year. After reconstitution, at 4°C for one month. It can also be aliquotted and stored frozen at -20 °C for a longer time. Avoid repeated freezing	

Images

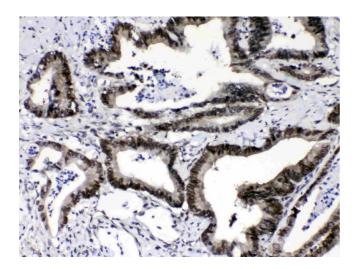


and thawing.

Western Blotting

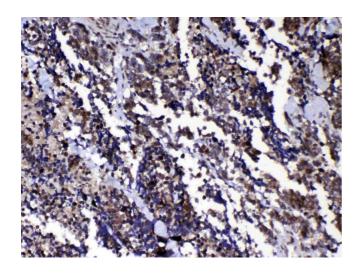
Image 1. Western blot analysis of Ran using anti-Ran antibody. Electrophoresis was performed on a 5-20% SDS-PAGE gel at 70V (Stacking gel) / 90V (Resolving gel) for 2-3 hours. The sample well of each Lane was loaded with 50ug of sample under reducing conditions. Lane 1: rat brain tissue lysate, Lane 2: rat testis tissue lysate, Lane 3: rat thymus tissue lysate, Lane 4: mouse brain tissue lysate, Lane 5: mouse testis tissue lysate, Lane 6: mouse thymus tissue lysate, Lane 7: human A549 whole cell lysate, Lane 8: human 22RV1 whole cell lysate, Lane 9: human Hela whole cell lysate. After Electrophoresis, proteins were transferred to a Nitrocellulose membrane at 150mA for 50-90 minutes.

Blocked the membrane with 5% Non-fat Milk/ TBS for 1.5 hour at RT. The membrane was incubated with rabbit anti-Ran antigen affinity purified polyclonal antibody (Catalog #) at 0.5 µg/mL overnight at 4°C, then washed with TBS-0.1%Tween 3 times with 5 minutes each and probed with a goat anti-rabbit IgG-HRP secondary antibody at a dilution of 1:10000 for 1.5 hour at RT. The signal is developed using an Enhanced Chemiluminescent detection (ECL) kit (Catalog # EK1002) with Tanon 5200 system. A specific band was detected for Ran at approximately 24KD. The expected band size for Ran is at 24KD.



Immunohistochemistry

Image 2. IHC analysis of Ran using anti-Ran antibody . Ran was detected in paraffin-embedded section of human intestinal cancer tissue. Heat mediated antigen retrieval was performed in citrate buffer (pH6, epitope retrieval solution) for 20 mins. The tissue section was blocked with 10% goat serum. The tissue section was then incubated with 1 μ g/ml rabbit anti-Ran Antibody overnight at 4°C. Biotinylated goat anti-rabbit IgG was used as secondary antibody and incubated for 30 minutes at 37°C. The tissue section was developed using Strepavidin-Biotin-Complex (SABC)(Catalog # SA1022) with DAB as the chromogen.



Immunohistochemistry

Image 3. IHC analysis of Ran using anti-Ran antibody . Ran was detected in paraffin-embedded section of human lung cancer tissue. Heat mediated antigen retrieval was performed in citrate buffer (pH6, epitope retrieval solution) for 20 mins. The tissue section was blocked with 10% goat serum. The tissue section was then incubated with 1μg/ml rabbit anti-Ran Antibody overnight at 4°C. Biotinylated goat anti-rabbit IgG was used as secondary antibody and incubated for 30 minutes at 37°C. The tissue section was developed using Strepavidin-Biotin-Complex (SABC)(Catalog

#SA1022) with DAB as the chromogen.

Please check the product details page for more images. Overall 6 images are available for ABIN5518950.