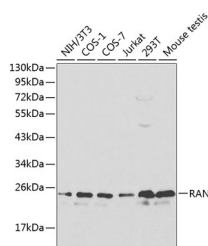


RAN Polyclonal Antibody

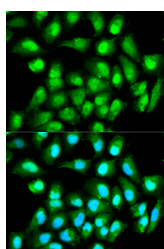
Catalog No.	E-AB-60121	Reactivity	H,M,R
Storage	Store at -20°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.	Host	Rabbit
Applications	WB,IF	Isotype	IgG

Note: Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

Images



Western blot analysis of extracts of various cell lines using RAN Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:1000.



Immunofluorescence analysis of HeLa cells using RAN Polyclonal Antibody

Immunogen Information

Immunogen	Recombinant fusion protein of human RAN (NP_006316.1).
GeneID	5901
Swissprot	P62826
Synonyms	RAN,ARA24,Gsp1,TC4

Product Information

Calculated MW	24kDa
Observed MW	23kDa
Buffer	PBS with 0.02% sodium azide, 50% glycerol, pH7.3.
Purify	Affinity purification
Dilution	WB 1:500-1:2000 IF 1:50-1:200

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.

For Research Use Only

Thank you for your recent purchase.
 If you would like to learn more about antibodies, please visit www.elabscience.com.

Focus on your research
Service for life science

Applications:WB-Western Blot IHC-Immunohistochemistry IF-Immunofluorescence IP-Immunoprecipitation FC-Flow cytometry ChIP-Chromatin Immunoprecipitation Reactivity: H-Human R-Rat M-Mouse Mk-Monkey Dg-Dog Ch-Chicken Hm-Hamster Rb-Rabbit Sh-Sheep Pg-Pig Z-Zebrafish X-Xenopus C-Cow.