DNAxPAb | Hard-to-Find Antibody

RAN DNAxPab

Catalog # H00005901-W01P Size 200 ug

Specification

Product Description	Rabbit polyclonal antibody raised against a full-length human RAN DNA using DNAx™ Immune technology.
Technology	DNAx™ Immune
Immunogen	Full-length human DNA
Sequence	MAAQGEPQVQFKLVLVGDGGTGKTTFVKRHLTGEFEKKYVATLGVEVHPLVFHTNRGPIKFNVW DTAGQEKFGGLRDGYYIQAQCAIIMFDVTSRVTYKNVPNWHRDLVRVCENIPIVLCGNKVDIKDRKV KAKSIVFHRKKNLQYYDISAKSNYNFEKPFLWLARKLIGDPNLEFVAMPALAPPEVVMDPALAAQY EHDLEVAQTTALPDEDDDL
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human
Purification	Protein A
Quality Control Testing	Antibody reactive against mammalian transfected lysate.
Storage Buffer	In 1x PBS, pH 7.4
Storage Instruction	Store at -20°C or lower. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

Applications

- Western Blot (Transfected lysate)

  Protocol Download

- Immunofluorescence (Transfected cell)
- Flow Cytometry (Transfected cell)

Gene Info — RAN

Entrez GeneID	5901
GeneBank Accession#	NM_006325.2
Protein Accession#	NP_006316.1
Gene Name	RAN
Gene Alias	ARA24, Gsp1, TC4
Gene Description	RAN, member RAS oncogene family
Omim ID	601179
Gene Ontology	Hyperlink
Gene Summary	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. [provided by RefSeq
Other Designations	OK/SW-cl.81|RanGTPase|guanosine triphosphatase Ran|member RAS oncogene family|ras-related nuclear protein

Disease

- Adenocarcinoma
- Carcinoma
- Esophageal Neoplasms
- Fetal Membranes

- Genetic Predisposition to Disease
- Head and Neck Neoplasms
- Kidney Neoplasms
- Lung Neoplasms
- Mouth Neoplasms
- Neoplasm Recurrence
- Neoplasms
- Precancerous Conditions
- Premature Birth