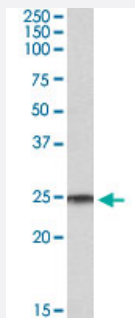


# RAN polyclonal antibody

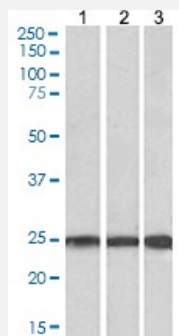
Catalog # PAB18990      Size 100 ug

## Applications



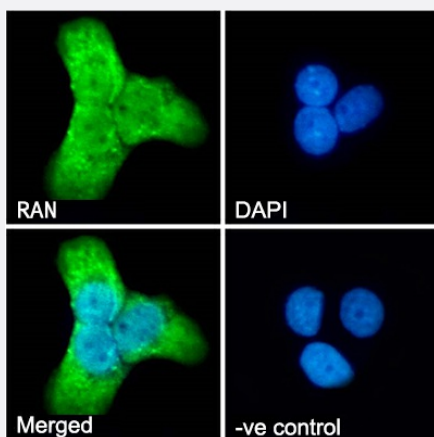
### Western Blot (Tissue lysate)

RAN polyclonal antibody (Cat # PAB18990, 1 ug/mL) staining of human testis lysate (35 ug protein in RIPA buffer). Primary incubation was 1 hour. Detected by chemiluminescence.



### Western Blot (Tissue lysate)

RAN polyclonal antibody (Cat # PAB18990) (0.1 ug/mL) staining of Mouse (1) and Rat (2) Testis lysate (35 ug protein in RIPA buffer). Detected by chemiluminescence.



### Immunofluorescence

RAN polyclonal antibody (Cat # PAB18990) Immunofluorescence analysis of paraformaldehyde fixed A431 cells, permeabilized with 0.15% Triton. Primary incubation 1hr (10 ug/mL) followed by Alexa Fluor 488 secondary antibody (2 ug/mL), showing nuclear and cytoplasmic staining. The nuclear stain is DAPI (blue). Negative control: Unimmunized goat IgG (10 ug/mL) followed by Alexa Fluor 488 secondary antibody (2 ug/mL).

## Specification

Product Description	Goat polyclonal antibody raised against synthetic peptide of RAN.
Immunogen	A synthetic peptide corresponding to amino acids at C-terminus of human RAN.
Sequence	C-YEHDLEVAQTTALP
Host	Goat
Theoretical MW (kDa)	25
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Form	Liquid
Purification	Antigen affinity purification
Concentration	0.5 mg/mL
Recommend Usage	ELISA (1:8000) Immunofluorescence (10 ug/mL) Western blot (0.1-1 ug/mL) The optimal working dilution should be determined by the end user.
Storage Buffer	In 0.5 mg/mL in Tris saline, pH7.3 (0.5% BSA, 0.02% sodium azide)
Storage Instruction	Store at -20°C. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Note	This product contains sodium azide: a POISONOUS AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE which should be handled by trained staff only.

## Applications

- Western Blot (Tissue lysate)

RAN polyclonal antibody (Cat # PAB18990, 1 ug/mL) staining of human testis lysate (35 ug protein in RIPA buffer). Primary incubation was 1 hour. Detected by chemiluminescence.

- Western Blot (Tissue lysate)

RAN polyclonal antibody (Cat # PAB18990) (0.1 ug/mL) staining of Mouse (1) and Rat (2) Testis lysate (35 ug protein in RIPA buffer). Detected by chemiluminescence.

- Immunofluorescence

RAN polyclonal antibody (Cat # PAB18990) Immunofluorescence analysis of paraformaldehyde fixed A431 cells, permeabilized with 0.15% Triton. Primary incubation 1hr (10 ug/mL) followed by Alexa Fluor 488 secondary antibody (2 ug/mL), showing nuclear and cytoplasmic staining. The nuclear stain is DAPI (blue). Negative control: Unimmunized goat IgG (10 ug/mL) followed by Alexa Fluor 488 secondary antibody (2 ug/mL).

- Enzyme-linked Immunoabsorbent Assay

## Gene Info — RAN

Entrez GeneID [5901](#)

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](#)