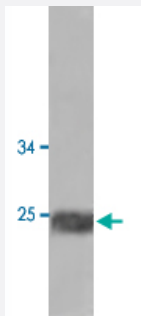


# RAN polyclonal antibody

Catalog # PAB19796      Size 100 ug

## Applications



### Western Blot (Cell lysate)

Western blot analysis of HepG2 cell lysate with RAN polyclonal antibody (Cat # PAB19796) at 1:200 dilution.

## Specification

<b>Product Description</b>	Rabbit polyclonal antibody raised against synthetic peptide of RAN.
<b>Immunogen</b>	A synthetic peptide corresponding to 14 amino acids at N-terminus of human RAN.
<b>Host</b>	Rabbit
<b>Reactivity</b>	Chicken, Dog, Human, Mouse, Rat, Xenopus
<b>Form</b>	Liquid
<b>Purification</b>	Protein A purification
<b>Recommend Usage</b>	ELISA (1:10000-40000) Western Blot (1:200-500) The optimal working dilution should be determined by the end user.
<b>Storage Buffer</b>	In serum (0.02% sodium azide)
<b>Storage Instruction</b>	Store at 4°C for three months. For long term storage store at -20°C. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
<b>Note</b>	This product contains sodium azide: a POISONOUS AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE which should be handled by trained staff only.

## Applications

- Western Blot (Cell lysate)

Western blot analysis of HepG2 cell lysate with RAN polyclonal antibody (Cat # PAB19796) at 1:200 dilution.

- Enzyme-linked Immunoabsorbent Assay

## Gene Info — RAN

Entrez GeneID [5901](#)

Protein Accession# [P17080](#)

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](#)
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