

PACO17572

Product Information

Size:

50ul

Reactivity:

Human, Mouse, Rat

Source:

Rabbit

Isotype:

IgG

Applications:

ELISA, WB, IHC

Recommended dilutions:

ELISA:1:1000-1:5000, WB:1:200-1:1000,
IHC:1:25-1:100

Protein 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.

Gene ID:

RAN

Uniprot

P62826

Synonyms:

Ras-related nuclear protein

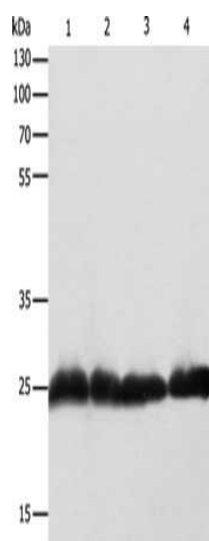
Immunogen:

Synthetic peptide of human RAN.

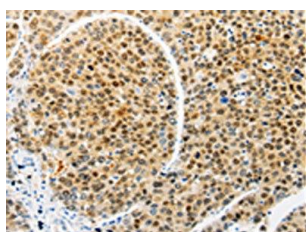
Storage:

-20° C, pH7.4 PBS, 0.05% NaN₃, 40% Glycerol

Product Images



Gel: 10%SDS-PAGE, Lysate: 30 μ g, Lane 1-4: HeLa cells, NIH/3T3 cells, HepG2 cells, Mouse testis tissue, Primary antibody: PACO17572(RAN Antibody) at dilution 1/200, Secondary antibody: Goat anti rabbit IgG at 1/8000 dilution, Exposure time: 1 minute.



The image on the left is immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human liver cancer tissue using PACO17572(RAN Antibody) at dilution 1/10, on the right is treated with synthetic peptide. (Original magnification: x—200).