ARG63571
anti-Ran antibody

Package: 100 µg
Store at: -20°C

Summary

Product Description	Goat Polyclonal antibody recognizes Ran
Tested Reactivity	Hu, Ms
Predict Reactivity	Cow, Rat, Dog
Tested Application	IHC-P, WB
Host	Goat
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Target Name	Ran
Species	Human
Immunogen	AAQGEPQVQFKLV-C
Conjugation	Un-conjugated
Alternate Names	GTP-binding nuclear protein Ran; Androgen receptor-associated protein 24; TC4; ARA24; Ras-like protein TC4; Gsp1; Ras-related nuclear protein; GTPase Ran

Application Instructions

Application table

Application	Dilution
IHC-P	Assay - dependent
WB	0.3 - 1 µg/ml

Application Note

WB: Recommend incubate at RT for 1h.
IHC-P: Antigen Retrieval: Steam tissue section in Citrate buffer (pH 6.0).
* The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist.

Properties

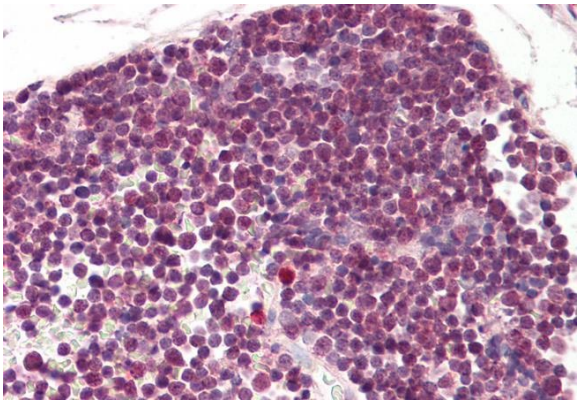
Form	Liquid
Purification	Purified from goat serum by antigen affinity chromatography.
Buffer	Tris saline (pH 7.3), 0.02% Sodium azide and 0.5% BSA.
Preservative	0.02% Sodium azide
Stabilizer	0.5% BSA
Concentration	0.5 mg/ml
Storage instruction	For continuous use, store undiluted antibody at 2-8°C for up to a week. For long-term storage, aliquot and store at -20°C or below. Storage in frost free freezers is not recommended. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. Suggest spin the vial prior to opening. The antibody solution should be gently mixed

	before use.
Note	For laboratory research only, not for drug, diagnostic or other use.

Bioinformation

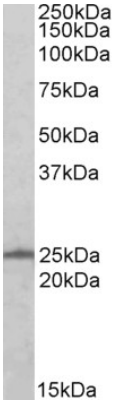
Database links	GeneID: 19384 Mouse GeneID: 5901 Human Swiss-port # P62826 Human Swiss-port # P62827 Mouse
Background	RAN (ras-related nuclear protein) is a small GTP binding protein belonging to the RAS superfamily that is essential for the translocation of RNA and proteins through the nuclear pore complex. 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. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]
Research Area	Cell Biology and Cellular Response antibody; Gene Regulation antibody; Signaling Transduction antibody
Calculated Mw	24 kDa

Images



ARG63571 anti-Ran antibody IHC-P image

Immunohistochemistry: Paraffin-embedded Human thymus tissue. Antigen Retrieval: Steam tissue section in Citrate buffer (pH 6.0). The tissue section was stained with ARG63571 anti-Ran antibody at 3.75 µg/ml dilution followed by AP-staining.



ARG63571 anti-Ran antibody WB image

Western blot: A431 (35 µg protein in RIPA buffer) stained with ARG63571 anti-Ran antibody at 0.5 µg/ml dilution.