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See the following pages for more information!



Lieferung & Zahlungsart

siehe unsere [Liefer- und Versandbedingungen](#)

Zuschläge

- Mindermengenzuschlag
- Trockeneiszuschlag
- Gefahrgutzuschlag
- Expressversand

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Datasheet

RAN recombinant monoclonal antibody, clone R01-7J8

Catalog Number: RAB04829

Regulatory Status: For research use only (RUO)

Product Description: Rabbit recombinant monoclonal antibody raised against human RAN.

Clone Name: R01-7J8

Immunogen: Original antibody is raised against a synthetic peptide corresponding to human RAN.

Theoretical MW (kDa): 24

Antibody Species: Rabbit

Protocols: See our web site at <http://www.abnova.com/support/protocols.asp> or product page for detailed protocols

Form: Liquid

Purification: Affinity chromatography

Isotype: IgG

Recommend Usage: Immunocytochemistry

(1:50-1:200)

Immunofluorescence (1:50-1:200)

Immunoprecipitation (1:20)

Western Blot (1:500-1:1000)

The optimal working dilution should be determined by the end user.

Storage Instruction: Store at 4°C. For long term storage store at -20°C.

Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

Entrez GeneID: 5901

Gene Symbol: RAN

Gene Alias: ARA24, Gsp1, TC4

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]