

Rabbit RAN Polyclonal Antibody | anti-RAN antibody

RAN Polyclonal Antibody

CATALOG #	HOST	REACTIVITY	APPLICATIONS
AAA169581	Rabbit	Human, Mouse, Rat	Immunohistochemistry, Western Blot, ELISA

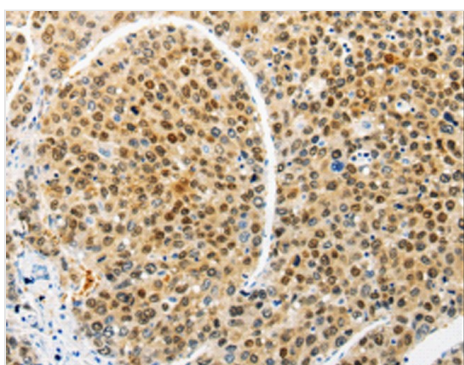
PRODUCT SYNONYMS

RAN; Polyclonal Antibody; RAN Polyclonal Antibody; TC4; Gsp1; ARA24; anti-RAN antibody

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

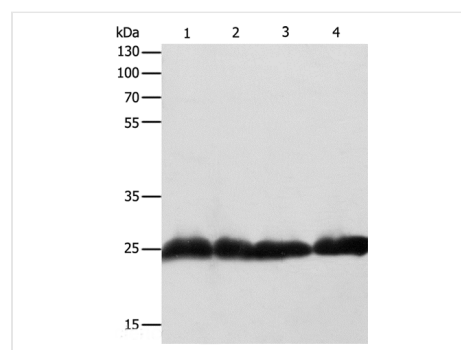
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Purity/Purification	Antigen affinity purification
Concentration	0.5mg/mL (varies by lot)
Sequence Length	216
Applicable Applications for anti-RAN antibody	IHC (Immunohistochemistry), WB (Western Blot), ELISA
Immunogen	Synthetic peptide of human RAN
Buffer	PBS with 0.05% sodium azide, 50% glycerol, pH7.3
Preparation and Storage	Store at -20 degree C (regular) and -80 degree C (long term). Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.

IMAGES



IHC (Immunohistochemistry)

Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human liver cancer using RAN Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:10



WB (Western Blot)

Western Blot analysis of HeLa, NIH/3T3 and HepG2 cell, Mouse testis tissue using RAN Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:200

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for anti-RAN antibody	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.
Product Categories/Family for anti-RAN antibody	Cell Biology

NCBI AND UNIPROT INFORMATION

NCBI GI #	47496641
NCBI GeneID	5901
UniProt Accession #	P62826; P17080; P28746; P28747; Q6IPB2; Q86V08; Q8NI90; Q9CSP3; Q9CWI7; Q9CZA2; Q9UDJ5; A8K3Z8; AAB24940
Molecular Weight	24,423 Da
NCBI Official Full Name	RAN, partial
NCBI Official Synonym Full Names	RAN, member RAS oncogene family
NCBI Official Symbol	RAN
NCBI Official Synonym Symbols	TC4; Gsp1; ARA24
NCBI Protein Information	GTP-binding nuclear protein Ran; GTPase Ran; OK/SW-cl.81; RanGTPase; androgen receptor-associated protein 24; guanosine triphosphatase Ran; member RAS oncogene family; ras-like protein TC4; ras-related nuclear protein
UniProt Protein Name	GTP-binding nuclear protein Ran
UniProt Gene Name	RAN
UniProt Synonym Gene Names	ARA24
UniProt Entry Name	RAN_HUMAN

For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures. Small volumes of product may become entrapped in the seal of the vial during shipment and storage; if necessary, briefly centrifuge the vial on a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the cap.

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Online datasheet: <https://stage.aaabiotech.com/polyclonal/ran-antibody-immunohistochemistry-western-blot-elisa/169581>