



Ran Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog No	YP-Ab-16221
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human;Mouse;Rat
Applications	WB;IHC;IF;ELISA
Gene Name	RAN
Immunogen	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human RAN. AA range:167-216
Specificity	Ran Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of Ran protein.
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Dilution	WB: 1/500 - 1/2000. IHC: 1/100 - 1/300. ELISA: 1/10000.. IF 1:50-200
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	-20°C/1 year
Synonyms	ARA24;Androgen receptor-associated protein 24;EC:3.6.5.-;GTP binding nuclear protein Ran;GTPase Ran;Ran;GTP-binding nuclear protein Ran;OK/SW-cl.81;Ras-like protein TC4;Ras-related nuclear protein
Observed Band	25kD
Calculated Molecular Weight	25kD
Cell Pathway	Nucleus . Nucleus envelope . Cytoplasm, cytosol . Cytoplasm . Melanosome . Predominantly nuclear during interphase (PubMed:8421051, PubMed:12194828, PubMed:10679025). Becomes dispersed throughout the cytoplasm during mitosis (PubMed:8421051, PubMed:12194828). Identified by mass spectrometry in melanosome fractions from stage I to stage IV (PubMed:17081065). .
Tissue Specificity	Expressed in a variety of tissues.
Function	function:Enhances AR-mediated transactivation. Transactivation decreases as the poly-Gln length within AR increases.,function:GTP-binding protein involved in nucleocytoplasmic transport. Required for the import of protein into the nucleus and also for RNA export. Involved in chromatin condensation and control of cell cycle.,PTM:The N-terminus is blocked.,similarity:Belongs to the small GTPase superfamily. Ran family.,subcellular location:Becomes dispersed



throughout the cytoplasm during mitosis. Identified by mass spectrometry in melanosome fractions from stage I to stage IV.,subunit:Monomer. Also forms a complex with CHC1 and interacts with the AR N-terminal poly-Gln region. The interaction with AR is inversely correlated with the poly-Gln length. Part of a complex consisting of RANBP9, Ran, DYRK1B and COPS5. Found in a nuclear export complex with RANBP3 and XPO1. Component of a nuclear

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 re

matters needing attention

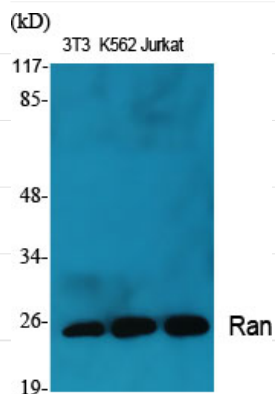
Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!

Usage suggestions

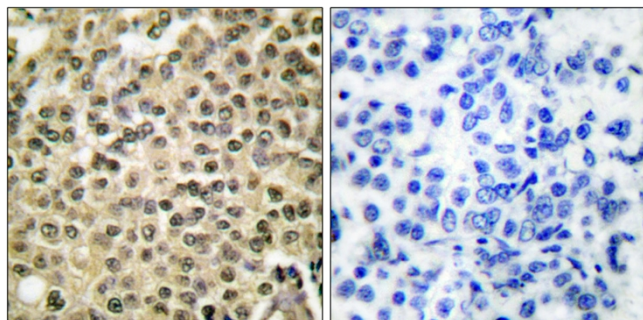
This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.



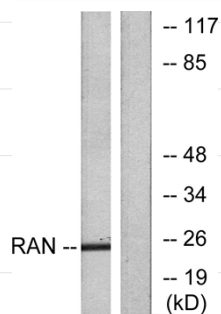
Products Images



Western Blot analysis of various cells using Ran Polyclonal Antibody diluted at 1:2000



Immunohistochemistry analysis of paraffin-embedded human breast carcinoma tissue, using RAN Antibody. The picture on the right is blocked with the synthesized peptide.



Western blot analysis of lysates from LOVO cells, using RAN Antibody. The lane on the right is blocked with the synthesized peptide.