

RAB1B Antibody

Purified Mouse Monoclonal Antibody (Mab) Catalog # AM8550b

Product Information

Application WB, E
Primary Accession Q9H0U4
Other Accession Q5RE13

Reactivity Human, Rat, Mouse

Host Mouse
Clonality monoclonal
Isotype IgG1,k

Clone Names 1673CT571.17.71

Calculated MW 22171

Additional Information

Gene ID 81876

Other Names Ras-related protein Rab-1B, RAB1B

Target/Specificity This RAB1B antibody is generated from a mouse immunized with a

recombinant protein between 1-201 amino acids from human RAB1B.

Dilution WB~~1:4000 E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.

Format Purified monoclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide.

This antibody is purified through a protein G column, followed by dialysis

against PBS.

Storage Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store

at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions RAB1B Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or

therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

Name RAB1B (HGNC:18370)

Function The small GTPases Rab are key regulators of intracellular membrane

trafficking, from the formation of transport vesicles to their fusion with membranes (PubMed:20545908, PubMed:9437002, PubMed:23236136). Rabs cycle between an inactive GDP-bound form and an active GTP-bound form that is able to recruit to membranes different set of downstream effectors directly responsible for vesicle formation, movement, tethering and fusion

(PubMed: 9437002). Plays a role in the initial events of the autophagic vacuole development which take place at specialized regions of the endoplasmic reticulum (PubMed: 20545908). Regulates vesicular transport between the endoplasmic reticulum and successive Golgi compartments (By similarity). Required to modulate the compacted morphology of the Golgi (PubMed: 26209634). Promotes the recruitment of lipid phosphatase MTMR6 to the endoplasmic reticulum- Golgi intermediate compartment (By similarity).

Cellular Location

Cytoplasm. Membrane; Lipid-anchor; Cytoplasmic side. Preautophagosomal structure membrane; Lipid-anchor; Cytoplasmic side. Cytoplasm, perinuclear region {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P10536}. Note=Targeted by REP1 to membranes of specific subcellular compartments including endoplasmic reticulum, Golgi apparatus, and intermediate vesicles between these two compartments (PubMed:11389151). In the GDP-form, colocalizes with GDI in the cytoplasm (PubMed:11389151). Co-localizes with MTMR6 to the endoplasmic reticulum-Golgi intermediate compartment and to the peri-Golgi region (By similarity). {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P10536, ECO:0000269|PubMed:11389151}

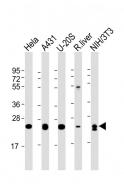
Background

The small GTPases Rab are key regulators of intracellular membrane trafficking, from the formation of transport vesicles to their fusion with membranes. Rabs cycle between an inactive GDP-bound form and an active GTP-bound form that is able to recruit to membranes different set of downstream effectors directly responsible for vesicle formation, movement, tethering and fusion. RAB1B regulates vesicular transport between the endoplasmic reticulum and successive Golgi compartments. Plays a role in the initial events of the autophagic vacuole development which take place at specialized regions of the endoplasmic reticulum.

References

Zhao Y.,et al.Submitted (SEP-1998) to the EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases. Wiemann S.,et al.Genome Res. 11:422-435(2001). Ota T.,et al.Nat. Genet. 36:40-45(2004). Bienvenut W.V.,et al.Submitted (JUN-2005) to UniProtKB. Wilson A.L.,et al.Biochem. J. 318:1007-1014(1996).

Images



All lanes: Anti-RAB1B Antibody at 1:4000 dilution Lane 1: Hela whole cell lysate Lane 2: A431 whole cell lysate Lane 3: U-20S whole cell lysate Lane 4: rat liver lysate Lane 5: NIH/3T3 whole cell lysate Lysates/proteins at 20 µg per lane. Secondary Goat Anti-mouse IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated at 1/10000 dilution. Predicted band size: 22 kDa Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFDM/TBST.

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.