

RAB35 Antibody (C-term)

Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)

Catalog # AP20639c

Product Information

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|--------------------------|------------------------|
| Application | IHC-P, WB, E |
| Primary Accession | Q15286 |
| Reactivity | Human, Rat, Mouse |
| Host | Rabbit |
| Clonality | Polyclonal |
| Isotype | Rabbit IgG |
| Clone Names | RB49647 |
| Calculated MW | 23025 |

Additional Information

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|---------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Gene ID | 11021 |
| Other Names | Ras-related protein Rab-35, GTP-binding protein RAY, Ras-related protein Rab-1C, RAB35, RAB1C, RAY |
| Target/Specificity | This RAB35 antibody is generated from a rabbit immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 166-199 amino acids from the C-terminal region of human RAB35. |
| Dilution | IHC-P~~1:100~500 WB~~1:1000 E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration. |
| Format | Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification. |
| 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 | RAB35 Antibody (C-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures. |

Protein Information

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|-----------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Name | RAB35 (HGNC:9774) |
| Synonyms | RAB1C, RAY |
| Function | 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 sets of downstream effectors directly responsible for vesicle formation, movement, tethering and fusion (PubMed:[30905672](#)). RAB35 is involved in the process of endocytosis and is an essential rate-limiting regulator of the fast recycling pathway back to the plasma membrane (PubMed:[21951725](#)). During cytokinesis, required for the postfurrowing terminal steps, namely for intercellular bridge stability and abscission, possibly by controlling phosphatidylinositol 4,5-bis phosphate (PIP2) and SEPT2 localization at the intercellular bridge (PubMed:[16950109](#)). May indirectly regulate neurite outgrowth. Together with TBC1D13 may be involved in regulation of insulin-induced glucose transporter SLC2A4/GLUT4 translocation to the plasma membrane in adipocytes (By similarity).

Cellular Location

Cell membrane; Lipid-anchor; Cytoplasmic side. Membrane, clathrin-coated pit. Cytoplasmic vesicle, clathrin-coated vesicle. Endosome. Melanosome. Note=Present on sorting endosomes and recycling endosome tubules (PubMed:[16950109](#)). Tends to be enriched in PIP2-positive cell membrane domains (PubMed:[16950109](#)). During mitosis, associated with the plasma membrane and present at the ingressing furrow during early cytokinesis as well as at the intercellular bridge later during cytokinesis (PubMed:[16950109](#)). Identified in stage I to stage IV melanosomes (PubMed:[17081065](#)). Colocalizes with ACAP2 and RUSC2 at the membrane protrusions of HEK293T cells (PubMed:[30905672](#))

Background

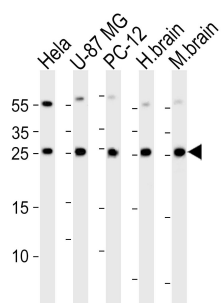
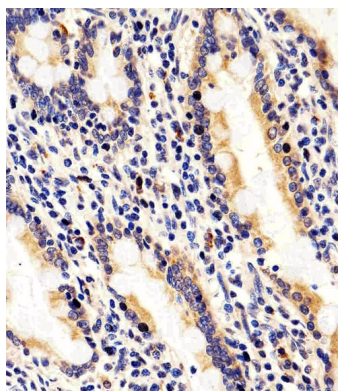
The small GTPases Rab are key regulators of intracellular membrane trafficking, from the formation of transport vesicles to their fusion with membranes. Rabs cycle between an inactive GDP-bound form and an active GTP-bound form that is able to recruit to membranes different sets of downstream effectors directly responsible for vesicle formation, movement, tethering and fusion. That Rab is involved in the process of endocytosis and is an essential rate-limiting regulator of the fast recycling pathway back to the plasma membrane. During cytokinesis, required for the postfurrowing terminal steps, namely for intercellular bridge stability and abscission, possibly by controlling phosphatidylinositol 4,5-bis phosphate (PIP2) and SEPT2 localization at the intercellular bridge. May indirectly regulate neurite outgrowth.

References

Zhu A.X., et al. *Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun.* 205:1875-1882(1994).
Puhl H.L. III, et al. Submitted (APR-2002) to the EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases.
Kalnine N., et al. Submitted (OCT-2004) to the EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases.
Halleck A., et al. Submitted (JUN-2004) to the EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases.
Ota T., et al. *Nat. Genet.* 36:40-45(2004).

Images

Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded H.small intestine section using RAB35 Antibody (C-term)(Cat#AP20639c). AP20639c was diluted at 1:25 dilution. A peroxidase-conjugated goat anti-rabbit IgG at 1:400 dilution was used as the secondary antibody, followed by DAB staining.



Western blot analysis of lysates from HeLa, U-87 MG, rat PC-12 cell line, human brain and mouse brain tissue lysate (from left to right), using RAB35 Antibody (C-term) (Cat. #AP20639c). AP20639c was diluted at 1:1000 at each lane. A goat anti-rabbit IgG H&L (HRP) at 1:5000 dilution was used as the secondary antibody. Lysates at 35 µg per lane.

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