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HUMAN-RIN1(Y36) Antibody

Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP20829a

Product Information

Application	WB, E
Primary Accession	Q13671
Reactivity	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Clone Names	RB46939
Calculated MW	84099

Additional Information

Gene ID	9610
Other Names	Ras and Rab interactor 1, Ras inhibitor JC99, Ras interaction/interference protein 1, RIN1
Target/Specificity	This antibody is generated from a rabbit immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 20-70 amino acids from human.
Dilution	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	HUMAN-RIN1(Y36) Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

Name	RIN1
Function	Ras effector protein, which may serve as an inhibitory modulator of neuronal plasticity in aversive memory formation. Can affect Ras signaling at different levels. First, by competing with RAF1 protein for binding to activated Ras. Second, by enhancing signaling from ABL1 and ABL2, which regulate cytoskeletal remodeling. Third, by activating RAB5A, possibly by functioning as a guanine nucleotide exchange factor (GEF) for RAB5A, by exchanging bound

	GDP for free GTP, and facilitating Ras-activated receptor endocytosis.
Cellular Location	Cytoplasm. Membrane. Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton. Note=Some amount is membrane-associated
Tissue Location	Expressed in all tissues examined with high levels in brain, placenta and pancreas.

Background

Ras effector protein, which may serve as an inhibitory modulator of neuronal plasticity in aversive memory formation. Can affect Ras signaling at different levels. First, by competing with RAF1 protein for binding to activated Ras. Second, by enhancing signaling from ABL1 and ABL2, which regulate cytoskeletal remodeling. Third, by activating RAB5A, possibly by functioning as a guanine nucleotide exchange factor (GEF) for RAB5A, by exchanging bound GDP for free GTP, and facilitating Ras-activated receptor endocytosis.

References

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Han L.,et al.Mol. Cell. Biol. 15:1318-1323(1995).
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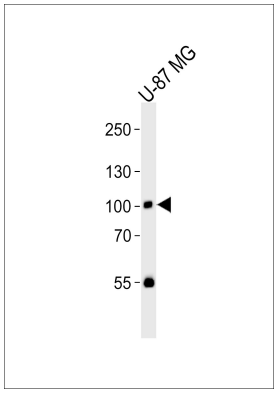
Images



Western blot analysis of lysate from U-87 MG cell line, using Phospho-HUMAN-RIN1(Y36). ctrl(Cat. #AP20829a). AP20829a was diluted at 1:1000. A goat anti-rabbit IgG H&L(HRP) at 1:10000 dilution was used as the secondary antibody. Lysate at 35ug.