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RAB23 Antibody

Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP51837

Product Information

Application	WB
Primary Accession	Q9ULC3
Reactivity	Human, Mouse
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	26659

Additional Information

Gene ID	51715
Other Names	Ras-related protein Rab-23, RAB23
Dilution	WB~~1:1000
Format	0.01M PBS, pH 7.2, 0.09% (W/V) Sodium azide, Glycerol 50%
Storage	Store at -20 °C.Stable for 12 months from date of receipt

Protein Information

Name	RAB23 (HGNC:14263)
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 set of downstream effectors directly responsible for vesicle formation, movement, tethering and fusion. Together with SUFU, prevents nuclear import of GLI1, and thereby inhibits GLI1 transcription factor activity. Regulates GLI1 in differentiating chondrocytes. Likewise, regulates GLI3 proteolytic processing and modulates GLI2 and GLI3 transcription factor activity. Plays a role in autophagic vacuole assembly, and mediates defense against pathogens, such as S.aureus, by promoting their capture by autophagosomes that then merge with lysosomes.
Cellular Location	Cell membrane {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P35288}; Lipid-anchor; Cytoplasmic side {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P35288}. Cytoplasm. Cytoplasmic vesicle, autophagosome. Endosome membrane {ECO:0000250, ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P35288}. Cytoplasmic vesicle, phagosome. Cytoplasmic vesicle, phagosome membrane; Lipid-anchor; Cytoplasmic side. Note=Recruited to phagosomes containing S.aureus or M.tuberculosis.

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. Together with SUFU, prevents nuclear import of GLI1, and thereby inhibits GLI1 transcription factor activity. Regulates GLI1 in differentiating chondrocytes. Likewise, regulates GLI3 proteolytic processing and modulates GLI2 and GLI3 transcription factor activity. Plays a role in autophagic vacuole assembly, and mediates defense against pathogens, such as S.aureus, by promoting their capture by autophagosomes that then merge with lysosomes.

References

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