

RAB30 Antibody

Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)

Catalog # AP51838

Product Information

Application	WB
Primary Accession	Q15771
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	23058

Additional Information

Gene ID	27314
Other Names	Ras-related protein Rab-30, RAB30
Target/Specificity	KLH-conjugated synthetic peptide encompassing a sequence within the center region of human RAB30. The exact sequence is proprietary.
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	RAB30 (HGNC:9770)
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:22188167). RAB30 is required for maintaining the structural integrity of the Golgi apparatus, possibly by mediating interactions with cytoplasmic scaffolding proteins (PubMed:22188167). Facilitates lipid homeostasis during fasting by regulating hepatic protein and lipid trafficking in a PPAR-alpha-dependent manner (By similarity). Promotes autophagosome biogenesis during bacterial infection such as group A Streptococcus infection (PubMed:26771875).
Cellular Location	Membrane; Lipid-anchor; Cytoplasmic side. Golgi apparatus, trans- Golgi network membrane. Golgi apparatus, cis-Golgi network membrane. Golgi apparatus membrane. Cytoplasm. Cytoplasmic vesicle, autophagosome

membrane. Autolysosome membrane. Note=Localized to dynamic membranes fusing to and exiting from the Golgi apparatus (By similarity) Localized to group A Streptococcus (GAS)-containing autophagosome to autolysosome in GAS-infected epithelial cells (PubMed:26771875). Also colocalized with a starvation-induced autophagosome although not required for autophagosome formation during starvation (PubMed:26771875). {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q923S9, ECO:0000269|PubMed:26771875}

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 (By similarity). Required for maintaining the structural integrity of the Golgi apparatus, possibly by mediating interactions with cytoplasmic scaffolding proteins.

References

- Chen D.,et al.Gene 174:129-134(1996).
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