



RAB30 Antibody

Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab) Catalog # AP51838

Product Information

Application WB Primary Accession Q15771

Reactivity Human, Mouse, Rat

HostRabbitClonalityPolyclonalCalculated MW23058

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 (<u>HGNC:9770</u>)

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). Puhl H.L. III,et al.Submitted (APR-2002) to the EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases. Halleck A.,et al.Submitted (JUN-2004) to the EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases. Daub H.,et al.Mol. Cell 31:438-448(2008). Olsen J.V.,et al.Sci. Signal. 3:RA3-RA3(2010).

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