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Rab 34 Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog # AP72113

Product Information

Application	WB, IHC-P, IF, ICC, E
Primary Accession	Q9BZG1
Reactivity	Human, Rat, Mouse
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	29044

Additional Information

Gene ID	83871
Other Names	RAB34; RAB39; RAH; Ras-related protein Rab-34; Ras-related protein Rab-39; Ras-related protein Rah
Dilution	WB~~Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. Immunohistochemistry: 1/100 - 1/300. ELISA: 1/5000. Not yet tested in other applications. IHC-P~~Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. Immunohistochemistry: 1/100 - 1/300. ELISA: 1/5000. Not yet tested in other applications. IF~~1:50~200 ICC~~N/A E~~N/A
Format	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide.
Storage Conditions	-20℃

Protein Information

Name	RAB34 (HGNC:16519)
Synonyms	RAB39, RAH
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 (By similarity). RAB34 transports protein involved in the redistribution of lysosomes to the peri-Golgi region (PubMed:27113757). Plays a role in the maturation of phagosomes that engulf pathogens, such as S.aureus and M.tuberculosis (PubMed:21255211). Plays a role in the fusion of phagosomes with lysosomes (PubMed:21255211). Involved in ciliogenesis (PubMed:37384395). In particular, it is required for early steps of the intracellular cilium assembly pathway initiated by trafficking and docking of ciliary vesicles to the centrioles in the cytoplasm, followed by axoneme

formation in the cytoplasm. After axoneme elongation, the centrioles migrate close to the cell surface so that ciliary vesicles can fuse with the plasma membrane to expose cilia to the extracellular space (By similarity). It seems dispensable for ciliogenesis via the extracellular pathway where cilium assembly begins after migration and docking of the centriole to the plasma membrane (By similarity). Also acts as a positive regulator of hedgehog signaling and regulates ciliary function (By similarity).

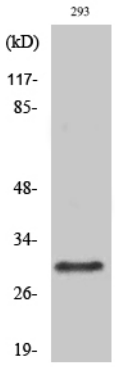
Cellular Location

Cytoplasm {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q64008}. Golgi apparatus {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q64008}. Cytoplasmic vesicle, phagosome. Cytoplasmic vesicle, phagosome membrane; Lipid-anchor; Cytoplasmic side. Cell projection, cilium {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q64008}. Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, microtubule organizing center, centrosome {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q64008} Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, microtubule organizing center, centrosome, centriole. Note=Recruited to phagosomes containing S.aureus or M.tuberculosis (PubMed:21255211)

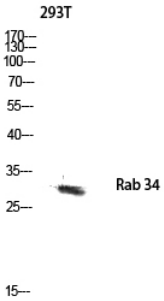
Background

Protein transport. Involved in the redistribution of lysosomes to the peri-Golgi region (By similarity). Plays a role in the maturation of phagosomes that engulf pathogens, such as S.aureus and M.tuberculosis (PubMed:21255211). Plays a role in the fusion of phagosomes with lysosomes (PubMed:21255211). Acts also as a positive regulator of hedgehog signaling and regulates ciliary function (By similarity).

Images

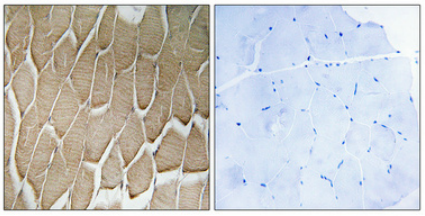


Western Blot analysis of various cells using Rab 34 Polyclonal Antibody diluted at 1：500



Western blot analysis of 293T lysis using Rab 34 antibody. Antibody was diluted at 1:500

Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Human skeletal muscle. Antibody was diluted at 1:100(4°,overnight). High-pressure and temperature Tris-EDTA,pH8.0 was used for antigen retrieval. Negetive contrl (right) obtaned from antibody was pre-absorbed by immunogen peptide.



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