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RAB32 Rabbit pAb

Catalog # AP97956

Product Information

Application	IHC-P, IHC-F, IF, E
Primary Accession	Q13637
Other Accession	Q13637
Predicted	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	24997
Physical State	Liquid
Immunogen	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human RAB32
Epitope Specificity	121-225/225
Isotype	IgG
Purity	affinity purified by Protein A
Buffer	Preservative: 0.02% Proclin300, Constituents: 1% BSA, 0.01M PBS, pH7.4.
SIMILARITY	Belongs to the small GTPase superfamily. Rab family.
Important Note	This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.
Background Descriptions	The protein encoded by this gene anchors the type II regulatory subunit of protein kinase A to the mitochondrion and aids in mitochondrial fission. The encoded protein also appears to be involved in autophagy and melanosome secretion. Variations in this gene may be linked to leprosy. [provided by RefSeq, Dec 2015]

Additional Information

Gene ID	10981
Other Names	PARK26; 2810011A17Rik; RGD1559997; RAB32_HUMAN; RAB32; 3.6.5.2; RAB32_MOUSE; RAB32, member RAS oncogene family
Dilution	IHC-P=1:100-500,IHC-F=1:100-500,ICC/IF=1:100-500,IF=1:100-500,ELISA=1:5000-10000
Storage	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.

Protein Information

Name	RAB32 (HGNC:9772)
Function	The small GTPases Rab are key regulators of intracellular membrane

	trafficking, from the formation of transport vesicles to their fusion with membranes (PubMed:11784320, PubMed:21808068). 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 (PubMed:11784320). Also acts as an A-kinase anchoring protein by binding to the type II regulatory subunit of protein kinase A and anchoring it to the mitochondrion. Also involved in synchronization of mitochondrial fission (PubMed:12186851). Plays a role in the maturation of phagosomes that engulf pathogens, such as S.aureus and M.tuberculosis (PubMed:21255211). Plays an important role in the control of melanin production and melanosome biogenesis (PubMed:23084991). In concert with RAB38, regulates the proper trafficking of melanogenic enzymes TYR, TYRP1 and DCT/TYRP2 to melanosomes in melanocytes (By similarity). Stimulates phosphorylation of RAB10 'Thr-73' by LRRK2 (PubMed:38127736).
Cellular Location	Mitochondrion. Mitochondrion outer membrane; Lipid-anchor. Cytoplasmic vesicle, phagosome. Cytoplasmic vesicle, phagosome membrane; Lipid-anchor; Cytoplasmic side. Melanosome {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q9CZE3}. Melanosome membrane. Note=Recruited to phagosomes containing S.aureus or M.tuberculosis (PubMed:21255211). The BLOC-3 complex, a heterodimer of HPS1 and HPS4 promotes its membrane localization (PubMed:23084991).
Tissue Location	Widely expressed with high levels in heart, liver, kidney, bone marrow, testis, colon and fetal lung

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.