

RANBP9 Rabbit pAb

Catalog # AP99398

Product Information

Application	WB, IHC-P, IHC-F, IF
Primary Accession	Q96S59
Other Accession	Q96S59
Reactivity	Rat, Human, Mouse
Predicted	Pig, Rabbit, Chicken, Dog, Horse, Sheep
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	77847
Physical State	Liquid
Immunogen	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human RANBP9
Epitope Specificity	601-729/729
Isotype	IgG
Purity	affinity purified by Protein A
Buffer	0.01M TBS (pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.02% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
SIMILARITY	Belongs to the RANBP9/10 family. Contains 1 B30.2/SPRY domain. Contains 1 CTLH domain. Contains 1 LisH domain.
SUBUNIT	Interacts with NGFR and DDX4 (By similarity). Interacts with GTP-bound Ran, AR, CDC2L1/p110C, CALB1, S100A7, USP11, MKLN1, SOS1 or SOS2, GID8, and FMR1. Interacts with the Dyrk kinases HIPK2, DYRK1A, and DYRK1B. Interacts with TP73 isoform Alpha but not with TP53. Interacts with the HGF receptor MET and the integrins ITGB1 and ITGB2, but not with ITGAL. Part of a complex consisting of RANBP9, MKLN1 and GID8. Part of a complex consisting of RANBP9, RAN, DYRK1B and COPS5. Directly interacts with RANBP10.
Post-translational modifications	Phosphorylated in response to stress. Can be phosphorylated by the cleaved p110 form of CDC2L1 (p110C). [PTM] Ubiquitinated. Polyubiquitination targets the protein for rapid degradation via the ubiquitin system. Can be deubiquitinated by USP11.
Important Note	This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.
Background Descriptions	May act as an adapter protein to couple membrane receptors to intracellular signaling pathways. May be involved in signaling of ITGB2/LFA-1 and other integrins. Enhances HGF-MET signaling by recruiting Sos and activating the Ras pathway. Involved in activation of androgen and glucocorticoid receptor in the presence of their cognate hormones. Stabilizes TP73 isoform Alpha, probably by inhibiting its ubiquitination, and increases its proapoptotic activity. Inhibits the kinase activity of DYRK1A and DYRK1B. Inhibits FMR1 binding to RNA. Tissue specificity: Ubiquitously expressed, with highest levels in testes, placenta, heart, and muscle, and lowest levels in lung. Within the brain, expressed predominantly by neurons in the gray matter of cortex, the granular layer of cerebellum and the Purkinje cells.

Additional Information

Gene ID	10048
Other Names	BPM-L; BPM90; RANBPM; RanBP7; RANB9_HUMAN; RANBP9; Ran-binding protein M (RanBPM); RAN binding protein 9; Ran Binding Protein in the Microtubule organizing center
Dilution	WB=1:500-2000,IHC-P=1:100-500,IHC-F=1:100-500,IF=1:100-500
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	RANBP9
Synonyms	RANBPM
Function	May act as scaffolding protein, and as adapter protein to couple membrane receptors to intracellular signaling pathways (Probable). Acts as a mediator of cell spreading and actin cytoskeleton rearrangement (PubMed:18710924). Core component of the CTLH E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase complex that selectively accepts ubiquitin from UBE2H and mediates ubiquitination and subsequent proteasomal degradation of the transcription factor HBP1 (PubMed:29911972). May be involved in signaling of ITGB2/LFA-1 and other integrins (PubMed:14722085). Enhances HGF-MET signaling by recruiting Sos and activating the Ras pathway (PubMed:12147692). Enhances dihydrotestosterone-induced transactivation activity of AR, as well as dexamethasone-induced transactivation activity of NR3C1, but not affect estrogen-induced transactivation (PubMed:12361945, PubMed:18222118). Stabilizes TP73 isoform Alpha, probably by inhibiting its ubiquitination, and increases its proapoptotic activity (PubMed:15558019). Inhibits the kinase activity of DYRK1A and DYRK1B. Inhibits FMR1 binding to RNA.
Cellular Location	Cytoplasm. Nucleus. Cell membrane; Peripheral membrane protein. Note=The unphosphorylated form is predominantly cytoplasmic. A phosphorylated form is associated with the plasma membrane.
Tissue Location	Ubiquitously expressed, with highest levels in testes, placenta, heart, and muscle, and lowest levels in lung. Within the brain, expressed predominantly by neurons in the gray matter of cortex, the granular layer of cerebellum and the Purkinje cells

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