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RAB31 Rabbit pAb

Catalog # AP99630

Product Information

Application	IHC-P, IHC-F, IF
Primary Accession	Q13636
Other Accession	Q13636
Reactivity	Mouse
Predicted	Rat, Pig, Cat, Human, Rabbit, Chicken, Dog, Horse, Sheep
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	21700
Physical State	Liquid
Immunogen	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human RAB31
Epitope Specificity	1-100/194
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 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	Small GTP-binding proteins of the RAB family, such as RAB31, play essential roles in vesicle and granule targeting (Bao et al., 2002 [PubMed 11784320]).[supplied by OMIM, Jul 2009]

Additional Information

Gene ID	11031
Other Names	Rab22B; 1700093E07Rik; Rab0; RAB31_HUMAN; RAB31; Ras-related protein Rab-22B; 3.6.5.2; RAB31_MOUSE; RAB31_RAT; GTP-binding protein Rab0; RAB31, member RAS oncogene family
Dilution	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	RAB31 (HGNC:9771)
Synonyms	RAB22B

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). 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. Required for the integrity and for normal function of the Golgi apparatus and the trans- Golgi network. Plays a role in insulin-stimulated translocation of GLUT4 to the cell membrane. Plays a role in M6PR transport from the trans-Golgi network to endosomes. Plays a role in the internalization of EGFR from the cell membrane into endosomes. Plays a role in the maturation of phagosomes that engulf pathogens, such as S.aureus and M.tuberculosis.
Cellular Location	Golgi apparatus, trans-Golgi network. Golgi apparatus, trans-Golgi network membrane; Lipid-anchor; Cytoplasmic side. Early endosome. Cytoplasmic vesicle, phagosome. Cytoplasmic vesicle, phagosome membrane; Lipid-anchor; Cytoplasmic side. Note=Rapidly recruited to phagosomes containing S.aureus or M.tuberculosis (PubMed:21255211)
Tissue Location	Highest expression in placenta and brain with lower levels in heart and lung. Not detected in liver, skeletal muscle, kidney or pancreas.

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