ARG56380
anti-RAB17 antibody

Package: 100 µl
Store at: -20°C

Summary

Product Description	Rabbit Polyclonal antibody recognizes RAB17
Tested Reactivity	Hu, Ms, Rat
Tested Application	WB
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Target Name	RAB17
Species	Human
Immunogen	Recombinant protein of Human RAB17
Conjugation	Un-conjugated
Alternate Names	Ras-related protein Rab-17

Application Instructions

Application table

Application	Dilution
WB	1:500 - 1:2000

Application Note: * The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist.

Positive Control: HepG2

Properties

Form	Liquid
Purification	Affinity purification with immunogen.
Buffer	PBS (pH 7.3), 0.02% Sodium azide and 50% Glycerol.
Preservative	0.02% sodium azide
Stabilizer	50% Glycerol
Storage instruction	For continuous use, store undiluted antibody at 2-8°C for up to a week. For long-term storage, aliquot and store at -20°C. Storage in frost free freezers is not recommended. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. Suggest spin the vial prior to opening. The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.
Note	For laboratory research only, not for drug, diagnostic or other use.

Bioinformation

Database links	GeneID: 19329 Mouse GeneID: 64284 Human Swiss-port # P35292 Mouse Swiss-port # Q9H0T7 Human
Gene Symbol	RAB17
Gene Full Name	RAB17, member RAS oncogene family
Background	The Rab subfamily of small GTPases plays an important role in the regulation of membrane trafficking. RAB17 is an epithelial cell-specific GTPase (Lutcke et al., 1993 [PubMed 8486736]).[supplied by OMIM, Oct 2009]
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 set of downstream effectors directly responsible for vesicle formation, movement, tethering and fusion. That Rab is involved in transcytosis, the directed movement of endocytosed material through the cell and its exocytosis from the plasma membrane at the opposite side. Mainly observed in epithelial cells, transcytosis mediates for instance, the transcellular transport of immunoglobulins from the basolateral surface to the apical surface. Most probably controls membrane trafficking through apical recycling endosomes in a post-endocytic step of transcytosis. Required for melanosome transport and release from melanocytes, it also regulates dendrite and dendritic spine development (By similarity). May also play a role in cell migration. [UniProt]
Calculated Mw	23 kDa

Images

HepG2

ARG56380 anti-RAB17 antibody WB image

Western blot: HepG2 cell lysate stained with ARG56380 anti-RAB17 antibody.