

ARG59274 anti-RAB10 antibody

Package: 50 µg
Store at: -20°C

Summary

Product Description	Rabbit Polyclonal antibody recognizes RAB10
Tested Reactivity	Hu, Ms, Rat
Predict Reactivity	Hm
Tested Application	WB
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Target Name	RAB10
Species	Human
Immunogen	Synthetic peptide corresponding to aa. 153-185 of Human RAB10. (AKANINIEKAFLTLAEDILRKTPVKEPNSENVND)
Conjugation	Un-conjugated
Alternate Names	Ras-related protein Rab-10

Application Instructions

Application table	Application	Dilution
	WB	0.1 - 0.5 µg/ml
Application Note	* The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist.	
Observed Size	22 kDa	

Properties

Form	Liquid
Purification	Affinity purification with immunogen.
Buffer	0.9% NaCl, 0.2% Na ₂ HPO ₄ , 0.05% Sodium azide and 5% BSA.
Preservative	0.05% Sodium azide
Stabilizer	5% BSA
Concentration	0.5 mg/ml
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 or below. 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.

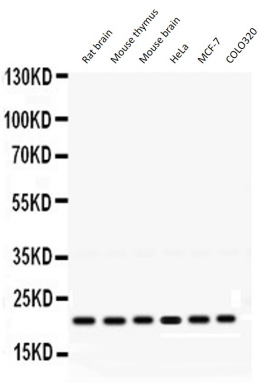
Note

For laboratory research only, not for drug, diagnostic or other use.

Bioinformation

Gene Symbol	RAB10
Gene Full Name	RAB10, member RAS oncogene family
Background	RAB10 belongs to the RAS (see HRAS; MIM 190020) superfamily of small GTPases. RAB proteins localize to exocytic and endocytic compartments and regulate intracellular vesicle trafficking (Bao et al., 1998 [PubMed 9918381]).[supplied by OMIM, Mar 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 (By similarity). That Rab is mainly involved in the biosynthetic transport of proteins from the Golgi to the plasma membrane. Regulates, for instance, SLC2A4/GLUT4 glucose transporter-enriched vesicles delivery to the plasma membrane. In parallel, it regulates the transport of TLR4, a toll-like receptor to the plasma membrane and therefore may be important for innate immune response. Plays also a specific role in asymmetric protein transport to the plasma membrane within the polarized neuron and epithelial cells. In neurons, it is involved in axonogenesis through regulation of vesicular membrane trafficking toward the axonal plasma membrane while in epithelial cells, it regulates transport from the Golgi to the basolateral membrane. Moreover, may play a role in the basolateral recycling pathway and in phagosome maturation. May play a role in endoplasmic reticulum dynamics and morphology controlling tubulation along microtubules and tubules fusion. [UniProt]
Calculated Mw	23 kDa
Cellular Localization	Cytoplasmic vesicle membrane; Lipid-anchor; Cytoplasmic side. Golgi apparatus membrane. Golgi apparatus, trans-Golgi network membrane. Endosome membrane. Recycling endosome membrane. Cytoplasmic vesicle, phagosome membrane. Cell projection, cilium. Endoplasmic reticulum membrane. Note=Associates with SLC2A4/GLUT4 storage vesicles. Localizes to the base of the cilium. Transiently associates with phagosomes. Localizes to the endoplasmic reticulum at domains of new tubule growth. [UniProt]

Images



ARG59274 anti-RAB10 antibody WB image

Western blot: 50 µg of Rat brain, 50 µg of Mouse thymus, 50 µg of Mouse brain, 40 µg of HeLa, 40 µg of MCF-7 and 40 µg of COLO320 whole cell lysates stained with ARG59274 anti-RAB10 antibody at 0.5 µg/ml dilution.