Best Tools for immunology Research

RBP2 rabbit pAb

Catalog No :	YT7076
Reactivity :	Human;Mouse
Applications :	IHC;IF
Target :	RBP2
Fields :	>>Nucleocytoplasmic transport;>>Viral life cycle - HIV-1;>>Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis
Gene Name :	RANBP2 NUP358
Protein Name :	RBP2
Human Gene Id :	5903
Human Swiss Prot No :	P49792
Mouse Gene Id :	19386
Mouse Swiss Prot No :	Q9ERU9
Immunogen :	Synthesized peptide derived from human RBP2 AA range: 108-158
Specificity :	This antibody detects endogenous levels of RBP2 at Human/Mouse
Formulation :	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source :	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
Dilution :	IHC 1□50-200. IF 1:50-200
Purification :	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Concentration :	1 mg/ml

Storage Stability : -15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)

Molecularweight : 355kD

Background : RAN is a small GTP-binding protein of the RAS superfamily that is associated with the nuclear membrane and is thought to control a variety of cellular functions through its interactions with other proteins. This gene encodes a very large RAN-binding protein that immunolocalizes to the nuclear pore complex. The protein is a giant scaffold and mosaic cyclophilin-related nucleoporin implicated in the Ran-GTPase cycle. The encoded protein directly interacts with the E2 enzyme UBC9 and strongly enhances SUMO1 transfer from UBC9 to the SUMO1 target SP100. These findings place sumoylation at the cytoplasmic filaments of the nuclear pore complex and suggest that, for some substrates, modification and nuclear import are linked events. This gene is partially duplicated in a gene cluster that lies in a hot spot for recombination on chromosome 2q. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008],

Function : disease:Defects in RANBP2 are the cause of susceptibility to acute necrotizing encephalopathy type 1 (ANE1) [MIM:608033]. Acute necrotizing encephalopathy (ANE) is a rapidly progressive encephalopathy, seizures, and coma that can occur within days in otherwise healthy children after common viral infections such as influenza and parainfluenza, without evidence of viral infection of the brain or inflammatory cell infiltration. Brain T2-weighted magnetic resonance imaging reveals characteritic symmetric lesions present in the thalami, pons, and brainstem.,domain:Contains F-X-F-G repeats.,function:E3 SUMO-protein ligase which facilitates SUMO1 and SUMO2 conjugation by UBE2I. Involved in transport factor (Ran-GTP, karyopherin)-mediated protein import via the F-G repeat-containing domain which acts as a docking site for substrates. Could also have isomerase or chaperone activity and may bind R

Subcellular Location : Nucleus . Nucleus membrane . Nucleus, nuclear pore complex . Nucleus envelope . Detected in diffuse and discrete intranuclear foci (PubMed:11839768). Cytoplasmic filaments (PubMed:7775481). .

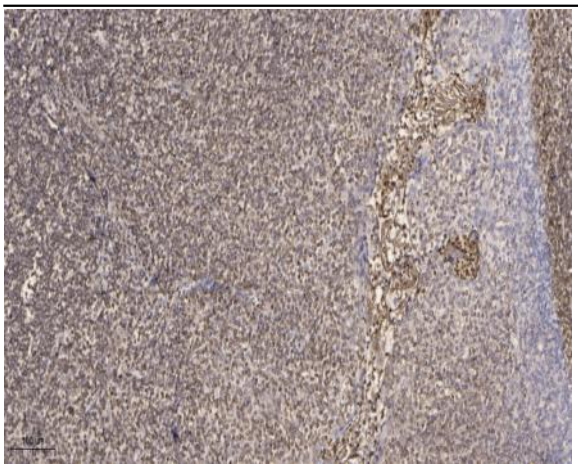
Sort : 14054

No4 : 1

Host : Rabbit

Modifications : Unmodified

Products Images



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human tonsil. 1, Antibody was diluted at 1:200(4° overnight). 2, Tris-EDTA,pH9.0 was used for antigen retrieval. 3,Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:200(room temperature, 45min).