

RAB2B Antibody (Center)

Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab) Catalog # AP17933c

Specification

RAB2B Antibody (Center) - Product Information

Application WB,E
Primary Accession Q8WUD1

Other Accession <u>P59279</u>, <u>NP 116235.2</u>

Reactivity
Predicted
Host
Clonality
Isotype
Calculated MW
Antigen Region

Human
Mouse
Rabbit
Polyclonal
Rabbit IgG
C4214
105-131

RAB2B Antibody (Center) - Additional Information

Gene ID 84932

Other Names

Ras-related protein Rab-2B, RAB2B

Target/Specificity

This RAB2B antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 105-131 amino acids from the Central region of human RAB2B.

Dilution

WB~~1:1000

E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.

Format

Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions

RAB2B Antibody (Center) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

RAB2B Antibody (Center) - Protein Information

Name RAB2B (HGNC:20246)



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 active GTP-bound and inactive GDP-bound states. In their active state, drive transport of vesicular carriers from donor organelles to acceptor organelles to regulate the membrane traffic that maintains organelle identity and morphology. Regulates the compacted morphology of the Golgi (Probable). Promotes cytosolic DNA-induced innate immune responses. Regulates IFN responses against DNA viruses by regulating the CGAS-STING signaling axis (By similarity). Together with RAB2A redundantly required for efficient autophagic flux (PubMed:28483915).

Cellular Location

Cell membrane {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P59279}; Lipid-anchor {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P59279}; Cytoplasmic side {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P59279}. Endoplasmic reticulum membrane {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P59279}; Lipid-anchor {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P59279}; Cytoplasmic side {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P59279}. Golgi apparatus membrane {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P59279}; Lipid-anchor {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P59279}; Cytoplasmic side {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P59279}. Cytoplasmic vesicle, secretory vesicle, acrosome {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P59279}. Cytoplasmic vesicle, autophagosome membrane {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P59279}; Lipid-anchor {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P59279}; Cytoplasmic side {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P59279}. Note=Localized in the Golgi apparatus in the round spermatids and in the acrosome in the elongating spermatid. {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P59279}

Tissue Location

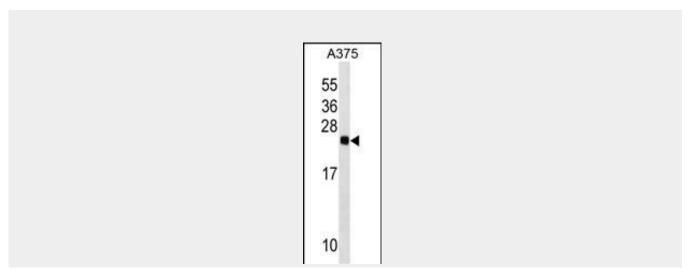
Expressed in kidney, prostate, lung, liver, thymus, colon, pancreas, and skeletal muscle, and low levels in placenta. Not detected in heart, brain, spleen, testis, ovary, small intestine and leukocyte

RAB2B Antibody (Center) - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

RAB2B Antibody (Center) - Images





RAB2B Antibody (Center) (Cat. #AP17933c) western blot analysis in A375 cell line lysates (35ug/lane). This demonstrates the RAB2B antibody detected the RAB2B protein (arrow).

RAB2B Antibody (Center) - Background

Members of the Rab protein family are nontransforming monomeric GTP-binding proteins of the Ras superfamily that contain 4 highly conserved regions involved in GTP binding and hydrolysis. Rab proteins are prenylated, membrane-bound proteins involved in vesicular fusion and trafficking; see MIM 179508.[supplied by OMIM].

RAB2B Antibody (Center) - References

Barrios-Rodiles, M., et al. Science 307(5715):1621-1625(2005) Fu, G.K., et al. Genomics 84(1):205-210(2004) Ni, X., et al. J. Hum. Genet. 47(10):548-551(2002)