

Ran Polyclonal Antibody

Cat No: HR1AP4433

For research use only

Overview

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| Product Name | Ran Polyclonal Antibody |
| Source | Rabbit |
| Applications | WB,IHC-p,ELISA |
| Species Reactivity | Human,Mouse,Rat |
| Recommended Dilutions | |
| Immunogen | |
| Species | Rabbit |
| Storage | -20°C/1 year |
| Isotype | |
| Clonality | |
| Concentration | 1 mg/ml |
| Observed band | 25kDa |
| GeneID?Human? | RAN |
| Human Swiss-Prot No. | |
| Cellular localization | |
| Alternative Names | RAN; ARA24; OK/SW-cl.81; GTP-binding nuclear protein Ran; Androgen receptor-associated protein 24; GTPase Ran; Ras-like protein TC4; Ras-related nuclear protein |
| Background | <p>RAN, member RAS oncogene family(RAN) Homo sapiens RAN (ras-related nuclear protein) is a small GTP binding protein belonging to the RAS superfamily that is essential for the translocation of RNA and proteins through the nuclear pore complex. The RAN protein is also involved in control of DNA synthesis and cell cycle progression. Nuclear localization of RAN requires the presence of regulator of chromosome condensation 1 (RCC1). Mutations in RAN disrupt DNA synthesis. Because of its many functions, it is likely that RAN interacts with several other proteins. RAN regulates formation and organization of the microtubule network independently of its role in the nucleus-cytosol exchange of macromolecules. RAN could be a key signaling molecule regulating microtubule polymerization during mitosis. RCC1 generates a high local concentration of RAN-GTP around chromatin which, in turn, induces the local nucleation of microtubules. RAN is an androgen re</p> |