

### **RAB13 Antibody**

**Purified Mouse Monoclonal Antibody (Mab)** Catalog # AM8693b

# **Specification**

#### **RAB13 Antibody - Product Information**

Application WB,E **Primary Accession** P51153 Reactivity Human Host Mouse Clonality monoclonal Isotype lgG1 Calculated MW 22774

# **RAB13 Antibody - Additional Information**

### **Gene ID 5872**

### **Other Names**

Ras-related protein Rab-13, Cell growth-inhibiting gene 4 protein, RAB13

# Target/Specificity

This RAB13 antibody is generated from a mouse immunized with a recombinant protein between 1-203 amino acids from human RAB13.

#### **Dilution**

WB~~1:1000

### **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**

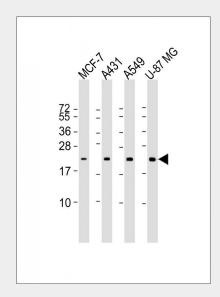
RAB13 Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

## **RAB13 Antibody - Protein Information**

# Name RAB13

#### **Function**

The small GTPases Rab are key regulators of intracellular membrane trafficking, from



All lanes: Anti-RAB13 Antibody at 1:1000 dilution Lane 1: MCF-7 whole cell lysate Lane 2: A431 whole cell lysate Lane 3: A549 whole cell lysate Lane 4: U-87 MG whole cell lysate Lysates/proteins at 20 µg per lane. Secondary Goat Anti-mouse IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated at 1/10000 dilution. Predicted band size: 23 kDa

Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFDM/TBST.

# **RAB13 Antibody - Background**

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 sets of downstream effectors directly responsible for vesicle formation, movement, tethering and fusion. That Rab is involved in endocytic recycling and regulates the transport to the plasma membrane of transmembrane proteins like the tight junction protein OCLN/occludin. Thereby, it regulates the assembly and the activity of tight junctions. Moreover, it may also regulate tight junction assembly by activating the PKA



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 sets of downstream effectors directly responsible for vesicle formation, movement, tethering and fusion. That Rab is involved in endocytic recycling and regulates the transport to the plasma membrane of transmembrane proteins like the tight junction protein OCLN/occludin. Thereby, it regulates the assembly and the activity of tight junctions. Moreover, it may also regulate tight junction assembly by activating the PKA signaling pathway and by reorganizing the actin cytoskeleton through the activation of the downstream effectors PRKACA and MICALL2 respectively. Through its role in tight junction assembly, may play a role in the establishment of Sertoli cell barrier. Plays also a role in angiogenesis through regulation of endothelial cells chemotaxis. Also involved in neurite outgrowth. Has also been proposed to play a role in post-Golgi membrane trafficking from the TGN to the recycling endosome. Finally, it has been involved in insulin-induced transport to the plasma membrane of the glucose transporter GLUT4 and therefore may play a role in glucose homeostasis.

### **Cellular Location**

side. Cytoplasmic vesicle membrane; Lipid-anchor; Cytoplasmic side. Cell junction, tight junction. Golgi apparatus, trans-Golgi network membrane Recycling endosome membrane. Cell projection, lamellipodium {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q9DD03}. Note=Tight junctions or associated with vesicles scattered throughout the cytoplasm in cells lacking tight junctions (PubMed:8294494) Relocalizes to the leading edge of lamellipodia in migrating endothelial cells (By similarity). {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q9DD03, ECO:0000269|PubMed:8294494}

Cell membrane; Lipid-anchor; Cytoplasmic

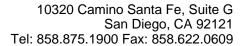
# Tissue Location

Detected in several types of epithelia, including intestine, kidney, liver and in endothelial cells

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# **RAB13 Antibody - References**

Zahraoui A.,et al.J. Cell Biol. 124:101-115(1994). Kim J.W.,et al.Submitted (SEP-2003) to the EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases. Puhl H.L. III,et al.Submitted (APR-2002) to the EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases. Ota T.,et al.Nat. Genet. 36:40-45(2004). Kalnine N.,et al.Submitted (OCT-2004) to the EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases.





**RAB13 Antibody - Protocols** 

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

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- <u>Immunohistochemistry</u>
- <u>Immunofluorescence</u>
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture