

# **ARL1 Antibody (N-term)**

Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab) Catalog # AP2304A

## **Specification**

### ARL1 Antibody (N-term) - Product Information

Application WB, IHC-P,E Primary Accession P40616

Other Accession P61212, P61211,

Q2YDM1

Reactivity Human

Predicted Bovine, Mouse,

Rat

Host Rabbit
Clonality Polyclonal
Isotype Rabbit Ig
Calculated MW 20418
Antigen Region 1-30

ARL1 Antibody (N-term) - Additional Information

Gene ID 400

#### **Other Names**

ADP-ribosylation factor-like protein 1, ARL1

## **Target/Specificity**

This ARL1 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 1-30 amino acids from the N-terminal region of human ARL1.

# Dilution

WB~~1:1000 IHC-P~~1:50~100

### **Format**

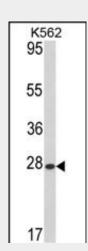
Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is prepared by Saturated Ammonium Sulfate (SAS) precipitation followed by dialysis against PBS.

## **Storage**

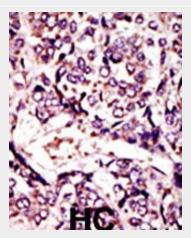
Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

# **Precautions**

ARL1 Antibody (N-term) is for research use



Western blot analysis of hARL1-G3 (Cat. #AP2304a) in K562 cell line lysates (35ug/lane). ARL1 (arrow) was detected using the purified Pab.



Formalin-fixed and paraffin-embedded human cancer tissue reacted with the primary antibody, which was peroxidase-conjugated to the secondary antibody, followed by DAB staining. This data demonstrates the use of this antibody for immunohistochemistry; clinical relevance has not been evaluated. BC = breast carcinoma; HC = hepatocarcinoma.

ARL1 Antibody (N-term) - Background



only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

### ARL1 Antibody (N-term) - Protein Information

#### Name ARL1

## **Function**

GTP-binding protein that recruits several effectors, such as golgins, arfaptins and Arf-GEFs to the trans-Golgi network, and modulates their functions at the Golgi complex (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uni prot.org/citations/9624189"

target=" blank">9624189</a>,

PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/ci tations/21239483"

target="\_blank">21239483</a>,

PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/ci tations/27436755"

target="\_blank">27436755</a>,

PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/ci tations/22679020"

target=" blank">22679020</a>,

PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/ci tations/27373159"

target="\_blank">27373159</a>). Plays thereby a role in a wide range of fundamental cellular processes, including cell polarity, innate immunity, or protein secretion mediated by arfaptins, which were shown to play a role in maintaining insulin secretion from pancreatic beta cells (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/c itations/22981988"

target=" blank">22981988</a>).

### **Cellular Location**

Golgi apparatus membrane; Peripheral membrane protein; Cytoplasmic side. Golgi apparatus, trans-Golgi network membrane. Membrane; Lipid-anchor

### **Tissue Location**

Detected in heart, liver, lung and liver (at protein level). Detected in fetal heart, lung, liver and kidney Detected in adult heart, placenta, lung, liver, skeletal muscle, kidney and pancreas.

## ARL1 Antibody (N-term) - Protocols

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

ARL1 belongs to the ARL (ADP-ribosylation factor-like) family of proteins, which are structurally related to ADP-ribosylation factors (ARFs). ARFs, described as activators of cholera toxin (CT) ADP-ribosyltransferase activity, regulate intracellular vesicular membrane trafficking, and stimulate a phospholipase D (PLD) isoform. Although, ARL proteins were initially thought not to activate CT or PLD, later work showed that they are weak stimulators of PLD and CT in a phospholipid dependent manner.

# **ARL1 Antibody (N-term) - References**

Hong, J.X., et al., J. Biol. Chem. 273(25):15872-15876 (1998). Zhang, G.F., et al., J. Biol. Chem. 270(1):21-24 (1995).





• Western Blot

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