G-Biosciences Image not found or type unknown

Immunotag™ Rad GTPase Polyclonal Antibody

Antibody Specification

Catalog No.	ITT3956
Product Description	Immunotag™ Rad GTPase Polyclonal Antibody
Size	50 µg, 100 µg
Conjugation	HRP, Biotin, FITC, Alexa Fluor® 350, Alexa Fluor® 405, Alexa Fluor® 488, Alexa Fluor® 555, Alexa Fluor® 594, Alexa Fluor® 647
IMPORTANT NOTE	This product is custom manufactured with a lead time of 3-4 weeks. Once in production, this item cannot be cancelled from an order and is not eligible for return.
Target Protein	Rad GTPase
Clonality	Polyclonal
Storage/Stability	-20°C/1 year
Application	WB,IHC-p,IF,ELISA
Recommended Dilution	Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. Immunohistochemistry: 1/100 - 1/300. Immunofluorescence: 1/200 - 1/1000. ELISA: 1/20000. Not yet tested in other applications.
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Reactive Species	Human
Host Species	Rabbit
Immunogen	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human RAD. AA range:41-90
Specificity	Rad GTPase Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of Rad GTPase protein.
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen
Form	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Gene Name	RRAD
Accession No.	P55042 O88667
Alternate Names	RRAD; RAD; GTP-binding protein RAD; RAD1; Ras associated with diabetes

Antibody Specification

Description	similarity:Belongs to the small GTPase superfamily. RGK family.,subunit:Interacts with calmodulin preferentially to the inactive, GDP-form. Binds CAMKII which is capable of phosphorylating RAD in vitro.,tissue specificity:Skeletal and cardiac muscle, and lung. Lesser amounts in placenta and kidney. Also detected in adipose tissue. Overexpressed in muscle of type II diabetic humans.,
Protein Expression	Placenta,Retina,Skeletal muscle,
Subcellular Localization	intracellular,plasma membrane,membrane,
Protein Function	similarity:Belongs to the small GTPase superfamily. RGK family.,subunit:Interacts with calmodulin preferentially to the inactive, GDP-form. Binds CAMKII which is capable of phosphorylating RAD in vitro.,tissue specificity:Skeletal and cardiac muscle, and lung. Lesser amounts in placenta and kidney. Also detected in adipose tissue. Overexpressed in muscle of type II diabetic humans.,
Usage	For Research Use Only! Not for diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.