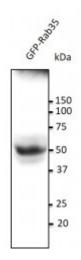
## Anti-Rab35 antibody



**Description** 

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RAB35 belongs to the large RAB family of low molecular weight GTPases that are involved in intracellular membrane trafficking. Rab35 is restricted to the plasma membrane and endocytic compartments and controls a fast endocytic-recycling pathway.

Model STJ140084

**Host** Goat

**Reactivity** Avian, Bovine, Canine, Donkey, Feline, Goat, Guinea Pig, Hamster, Horse,

Human, Mouse, Other, Porcine, Rabbit, Rat, Sheep, Simian

**Applications** WB

**Immunogen** Purified recombinant peptide derived from within residues 110 aa to the C-

terminus of mouse Rab35 produced in E. coli.

**Immunogen Region** C-Term

**Gene ID** <u>11021</u>

Gene Symbol RAB35

**Dilution range** Western blot 1:250-1:2,000 Immunofluorescence ND Immunohistochemistry

(paraffin) ND Immunohistochemistry (frozen) ND

**Purification** This antibody is epitope-affinity purified from goat antiserum.

**Note** For research use only (RUO).

Protein Name Ras-related protein Rab-35 (GTP-binding protein RAY) (Ras-related protein

Rab-1C)

Molecular Weight 24 kDa

**Clonality** Polyclonal

**Conjugation** Unconjugated

**Isotype** IgG

**Formulation** PBS, 20% glycerol and 0.05% sodium azide.

**Concentration** 3 mg/mL

**Storage Instruction** Store at -20°, and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Database Links HGNC:9774OMIM:604199

Alternative Names Ras-related protein Rab-35 (GTP-binding protein RAY) (Ras-related protein

Rab-1C)

**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 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 the process of endocytosis and is an essential rate-limiting regulator of the fast recycling pathway back to the plasma membrane. During cytokinesis, required for the postfurrowing terminal steps, namely for intercellular bridge stability and abscission, possibly by controlling phosphatidylinositol 4,5-bis phosphate (PIP2) and SEPT2 localization at the intercellular bridge. May indirectly regulate neurite outgrowth. Together with TBC1D13 may be involved in regulation of insulininduced glucose transporter SLC2A4/GLUT4 translocation to the plasma

membrane in adipocytes.

**Cellular Localization** Cell membrane Membrane, clathrin-coated pit Cytoplasmic vesicle, clathrin-

coated vesicle Endosome Melanosome. Present on sorting endosomes and recycling endosome tubules . Tends to be enriched in PIP2-positive cell membrane domains . During mitosis, associated with the plasma membrane and present at the ingressing furrow during early cytokinesis as well as at the intercellular bridge later during cytokinesis . Identified in stage I to stage IV

melanosomes.

**Post-translational** AMPylation at Tyr-77 by L.pneumophila DrrA occurs in the switch 2 region

and leads to moderate inactivation of the GTPase activity. It appears to prolong the lifetime of the GTP state of RAB1B by restricting access of GTPase effectors to switch 2 and blocking effector-stimulated GTP

hydrolysis, thereby rendering RAB35 constitutively active. Phosphocholinated by L.pneumophila AnkX. Both GDP-bound and GTP-bound forms can be phosphocholinated. Phosphocholination inhibits the GEF activity of

DENND1A.

**Modifications**