Anti-Rab 1B antibody

Description	Rabbit polyclonal to Rab 1B.

Model	STJ95286
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Applications	ELISA, WB
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human Rab 1B
Immunogen Region	50-130 aa, Internal
Gene ID	81876
Gene Symbol	RAB1B
Dilution range	WB 1:500-1:2000ELISA 1:10000
Specificity	Rab 1B Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of Rab 1B protein.
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Note	For Research Use Only (RUO).
Protein Name	Ras-related protein Rab-1B
Molecular Weight	22 kDa
Clonality	Polyclonal
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Isotype	IgG

Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Storage Instruction	Store at -20°C, and avoid repeat freeze-thaw cycles.
Database Links	HGNC:18370OMIM:612565
Alternative Names	Ras-related protein Rab-1B
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 set of downstream effectors directly responsible for vesicle formation, movement, tethering and fusion. RAB1B regulates vesicular transport between the endoplasmic reticulum and successive Golgi compartments. Plays a role in the initial events of the autophagic vacuole development which take place at specialized regions of the endoplasmic reticulum.
Cellular Localization	Cytoplasm Membrane Preautophagosomal structure membrane. Targeted by REP1 to membranes of specific subcellular compartments including endoplasmic reticulum, Golgi apparatus, and intermediate vesicles between these two compartments. In the GDP-form, colocalizes with GDI in the cytoplasm .
Post-translational Modifications	Prenylated; by GGTase II, only after interaction of the substrate with Rab escort protein 1 (REP1). 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 RAB1B constitutively active. It is later de-AMPylated by L.pneumophila SidD, releasing RAB1B from bacterial phagosomes. Phosphocholinated at Ser-76 by L.pneumophila AnkX, leading to displace GDP dissociation inhibitors (GDI). Both GDP-bound and GTP-bound forms can be phosphocholinated. Dephosphocholinated by L.pneumophila Lem3, restoring accessibility to L.pneumophila GTPase effector LepB.