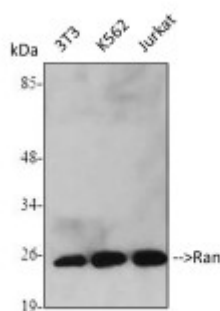


Anti-Ran antibody



Description	Rabbit polyclonal to Ran.
Model	STJ95363
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Applications	ELISA, IHC, WB
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human Ran
Immunogen Region	140-220 aa, C-terminal
Gene ID	5901
Gene Symbol	RAN
Dilution range	WB 1:500-1:2000IHC 1:100-1:300ELISA 1:10000
Specificity	Ran Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of Ran protein.
Tissue Specificity	Expressed in a variety of tissues.
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Note	For Research Use Only (RUO).
Protein Name	GTP-binding nuclear protein Ran Androgen receptor-associated protein 24 GTPase Ran Ras-like protein TC4 Ras-related nuclear protein
Molecular Weight	25 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:9846OMIM:601179
Alternative Names	GTP-binding nuclear protein Ran Androgen receptor-associated protein 24 GTPase Ran Ras-like protein TC4 Ras-related nuclear protein
Function	GTPase involved in nucleocytoplasmic transport, participating both to the import and the export from the nucleus of proteins and RNAs. Switches between a cytoplasmic GDP- and a nuclear GTP-bound state by nucleotide exchange and GTP hydrolysis. Nuclear import receptors such as importin beta bind their substrates only in the absence of GTP-bound RAN and release them upon direct interaction with GTP-bound RAN while export receptors behave in the opposite way. Thereby, RAN controls cargo loading and release by transport receptors in the proper compartment and ensure the directionality of the transport. The complex with BIRC5/survivin plays a role in mitotic spindle formation by serving as a physical scaffold to help deliver the RAN effector molecule TPX2 to microtubules . Acts as a negative regulator of the kinase activity of VRK1 and VRK2 . Enhances AR-mediated transactivation. Transactivation decreases as the poly-Gln length within AR increases .
Cellular Localization	Nucleus Nucleus envelope Cytoplasm Melanosome. Predominantly nuclear during interphase. Becomes dispersed throughout the cytoplasm during mitosis. Identified by mass spectrometry in melanosome fractions from stage I to stage IV.