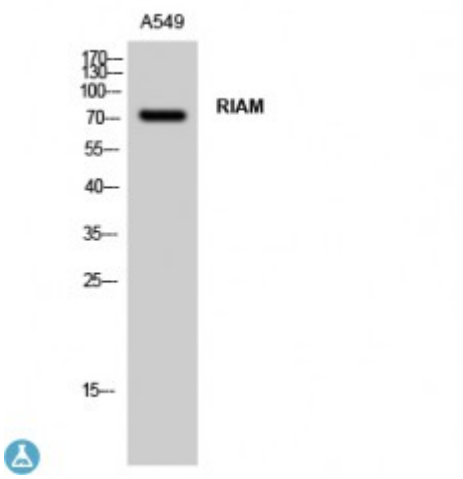
Anti-RIAM antibody



Description	Rabbit polyclonal to RIAM.

Model	STJ95456
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human
Applications	ELISA, WB
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human RIAM
Immunogen Region	430-510 aa, Internal
Gene ID	54518
Gene Symbol	APBB1IP
Dilution range	WB 1:500-1:2000ELISA 1:10000
Specificity	RIAM Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of RIAM protein.
Tissue Specificity	Widely expressed with high expression in thymus, spleen, lymph node, bone marrow and peripheral leukocytes.
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Note	For Research Use Only (RUO).
Protein Name	Amyloid beta A4 precursor protein-binding family B member 1-interacting protein APBB1-interacting protein 1 Proline-rich EVH1 ligand 1 PREL-1 Proline-rich protein 73 Rap1-GTP-interacting adapter molecule RIAM Reti
Molecular Weight	73 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:17379OMIM:609036
Alternative Names	Amyloid beta A4 precursor protein-binding family B member 1-interacting protein APBB1-interacting protein 1 Proline-rich EVH1 ligand 1 PREL-1 Proline-rich protein 73 Rap1-GTP-interacting adapter molecule RIAM Reti
Function	Appears to function in the signal transduction from Ras activation to actin cytoskeletal remodeling. Suppresses insulin-induced promoter activities through AP1 and SRE. Mediates Rap1-induced adhesion.
Sequence and Domain Family	The two Pro-rich regions are required for the suppression of AP1 transcription activity.
Cellular Localization	Cell membrane Cell projection, lamellipodium Cell junction, focal adhesion Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton. Colocalizes with ENA/VASP proteins at lamellipodia tips and focal adhesions, and F-actin at the leading edge. At the membrane surface, associates, via the PH domain, preferentially with the inositol phosphates, PtdIns(5)P and PtdIns(3)P. This binding appears to be necessary for the efficient interaction of the RA domain to Ras-GTPases .