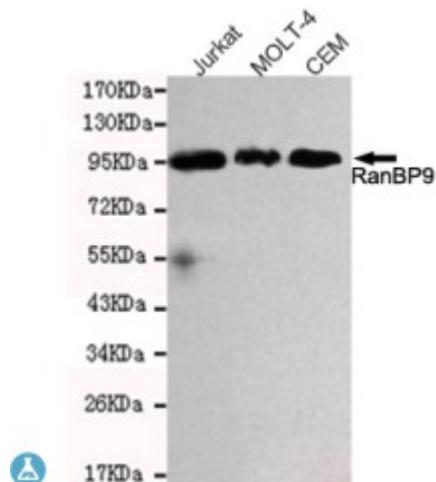


Anti-RanBP9 antibody



Description	Mouse monoclonal to RanBP9.
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Model	STJ99126
Host	Mouse
Reactivity	Human
Applications	ELISA, WB
Immunogen	Purified recombinant human RanBP9 protein fragments expressed in E.coli.
Gene ID	10048
Gene Symbol	RANBP9
Dilution range	WB 1:500-2000 ELISA 1:10000-20000
Specificity	This antibody detects endogenous levels of RanBP9 and does not cross-react with related proteins.
Tissue Specificity	Ubiquitously expressed, with highest levels in testes, placenta, heart, and muscle, and lowest levels in lung. Within the brain, expressed predominantly by neurons in the gray matter of cortex, the granular layer of cerebellum and the Purkinje cells.
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Clone ID	3C3-E11-C12
Note	For Research Use Only (RUO).
Protein Name	Ran-binding protein 9 RanBP9 BPM-L BPM90 Ran-binding protein M RanBPM RanBP7

Molecular Weight	78kDa
Clonality	Monoclonal
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Isotype	IgG1
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:13727 OMIM:603854
Alternative Names	Ran-binding protein 9 RanBP9 BPM-L BPM90 Ran-binding protein M RanBPM RanBP7
Function	May act as an adapter protein to couple membrane receptors to intracellular signaling pathways. May be involved in signaling of ITGB2/LFA-1 and other integrins. Enhances HGF-MET signaling by recruiting Sos and activating the Ras pathway. Enhances dihydrotestosterone-induced transactivation activity of AR, as well as dexamethasone-induced transactivation activity of NR3C1, but not affect estrogen-induced transactivation. Stabilizes TP73 isoform Alpha, probably by inhibiting its ubiquitination, and increases its proapoptotic activity. Inhibits the kinase activity of DYRK1A and DYRK1B. Inhibits FMR1 binding to RNA .
Sequence and Domain Family	The SPRY domain mediates the interaction with MET, AR, and CDC2L1.
Cellular Localization	Cytoplasm Nucleus Cell membrane. Peripheral membrane protein. The unphosphorylated form is predominantly cytoplasmic. A phosphorylated form is associated with the plasma membrane.
Post-translational Modifications	Phosphorylated in response to stress. Can be phosphorylated by the cleaved p110 form of CDC2L1 (p110C). Ubiquitinated. Polyubiquitination targets the protein for rapid degradation via the ubiquitin system. Can be deubiquitinated by USP11.