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RAB13 Antibody
Purified Mouse Monoclonal Antibody (Mab)
Catalog # AM8534b

Specification

RAB13 Antibody - Product Information

Application	**WB,E**
Primary Accession	P51153
Reactivity	**Human**
Host	**Mouse**
Clonality	**monoclonal**
Isotype	**IgG1**
Calculated MW	**22774**

RAB13 Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 5872

Other Names
Ras-related protein Rab-13, Cell growth-inhibiting gene 4 protein, RAB13

Target/Specificity
This RAB13 antibody is generated from a mouse immunized with a recombinant protein between 1-203 amino acids from human RAB13.

Dilution
WB~~1:1000
E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.

Format
Purified monoclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein G column, followed by dialysis against PBS.

Storage
Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions
RAB13 Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

RAB13 Antibody - Protein Information

Name RAB13 (HGNC:9762)

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. RAB13 is involved in endocytic recycling and regulates the transport to the plasma membrane of transmembrane proteins like the tight junction protein OCLN/occludin. Thereby, it regulates the assembly and the activity of tight junctions. Moreover, it may also regulate tight junction assembly by activating the PKA signaling pathway and by reorganizing the actin cytoskeleton through the activation of the downstream effectors PRKACA and MICALL2 respectively. Through its role in tight junction assembly, may play a role in the establishment of Sertoli cell barrier. Plays also a role in angiogenesis through regulation of endothelial cells chemotaxis. Also involved in neurite outgrowth. Has also been proposed to play a role in post-Golgi membrane trafficking from the TGN to the recycling endosome. Finally, it has been involved in insulin-induced transport to the plasma membrane of the glucose transporter GLUT4 and therefore may play a role in glucose homeostasis.

Cellular Location
Cell membrane; Lipid-anchor; Cytoplasmic side. Cytoplasmic vesicle membrane; Lipid-anchor; Cytoplasmic side. Cell junction, tight junction. Golgi apparatus, trans-Golgi network membrane Recycling endosome membrane. Cell projection, lamellipodium {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q9DD03}. Note=Tight junctions or associated with vesicles scattered throughout the cytoplasm in cells lacking tight junctions (PubMed:8294494) Relocalizes to the leading edge of lamellipodia in migrating endothelial cells (By similarity). {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q9DD03, ECO:0000269|PubMed:8294494}

Tissue Location
Detected in several types of epithelia, including intestine, kidney, liver and in endothelial cells

RAB13 Antibody - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

RAB13 Antibody - Images

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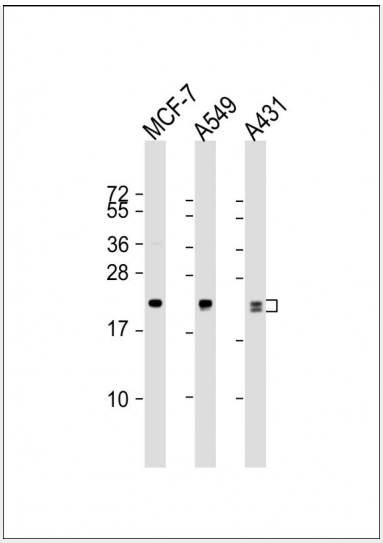

All lanes : Anti-RAB13 Antibody at 1:1000 dilution Lane 1: MCF-7 whole cell lysate Lane 2: A549 whole cell lysate Lane 3: A431 whole cell lysate Lysates/proteins at 20 µg per lane. Secondary Goat Anti-mouse IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated at 1/10000 dilution. Predicted band size : 23 kDa Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFDM/TBST.

RAB13 Antibody - Background

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 endocytic recycling and regulates the transport to the plasma membrane of transmembrane proteins like the tight junction protein OCLN/occludin. Thereby, it regulates the assembly and the activity of tight junctions. Moreover, it may also regulate tight junction assembly by activating the PKA signaling pathway and by reorganizing the actin cytoskeleton through the activation of the downstream effectors PRKACA and MICALL2 respectively. Through its role in tight junction assembly, may play a role in the establishment of Sertoli cell barrier. Plays also a role in angiogenesis through regulation of endothelial cells chemotaxis. Also involved in neurite outgrowth. Has also been proposed to play a role in post-Golgi membrane trafficking from the TGN to the recycling endosome. Finally, it has been involved in insulin- induced transport to the plasma membrane of the glucose transporter GLUT4 and therefore may play a role in glucose homeostasis.

RAB13 Antibody - References

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