

**ARL8B Polyclonal Antibody**  
**Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)**  
**Catalog # AP57762****Specification**

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**ARL8B Polyclonal Antibody - Product Information**

Application	IHC-P, IHC-F, IF, ICC
Primary Accession	<a href="#">O9NVJ2</a>
Reactivity	Rat, Bovine
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	21539

**ARL8B Polyclonal Antibody - Additional Information****Gene ID** 55207**Other Names**

ADP-ribosylation factor-like protein 8B, ADP-ribosylation factor-like protein 10C, Novel small G protein indispensable for equal chromosome segregation 1, ARL8B, ARL10C, GIE1

**Format**

0.01M TBS(pH7.4), 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide and 50% Glyce

**Storage**

Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.

**ARL8B Polyclonal Antibody - Protein Information****Name** ARL8B ([HGNC:25564](#))**Synonyms** ARL10C, GIE1**Function**

Small GTPase which cycles between active GTP-bound and inactive GDP-bound states (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15331635" target="\_blank">15331635</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16537643" target="\_blank">16537643</a>). In its active state, binds to a variety of effector proteins playing a key role in the regulation of lysosomal positioning which is important for nutrient sensing, natural killer cell-mediated cytotoxicity and antigen presentation. Along with its effectors, orchestrates lysosomal transport and fusion (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16650381" target="\_blank">16650381</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16537643" target="\_blank">16537643</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/28325809" target="\_blank">28325809</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/25898167" target="\_blank">25898167</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/27808481" target="\_blank">27808481</a>). Localizes specifically to lysosomal membranes and mediates anterograde lysosomal motility by recruiting PLEKHM2, which in turn recruits the motor protein kinesin-1 on lysosomes. Required for

lysosomal and cytolytic granule exocytosis (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/22172677" target="\_blank">22172677</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/29592961" target="\_blank">29592961</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/24088571" target="\_blank">24088571</a>). Critical factor involved in NK cell-mediated cytotoxicity. Drives the polarization of cytolytic granules and microtubule-organizing centers (MTOCs) toward the immune synapse between effector NK lymphocytes and target cells (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/24088571" target="\_blank">24088571</a>). In neurons, mediates the anterograde axonal long-range transport of presynaptic lysosome-related vesicles required for presynaptic biogenesis and synaptic function (By similarity). Also acts as a regulator of endosome to lysosome trafficking pathways of special significance for host defense (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/21802320" target="\_blank">21802320</a>). Regulates cargo trafficking to lysosomes by binding to PLEKHM1 and recruiting the HOPS subunit VPS41, resulting in functional assembly of the HOPS complex on lysosomal membranes (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16537643" target="\_blank">16537643</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/25908847" target="\_blank">25908847</a>). Plays an important role in cargo delivery to lysosomes for antigen presentation and microbial killing. Directs the intersection of CD1d with lipid antigens in lysosomes, and plays a role in intersecting phagosomes with lysosomes to generate phagolysosomes that kill microbes (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/25908847" target="\_blank">25908847</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/21802320" target="\_blank">21802320</a>). Involved in the process of MHC II presentation. Regulates the delivery of antigens to lysosomes and the formation of MHC II-peptide complexes through the recruitment of the HOPS complex to lysosomes allowing the fusion of late endosomes to lysosomes (By similarity). May play a role in chromosome segregation (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15331635" target="\_blank">15331635</a>).

#### Cellular Location

Late endosome membrane. Lysosome membrane. Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, spindle. Cell projection, axon {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q9CQW2}. Synapse {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q9CQW2} Cytolytic granule membrane. Note=GTP- bound form resides on lysosomal membranes, whereas GDP-bound form is likely associated with microtubular structures (PubMed:16650381) Localizes with microtubules at the spindle mid-zone during mitosis. In dendritic cells, localizes to MHC II+ compartments (By similarity) {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q9CQW2, ECO:0000269|PubMed:15331635, ECO:0000269|PubMed:16650381}

#### Tissue Location

Ubiquitously expressed.

#### ARL8B Polyclonal 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 Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

#### ARL8B Polyclonal Antibody - Images