

BBS5 Antibody (Center)

Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab) Catalog # AW5288

Specification

BBS5 Antibody (Center) - Product Information

Application WB,E
Primary Accession Q8N317

Other Accession <u>O9CZQ9</u>, <u>O4R649</u>

Reactivity Human

Predicted Monkey, Mouse

Host Rabbit Clonality Polyclonal

Calculated MW H=39,36;M=39 KDa

Isotype Rabbit IgG
Antigen Source HUMAN

BBS5 Antibody (Center) - Additional Information

Gene ID 129880

Antigen Region

108-141

Other Names

Bardet-Biedl syndrome 5 protein, BBS5

Dilution

WB~~1:1000

Target/Specificity

This BBS5 antibody is generated from a rabbit immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 108-141 amino acids from the Central region of human BBS5.

Format

Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.

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

BBS5 Antibody (Center) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

BBS5 Antibody (Center) - Protein Information



Name BBS5

Function

The BBSome complex is thought to function as a coat complex required for sorting of specific membrane proteins to the primary cilia. The BBSome complex is required for ciliogenesis but is dispensable for centriolar satellite function. This ciliogenic function is mediated in part by the Rab8 GDP/GTP exchange factor, which localizes to the basal body and contacts the BBSome. Rab8(GTP) enters the primary cilium and promotes extension of the ciliary membrane. Firstly the BBSome associates with the ciliary membrane and binds to RAB3IP/Rabin8, the guanosyl exchange factor (GEF) for Rab8 and then the Rab8-GTP localizes to the cilium and promotes docking and fusion of carrier vesicles to the base of the ciliary membrane. The BBSome complex, together with the LTZL1, controls SMO ciliary trafficking and contributes to the sonic hedgehog (SHH) pathway regulation. Required for BBSome complex ciliary localization but not for the proper complex assembly.

Cellular Location

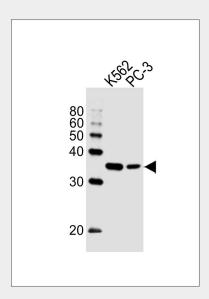
Cell projection, cilium membrane. Cytoplasm. Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, cilium basal body. Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, microtubule organizing center, centrosome, centriolar satellite. Note=Localizes to basal bodies.

BBS5 Antibody (Center) - 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

BBS5 Antibody (Center) - Images



Western blot analysis of lysates from K562,PC-3 cell line (from left to right), using BBS5 Antibody (Center)(Cat. #AW5288). AW5288 was diluted at 1:1000 at each lane. A goat anti-rabbit IgG



Tel: 858.875.1900 Fax: 858.875.1999

H&L(HRP) at 1:10000 dilution was used as the secondary antibody.

BBS5 Antibody (Center) - Background

The BBSome complex is thought to function as a coat complex required for sorting of specific membrane proteins to the primary cilia. The BBSome complex is required for ciliogenesis but is dispensable for centriolar satellite function. This ciliogenic function is mediated in part by the Rab8 GDP/GTP exchange factor, which localizes to the basal body and contacts the BBSome. Rab8(GTP) enters the primary cilium and promotes extension of the ciliary membrane. Firstly the BBSome associates with the ciliary membrane and binds to RAB3IP/Rabin8, the guanosyl exchange factor (GEF) for Rab8 and then the Rab8-GTP localizes to the cilium and promotes docking and fusion of carrier vesicles to the base of the ciliary membrane. The BBSome complex, together with the LTZL1, controls SMO ciliary trafficking and contributes to the sonic hedgehog (SHH) pathway regulation. Required for BBSome complex ciliary localization but not for the proper complex assembly.

BBS5 Antibody (Center) - References

Li J.B., et al. Cell 117:541-552(2004). Bechtel S., et al. BMC Genomics 8:399-399(2007). Hillier L.W., et al. Nature 434:724-731(2005). Mural R.J., et al. Submitted (SEP-2005) to the EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases. Badano J.L., et al. Nature 439:326-330(2006).