

RANBP9 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide
Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP8501c**Specification**

RANBP9 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Product InformationPrimary Accession [Q96S59](#)**RANBP9 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Additional Information****Gene ID** 10048**Other Names**

Ran-binding protein 9, RanBP9, BPM-L, BPM90, Ran-binding protein M, RanBPM, RanBP7, RANBP9, RANBPM

Target/Specificity

The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody [AP8501c](/products/AP8501c) was selected from the Center region of human RANBP9. A 10 to 100 fold molar excess to antibody is recommended. Precise conditions should be optimized for a particular assay.

Format

Peptides are lyophilized in a solid powder format. Peptides can be reconstituted in solution using the appropriate buffer as needed.

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C.

Precautions

This product is for research use only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

RANBP9 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Protein Information**Name** RANBP9**Synonyms** RANBPM**Function**

May act as scaffolding protein, and as adapter protein to couple membrane receptors to intracellular signaling pathways (Probable). Acts as a mediator of cell spreading and actin cytoskeleton rearrangement (PubMed:[18710924](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/18710924)). Core component of the CTLH E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase complex that selectively accepts ubiquitin from UBE2H and mediates ubiquitination and subsequent proteasomal degradation of the transcription factor HBP1 (PubMed:[29911972](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/29911972)). May be involved in signaling of ITGB2/LFA-1 and other integrins (PubMed:[14722085](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/14722085)). Enhances

HGF-MET signaling by recruiting Sos and activating the Ras pathway (PubMed:12147692). Enhances dihydrotestosterone-induced transactivation activity of AR, as well as dexamethasone-induced transactivation activity of NR3C1, but not affect estrogen-induced transactivation (PubMed:12361945, PubMed:18222118). Stabilizes TP73 isoform Alpha, probably by inhibiting its ubiquitination, and increases its proapoptotic activity (PubMed:15558019). Inhibits the kinase activity of DYRK1A and DYRK1B. Inhibits FMR1 binding to RNA.

Cellular Location

Cytoplasm. Nucleus. Cell membrane; Peripheral membrane protein. Note=The unphosphorylated form is predominantly cytoplasmic. A phosphorylated form is associated with the plasma membrane.

Tissue Location

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

RANBP9 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Protocols

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

RANBP9 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Images

RANBP9 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Background

RANBP9 is a protein that binds RAN, a small GTP binding protein belonging to the RAS superfamily that is essential for the translocation of RNA and proteins through the nuclear pore complex. The protein has also been shown to interact with several other proteins, including met proto-oncogene, homeodomain interacting protein kinase 2, androgen receptor, and cyclin-dependent kinase 11.

RANBP9 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - References

Caballero,O.L., et.al., Oncogene 21 (19), 3003-3010 (2002)