

## Product datasheet for **AR50043PU-S**

### **RAB35 / RAB1C (1-203, His-tag) Human Protein**

#### Product data:

Product Type:	Recombinant Proteins
Description:	RAB35 / RAB1C (1-203, His-tag) human recombinant protein, 50 µg
Species:	Human
Expression Host:	E. coli
Expression cDNA Clone or AA Sequence:	MGSSHHHHHH SSGLVPRGSH MARDYDHLFK LLIIGDSGVG KSSLLLRFAD NTFSGSYITT IGVDFKIRTV EINGEKVKLQ IWDTAGQERF RTITSTYYRG THGVIWYDV TSAESFVNVK RWLHEINQNC DDVCRILVGN KNDDPERKVV ETEDAYKFAG QMGIQLFETS AKENVNVEEM FNCITELVLR AKKDNLAKQQ QQQQNDVVKL TKNSKRKRKC C
Tag:	His-tag
Predicted MW:	25.2 kDa
Concentration:	lot specific
Purity:	>90% by SDS - PAGE
Buffer:	Presentation State: Purified State: Liquid purified protein Buffer System: 20 mM Tris-HCl buffer (pH 8.0) containing 40% glycerol, 0.15M NaCl, 1 mM DTT
Preparation:	Liquid purified protein
Protein Description:	Recombinant human RAB35 protein, fused to His-tag at N-terminus, was expressed in E.coli and purified by using conventional chromatography.
Storage:	Store undiluted at 2-8°C for one week or (in aliquots) at -20°C to -80°C for longer. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Stability:	Shelf life: one year from despatch.
RefSeq:	<a href="#">NP_001161078</a>
Locus ID:	11021
UniProt ID:	<a href="#">Q15286</a>
Cytogenetics:	12q24.23
Synonyms:	H-ray; RAB1C; RAY



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**Summary:**

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 the process of endocytosis and is an essential rate-limiting regulator of the fast recycling pathway back to the plasma membrane. During cytokinesis, required for the postfurlowing terminal steps, namely for intercellular bridge stability and abscission, possibly by controlling phosphatidylinositol 4,5-bis phosphate (PIP2) and SEPT2 localization at the intercellular bridge. May indirectly regulate neurite outgrowth. Together with TBC1D13 may be involved in regulation of insulin-induced glucose transporter SLC2A4/GLUT4 translocation to the plasma membrane in adipocytes.[UniProtKB/Swiss-Prot Function]

**Protein Families:**

Druggable Genome

**Product images:**