

Product datasheet for **TA302950**

RAN Goat Polyclonal Antibody

Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Applications:	WB
Recommended Dilution:	ELISA: 1:16,000. WB: 1-3µg/ml.
Reactivity:	Human, Mouse (Expected from sequence similarity: Rat, Dog, Cow)
Host:	Goat
Isotype:	IgG
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Immunogen:	Peptide with sequence AAQGEPQVQFKLV-C, from the N Terminus of the protein sequence according to NP_006316.
Formulation:	Supplied at 0.5 mg/ml in Tris saline, 0.02% sodium azide, pH7.3 with 0.5% bovine serum albumin.
Concentration:	lot specific
Purification:	Purified from goat serum by ammonium sulphate precipitation followed by antigen affinity chromatography using the immunizing peptide. Supplied at 0.5 mg/ml in Tris saline, 0.02% sodium azide, pH7.3 with 0.5% bovine serum albumin. Aliquot and store at -20°C. Minimize freezing and thawing.
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Storage:	Store at -20°C as received.
Stability:	Stable for 12 months from date of receipt.
Gene Name:	RAN, member RAS oncogene family
Database Link:	NP_006316 Entrez Gene 19384 Mouse Entrez Gene 84509 Rat Entrez Gene 100499482 Dog Entrez Gene 5901 Human P62826



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Background:

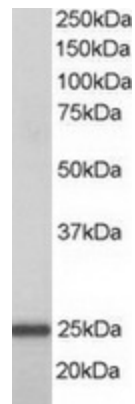
RAN (ras-related nuclear protein) is a small GTP binding protein belonging to the RAS superfamily that is essential for the translocation of RNA and proteins through the nuclear pore complex. The RAN protein is also involved in control of DNA synthesis and cell cycle progression. Nuclear localization of RAN requires the presence of regulator of chromosome condensation 1 (RCC1). Mutations in RAN disrupt DNA synthesis. Because of its many functions, it is likely that RAN interacts with several other proteins. RAN regulates formation and organization of the microtubule network independently of its role in the nucleus-cytosol exchange of macromolecules. RAN could be a key signaling molecule regulating microtubule polymerization during mitosis. RCC1 generates a high local concentration of RAN-GTP around chromatin which, in turn, induces the local nucleation of microtubules. RAN is an androgen receptor (AR) coactivator that binds differentially with different lengths of polyglutamine within the androgen receptor. Polyglutamine repeat expansion in the AR is linked to Kennedy's disease (X-linked spinal and bulbar muscular atrophy). RAN coactivation of the AR diminishes with polyglutamine expansion within the AR, and this weak coactivation may lead to partial androgen insensitivity during the development of Kennedy's disease. [provided by RefSeq]

Synonyms:

ARA24; Gsp1; TC4

Protein Families:

Druggable Genome, Transcription Factors

Product images:

TA302950 staining (1ug/ml) of A431 lysate (RIPA buffer, 35ug total protein per lane). Primary incubated for 1 hour. Detected by western blot using chemiluminescence.