

## Product datasheet for **TA345134**

### RAN Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody

#### Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Applications:	WB
Recommended Dilution:	WB
Reactivity:	Human, Mouse
Host:	Rabbit
Isotype:	IgG
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Immunogen:	The immunogen for anti-RAN antibody: synthetic peptide directed towards the middle region of human RAN. Synthetic peptide located within the following region: NLQYYDISAKSNYNFEKPFLLWLARKLIGDPNLEFVAMPALAPPEVMDPA
Formulation:	Liquid. Purified antibody supplied in 1x PBS buffer with 0.09% (w/v) sodium azide and 2% sucrose. <i>Note that this product is shipped as lyophilized powder to China customers.</i>
Purification:	Affinity Purified
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Storage:	Store at -20°C as received.
Stability:	Stable for 12 months from date of receipt.
Predicted Protein Size:	24 kDa
Gene Name:	RAN, member RAS oncogene family
Database Link:	<a href="#">NP_006316</a> <a href="#">Entrez Gene 19384 Mouse</a> <a href="#">Entrez Gene 5901 Human</a> <a href="#">P62826</a>



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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, Jul 2008]

**Synonyms:**

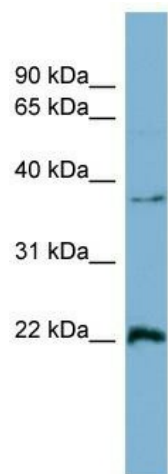
ARA24; Gsp1; TC4

**Note:**

Immunogen Sequence Homology: Dog: 100%; Pig: 100%; Rat: 100%; Horse: 100%; Human: 100%; Mouse: 100%; Sheep: 100%; Yeast: 100%; Bovine: 100%; Rabbit: 100%; Zebrafish: 100%

**Protein Families:**

Druggable Genome, Transcription Factors

**Product images:**

WB Suggested Anti-RAN Antibody Titration: 0.2-1 ug/ml; ELISA Titer: 1:62500; Positive Control: HepG2 cell lysate