

Product datasheet for **TP502053**

Rab35 (NM_198163) Mouse Recombinant Protein

Product data:

Product Type:	Recombinant Proteins
Description:	Purified recombinant protein of Mouse RAB35, member RAS oncogene family (Rab35), with C-terminal MYC/DDK tag, expressed in HEK293T cells, 20ug
Species:	Mouse
Expression Host:	HEK293T
Expression cDNA Clone or AA Sequence:	>MR202053 protein sequence Red =Cloning site Green =Tags(s)
	 MARDYDHLFKLLIIGDSGVGKSSLLRFADNTFSGSYITTIGVDFKIRTVEINGEKVKLQIWDTAGQERF RTITSTYYRGTHGVIVVYDVTSAESFVNVKRWLHEINQNCDDVCRILVGNKNDDPERKVVETEDAYKFAG QMGIQLFETSAKENVNVEEMFNCITELVLRRAKKNLAKQQQQQNDVVKLTKNSKRKRCC TRTRPLEQKLISEEDLAANDILDYKDDDDKV
Tag:	C-MYC/DDK
Predicted MW:	23 kDa
Concentration:	>0.05 µg/µL as determined by microplate BCA method
Purity:	> 80% as determined by SDS-PAGE and Coomassie blue staining
Buffer:	25 mM Tris-HCl, 100 mM glycine, pH 7.3, 10% glycerol
Note:	For testing in cell culture applications, please filter before use. Note that you may experience some loss of protein during the filtration process.
Storage:	Store at -80°C after receiving vials.
Stability:	Stable for 12 months from the date of receipt of the product under proper storage and handling conditions. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
RefSeq:	NP_937806
Locus ID:	77407
UniProt ID:	Q6PHN9 , Q3U0T9
RefSeq Size:	2181
Cytogenetics:	5 F



[View online »](#)

RefSeq ORF: 606

Synonyms: 9530019H02Rik; AU040256; H-ray; RAB1C; RAY

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 postfurling 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]