

RAB23 monoclonal antibody

Catalog: MB67247

Host: Mouse

Reactivity: Human, Mouse

Background:

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 set of downstream effectors directly responsible for vesicle formation, movement, tethering and fusion. Together with SUFU, prevents nuclear import of GLI1, and thereby inhibits GLI1 transcription factor activity. Regulates GLI1 in differentiating chondrocytes. Likewise, regulates GLI3 proteolytic processing and modulates GLI2 and GLI3 transcription factor activity. Plays a role in autophagic vacuole assembly, and mediates defense against pathogens, such as *S.aureus*, by promoting their capture by autophagosomes that then merge with lysosomes.

Product:

Mouse IgG1. Liquid in PBS, pH 7.3, 30% glycerol, and 0.01% sodium azide.

Molecular Weight:

~ 30 kDa

Swiss-Prot:

Q9ULC3

Purification&Purity:

This antibody is purified through a protein G column.

Applications:

WB (1/500 - 1/1000), IF/ICC (1/10 - 1/50), FC (1/10 - 1/50)

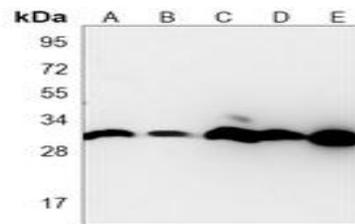
Storage&Stability:

Store at 4 °C short term. Aliquot and store at -20 °C long term. Avoid freeze-thaw cycles.

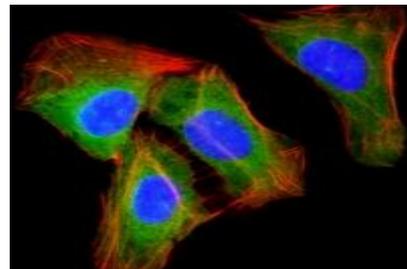
Specificity:

Recognizes endogenous levels of RAB23 protein.

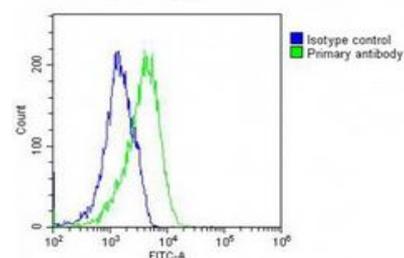
DATA:



Western blot analysis of RAB23 expression in human brain (A), mouse brain (B), MDAMB231 (C), mouse Cerebellum (D), human Cerebellum (E) whole cell lysates.



Immunofluorescent analysis of RAB23 staining in U2OS cells. Formalin-fixed cells were permeabilized with 0.1% Triton X-100 in TBS for 5-10 minutes and blocked with 3% BSA-PBS for 30 minutes at room temperature. Cells were probed with the primary antibody in 3% BSA-PBS and incubated overnight at 4 °C in a humidified chamber. Cells were washed with PBST and incubated with a AF488-conjugated secondary antibody (green) in PBS at room temperature in the dark. Phalloidin - AF555 was used to stain the cytoplasm (red). DAPI was used to stain the cell nuclei (blue).



Note:

For research use only, not for use in diagnostic procedure.

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