

**RAB35 Antibody (C-term)**  
**Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)**  
**Catalog # AP18164b****Specification**

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**RAB35 Antibody (C-term) - Product Information**

|                   |  |
|-------------------|--|
| Application       | WB,E   |
| Primary Accession | <a href="#">O15286</a>   |
| Other Accession   | <a href="#">O5U316</a> , <a href="#">O6PHN9</a> , <a href="#">NP_001161078.1</a> |
| Reactivity        | Human  |
| Predicted         | Mouse, Rat   |
| Host              | Rabbit   |
| Clonality         | Polyclonal   |
| Isotype           | Rabbit IgG   |
| Calculated MW     | 23025  |
| Antigen Region    | 171-199  |

**RAB35 Antibody (C-term) - Additional Information****Gene ID** 11021**Other Names**

Ras-related protein Rab-35, GTP-binding protein RAY, Ras-related protein Rab-1C, RAB35, RAB1C, RAY

**Target/Specificity**

This RAB35 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 171-199 amino acids from the C-terminal region of human RAB35.

**Dilution**

WB~~1:1000

**Format**

Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.

**Storage**

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

**Precautions**

RAB35 Antibody (C-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

**RAB35 Antibody (C-term) - Protein Information****Name** RAB35

## Synonyms RAB1C, RAY

**Function** 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.

## Cellular Location

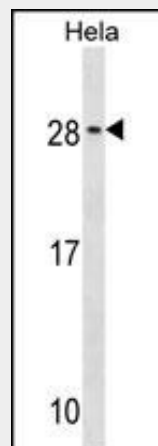
Cell membrane; Lipid-anchor; Cytoplasmic side. Membrane, clathrin-coated pit. Cytoplasmic vesicle, clathrin-coated vesicle. Endosome. Melanosome. Note=Present on sorting endosomes and recycling endosome tubules (PubMed:16950109). Tends to be enriched in PIP2-positive cell membrane domains (PubMed:16950109). During mitosis, associated with the plasma membrane and present at the ingressing furrow during early cytokinesis as well as at the intercellular bridge later during cytokinesis (PubMed:16950109). Identified in stage I to stage IV melanosomes (PubMed:17081065).

## RAB35 Antibody (C-term) - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

## RAB35 Antibody (C-term) - Images



RAB35 Antibody (C-term) (Cat. #AP18164b) western blot analysis in HeLa cell line lysates (35ug/lane). This demonstrates the RAB35 antibody detected the RAB35 protein (arrow).

**RAB35 Antibody (C-term) - Background**

RAB35 possesses GTPase activity.

**RAB35 Antibody (C-term) - References**

Rose, J.E., et al. Mol. Med. 16 (7-8), 247-253 (2010) :  
Zhang, J., et al. Science 325(5945):1250-1254(2009)  
Patino-Lopez, G., et al. J. Biol. Chem. 283(26):18323-18330(2008)  
Chi, A., et al. J. Proteome Res. 5(11):3135-3144(2006)  
Kouranti, I., et al. Curr. Biol. 16(17):1719-1725(2006)