

**BARON Antibody (N-term)**  
**Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)**  
**Catalog # AP1831a**

**Specification**

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**BARON Antibody (N-term) - Product Information**

Application	IF, WB, IHC-P, FC,E
Primary Accession	<a href="#">O92622</a>
Reactivity	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Calculated MW	108622
Antigen Region	241-271

**BARON Antibody (N-term) - Additional Information**

**Gene ID** 9711

**Other Names**

Run domain Beclin-1 interacting and cysteine-rich containing protein, Rubicon, Beclin-1 associated RUN domain containing protein, Baron, KIAA0226

**Target/Specificity**

This BARON antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 241-271 amino acids from the N-terminal region of human BARON.

**Dilution**

IF~~1:100  
WB~~1:2000  
IHC-P~~1:50~100  
FC~~1:10~50

**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**

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

**BARON Antibody (N-term) - Protein Information**

**Name** RUBCN ([HGNC:28991](#))

## Synonyms KIAA0226

**Function** Inhibits PI3K3C activity; under basal conditions negatively regulates PI3K complex II (PI3KC3-C2) function in autophagy. Negatively regulates endosome maturation and degradative endocytic trafficking and impairs autophagosome maturation process. Can sequester UVRAG from association with a class C Vps complex (possibly the HOPS complex) and negatively regulates Rab7 activation (PubMed:[20974968](#), PubMed:[21062745](#)).

## Cellular Location

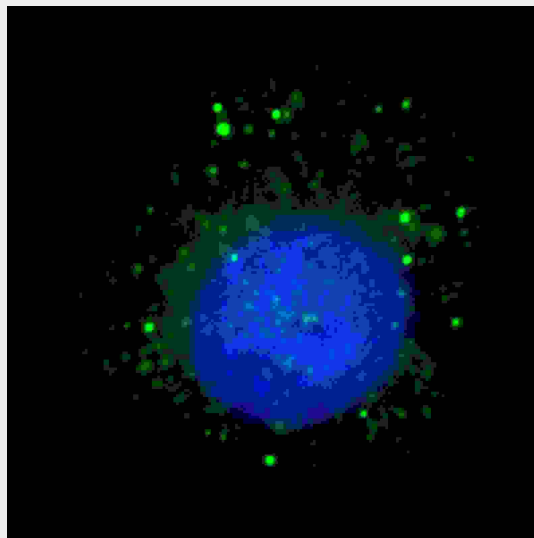
Late endosome. Lysosome. Early endosome Note=Predominantly located in late endosomes/lysosomes, only partially detected in early endosome and not at all in the Golgi apparatus

## BARON Antibody (N-term) - Protocols

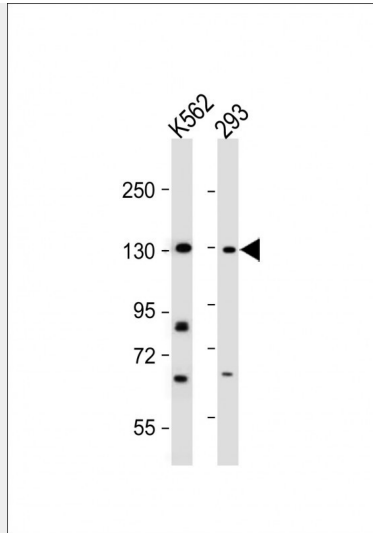
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

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

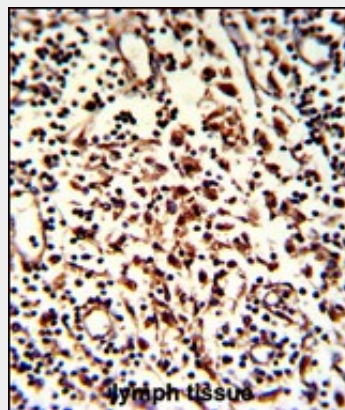
## BARON Antibody (N-term) - Images



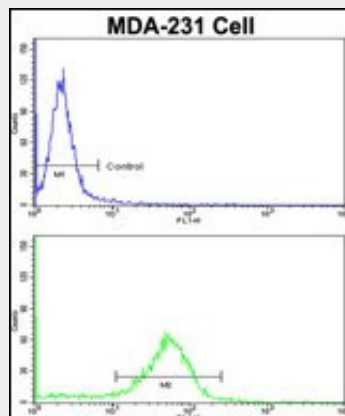
Fluorescent image of U251 cells stained with BARON (N-term) antibody. U251 cells were treated with Chloroquine (50  $\mu$ M, 16h), then fixed with 4% PFA (20 min), permeabilized with Triton X-100 (0.2%, 30 min). Cells were then incubated with AP1831a BARON (N-term) primary antibody (1:100, 2 h at room temperature). For secondary antibody, Alexa Fluor® 488 conjugated donkey anti-rabbit antibody (green) was used (1:1000, 1h). Nuclei were counterstained with Hoechst 33342 (blue) (10  $\mu$ g/ml, 5 min). BARON immunoreactivity is localized to autophagic vacuoles in the cytoplasm of U251 cells.



All lanes : Anti-BARON Antibody (N-term) at 1:2000 dilution Lane 1: K562 whole cell lysate Lane 2: 293 whole cell lysate Lysates/proteins at 20 µg per lane. Secondary Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated at 1/10000 dilution. Predicted band size : 109 kDa Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFDM/TBST.



Formalin-fixed and paraffin-embedded human lymph with BARON Antibody (N-term), which was peroxidase-conjugated to the secondary antibody, followed by DAB staining. This data demonstrates the use of this antibody for immunohistochemistry; clinical relevance has not been evaluated.



Flow cytometric analysis of MDA-231 cells using BARON Antibody (N-term)(bottom histogram) compared to a negative control cell (top histogram). FITC-conjugated goat-anti-rabbit secondary antibodies were used for the analysis.

**BARON Antibody (N-term) - References**

References for U251 cell line:

1. Westermark B.; Pontén J.; Hugosson R. (1973). "Determinants for the establishment of permanent tissue culture lines from human gliomas". Acta Pathol Microbiol Scand A. 81:791-805. [PMID: 4359449].
  2. Pontén, J., Westermark B. (1978). "Properties of Human Malignant Glioma Cells in Vitro". Medical Biology 56: 184-193. [PMID: 359950].
  3. Geng Y.; Kohli L.; Klocke B.J.; Roth K.A. (2010). "Chloroquine-induced autophagic vacuole accumulation and cell death in glioma cells is p53 independent". Neuro Oncol. 12(5): 473-481. [PMID: 20406898].
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