

RanBP9 Antibody
Purified Mouse Monoclonal Antibody (Mab)
Catalog # AP52736**Specification**

RanBP9 Antibody - Product Information

Application	IP, WB, ICC
Primary Accession	O96S59
Reactivity	Human
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Isotype	IgG1
Calculated MW	78 KDa

RanBP9 Antibody - Additional Information**Gene ID** 10048**Other Names**

B cell antigen receptor Ig beta associated protein 1;BPM 90;BPM L;BPM-L;BPM90;BPML;IBAP 1;Imp 9;Importin 9;Novel centrosomal protein RanBPM;RAN binding protein 9;Ran binding protein centrosomal;Ran Binding Protein in the Microtubule organizing center;Ran binding protein M;Ran BP9; Ran-binding protein 9;Ran-binding protein M;RANB9_HUMAN;RanBP 7;RANBP 9;RanBP7;RanBP9;RanBPM.

Dilution

IP~~1:500
WB~~1:1000
ICC~~1:300

Format

Purified mouse monoclonal in buffer containing 0.1M Tris-Glycine (pH 7.4, 150 mM NaCl) with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide, 50% glycerol

Storage

Store at -20 °C. Stable for 12 months from date of receipt

RanBP9 Antibody - Protein Information**Name** RANBP9**Synonyms** RANBPM**Function**

May act as scaffolding protein, and as adapter protein to couple membrane receptors to intracellular signaling pathways (Probable). Acts as a mediator of cell spreading and actin cytoskeleton rearrangement (PubMed:18710924). Core component of the CTLH E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase

complex that selectively accepts ubiquitin from UBE2H and mediates ubiquitination and subsequent proteasomal degradation of the transcription factor HBP1 (PubMed:29911972). May be involved in signaling of ITGB2/LFA-1 and other integrins (PubMed:14722085). Enhances HGF-MET signaling by recruiting Sos and activating the Ras pathway (PubMed:12147692). Enhances dihydrotestosterone-induced transactivation activity of AR, as well as dexamethasone-induced transactivation activity of NR3C1, but not affect estrogen-induced transactivation (PubMed:12361945, PubMed:18222118). Stabilizes TP73 isoform Alpha, probably by inhibiting its ubiquitination, and increases its proapoptotic activity (PubMed:15558019). Inhibits the kinase activity of DYRK1A and DYRK1B. Inhibits FMR1 binding to RNA.

Cellular Location

Cytoplasm. Nucleus. Cell membrane; Peripheral membrane protein. Note=The unphosphorylated form is predominantly cytoplasmic. A phosphorylated form is associated with the plasma membrane.

Tissue Location

Ubiquitously expressed, with highest levels in testes, placenta, heart, and muscle, and lowest levels in lung. Within the brain, expressed predominantly by neurons in the gray matter of cortex, the granular layer of cerebellum and the Purkinje cells

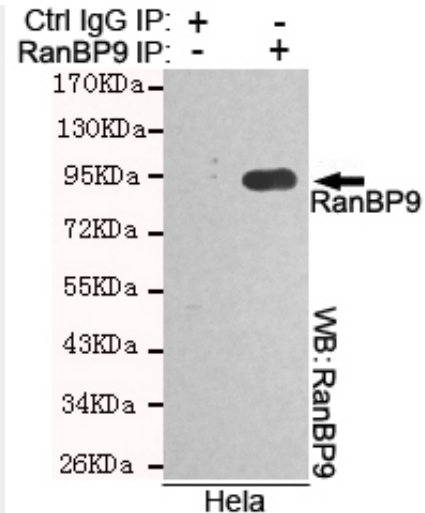
RanBP9 Antibody - Protocols

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

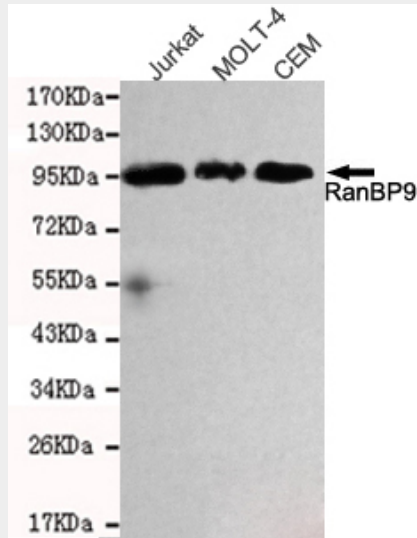
- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

RanBP9 Antibody - Images

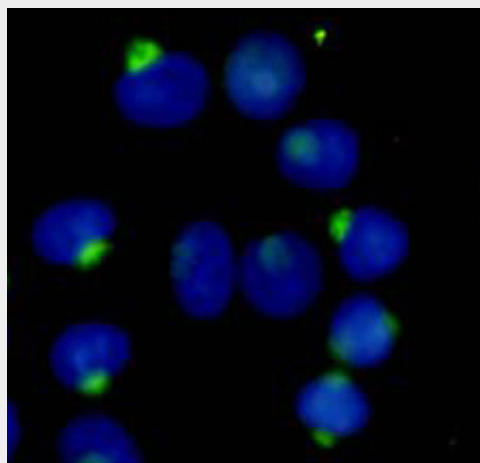




Immunoprecipitation analysis of HeLa cell lysates using RanBP9 mouse mAb.



Western blot detection of RanBP9 in Jurkat, MOLT-4 and CEM cell lysates and using RanBP9 mouse mAb (1:1000 diluted). Predicted band size: 78KDa. Observed band size: 95KDa.



Immunocytochemistry stain of HeLa using RanBP9 mouse mAb (1:300).

RanBP9 Antibody - Background

May act as an adapter protein to couple membrane receptors to intracellular signaling pathways. May be involved in signaling of ITGB2/LFA-1 and other integrins. Enhances HGF-MET signaling by recruiting Sos and activating the Ras pathway. Enhances dihydrotestosterone-induced transactivation activity of AR, as well as dexamethasone-induced transactivation activity of NR3C1, but not affect estrogen-induced transactivation. Stabilizes TP73 isoform Alpha, probably by inhibiting its ubiquitination, and increases its proapoptotic activity. Inhibits the kinase activity of DYRK1A and DYRK1B. Inhibits FMR1 binding to RNA (By similarity).

RanBP9 Antibody - References

- Nishitani H., et al. Gene 272:25-33(2001).
Ota T., et al. Nat. Genet. 36:40-45(2004).
Mungall A.J., et al. Nature 425:805-811(2003).
Nakamura M., et al. J. Cell Biol. 143:1041-1052(1998).
Wang Y., et al. Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun. 297:148-153(2002).