

**Rab 35 Polyclonal Antibody**  
Catalog # AP72114**Specification**

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**Rab 35 Polyclonal Antibody - Product Information**

|                   |                        |
|-------------------|------------------------|
| Application       | WB                     |
| Primary Accession | <a href="#">Q15286</a> |
| Reactivity        | Human, Mouse, Rat      |
| Host              | Rabbit                 |
| Clonality         | Polyclonal             |

**Rab 35 Polyclonal Antibody - Additional Information****Gene ID** 11021**Other Names**

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

**Dilution**

WB~~Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. ELISA: 1/10000. Not yet tested in other applications.

**Format**

Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide.

**Storage Conditions**

-20°C

**Rab 35 Polyclonal Antibody - 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**

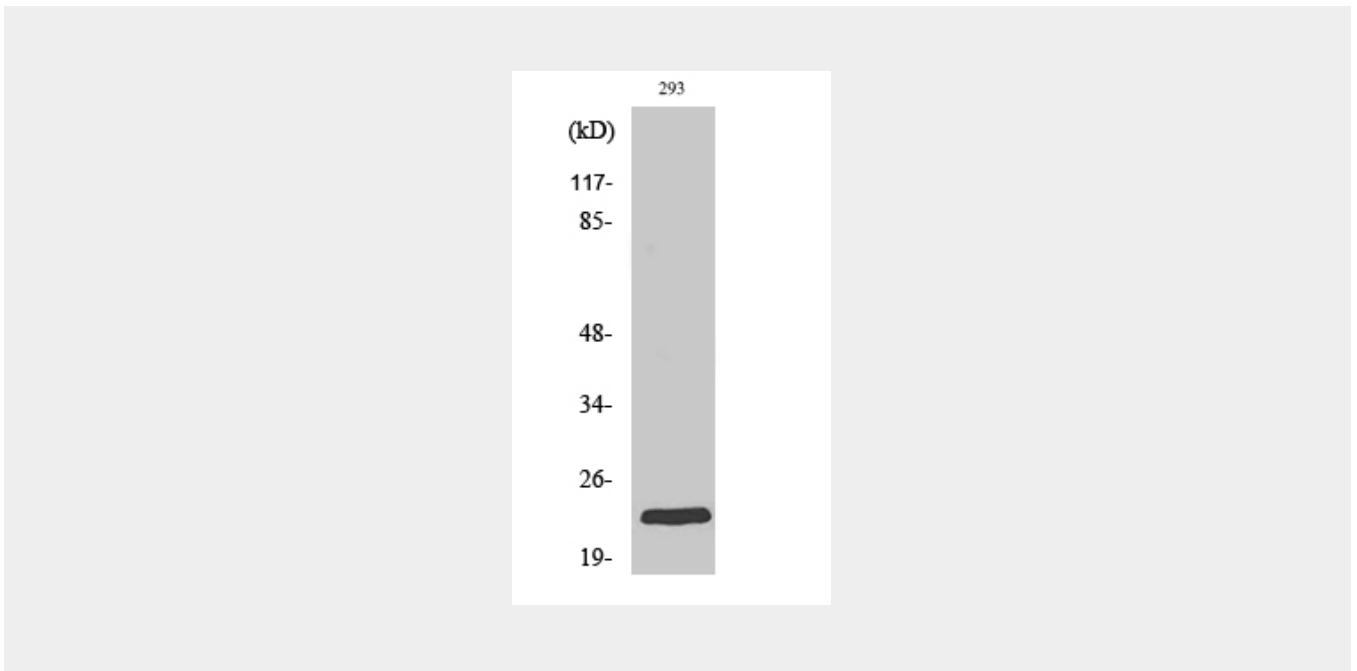
Cell membrane; Lipid-anchor; Cytoplasmic side. Membrane, clathrin-coated pit. Cytoplasmic vesicle, clathrin-coated vesicle. Endosome. Melanosome. Note=Present on sorting endosomes and recycling endosome tubules (PubMed:16950109). Tends to be enriched in PIP2-positive cell membrane domains (PubMed:16950109). 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).

### Rab 35 Polyclonal 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](#)

### Rab 35 Polyclonal Antibody - Images



### Rab 35 Polyclonal Antibody - 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 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

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