

Recombinant Human RAB5B Protein (His Tag)

Catalog Number: PDEH100961

Note: *Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.*

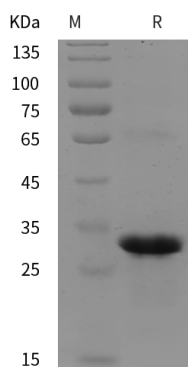
Description

Species	Human
Source	E.coli-derived Human RAB5B protein Met1-Asn215, with an N-terminal His & C-terminal His
Calculated MW	23.5 kDa
Observed MW	30 kDa
Accession	P61020-1
Bio-activity	Not validated for activity

Properties

Purity	> 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
Endotoxin	< 10 EU/mg of the protein as determined by the LAL method
Storage	Generally, lyophilized proteins are stable for up to 12 months when stored at -20 to -80°C. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20°C for 3 months.
Shipping	This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS with 5% Trehalose and 5% Mannitol.
Reconstitution	It is recommended that sterile water be added to the vial to prepare a stock solution of 0.5 mg/mL. Concentration is measured by UV-Vis.

Data



SDS-PAGE analysis of Human RAB5B proteins, 2 µg/lane of Recombinant Human RAB5B proteins was resolved with SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, showing bands at 30 kDa.

Background

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Antisense inhibition of Rab5b, a gene coding for a small GTPase associated with endocytosis, significantly reduced the mGluR-mediated neuroprotection. Ras-related protein Rab-5B (RAB5B), which is identified by a genome-wide association study as a risk locus for this syndrome, encodes a small GTPase involved in the control of receptor internalization and early endosome fusion. Previous genome-wide sequencing revealed that RAB5B is a susceptible target in patients with polycystic ovary syndrome (PCOS). RAB5A gene was abnormally expressed in luteinized granulosa cells of obese patients with polycystic ovary syndrome, which may help explain high FSHR levels found in this syndrome. RAB5B is directly downregulated by miR-130a-3p. Knockdown of RAB5B also inhibited cell proliferation, migration, and invasion.