

## Recombinant Human RAB5B protein (His Tag)

**Catalog Number:** PDEH100961

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

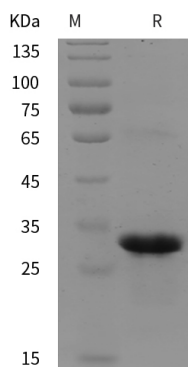
### Description

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

### Properties

<b>Purity</b>	> 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
<b>Endotoxin</b>	< 10 EU/mg of the protein as determined by the LAL method
<b>Storage</b>	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.
<b>Shipping</b>	This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.
<b>Formulation</b>	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS with 5% Trehalose and 5% Mannitol.
<b>Reconstitution</b>	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



> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

### Background

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.

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