



Rabbit Anti-ARL4 antibody

SL12523R

Product Name:	ARL4
Chinese Name:	ADP核糖基化因子样蛋白4抗体
Alias:	ADP ribosylation factor like 4A; ADP-ribosylation factor-like protein 4A; ARL 4; ARL4A; ARL4A_HUMAN.
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human,Mouse,Rat,Chicken,Cow,Horse,
Applications:	ELISA=1:500-1000IHC-P=1:400-800IHC-F=1:400-800ICC=1:100-500IF=1:100-500 (Paraffin sections need antigen repair) not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Molecular weight:	22kDa
Cellular localization:	The nucleuscytoplasmicThe cell membrane
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human ARL4:21-120/200
Lsotype:	IgG
Purification:	affinity purified by Protein A
Storage Buffer:	0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
Storage:	Store at -20 癢 for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20癢. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 癢.
PubMed:	PubMed
Product Detail:	ADP-ribosylation factors (ARFs) are highly conserved guanine nucleotide-binding proteins that enhance the ADP-ribosyltransferase activity of cholera toxin. ARF担 are important in eukaryotic vesicular trafficking pathways and activating phospholipase D. ARL4 (ADP-ribosylation factor-like protein 4A) is a member of the ARF-like protein (ARL) subfamily of small GTPases. It contains a C terminal nuclear localization signal

(NLS) region that interacts with Importin- β . ARL4 localizes to the nucleus and is found in a variety of tissues, but is predominantly expressed in spermatogonia and Sertoli cells. It is most closely related to ARL6 and ARL7. Unlike ARFs, ARL4 does not activate the cholera toxin ADP-ribosyltransferase. ARL4 may play a role in neurogenesis during embryonic development and somitogenesis in the early stages of adult spermatogenesis.

Function:

Small GTP-binding protein which cycles between an inactive GDP-bound and an active GTP-bound form, and the rate of cycling is regulated by guanine nucleotide exchange factors (GEF) and GTPase-activating proteins (GAP). GTP-binding protein that does not act as an allosteric activator of the cholera toxin catalytic subunit. Recruits CYTH1, CYTH2, CYTH3 and CYTH4 to the plasma membrane in GDP-bound form.

Subunit:

Interacts with CYTH2. Interacts with KPNA2; the interaction is direct. Does not interact with ARL4A.

Subcellular Location:

Cell membrane. Cytoplasm. Nucleus > nucleolus. Localization in the nucleolus is dependent by nucleotide binding.

Post-translational modifications:

Myristoylated.

Similarity:

Belongs to the small GTPase superfamily. Arf family.

SWISS:

P40617

Gene ID:

10124

Database links:

[Entrez Gene: 10124](#)Human

[Entrez Gene: 11861](#)Mouse

[Entrez Gene: 29308](#)Rat

[Omim: 604786](#)Human

[SwissProt: P40617](#)Human

[SwissProt: P61213](#)Mouse

[SwissProt: P61214](#)Rat

Important Note:

This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

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