

# ARF5 Rabbit pAb

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Catalog # AP54868

## Product Information

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<b>Application</b>	IHC-P, IHC-F, IF
<b>Primary Accession</b>	<a href="#">P84085</a>
<b>Reactivity</b>	Mouse
<b>Predicted</b>	Human, Rat, Chicken, Rabbit
<b>Host</b>	Rabbit
<b>Clonality</b>	Polyclonal
<b>Calculated MW</b>	20530
<b>Physical State</b>	Liquid
<b>Immunogen</b>	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human ARF5
<b>Epitope Specificity</b>	15-120/180
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG
<b>Purity</b>	affinity purified by Protein A
<b>Buffer</b>	0.01M TBS (pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.02% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
<b>SUBCELLULAR LOCATION</b>	Golgi apparatus. Cytoplasm > perinuclear region.
<b>SIMILARITY</b>	Belongs to the small GTPase superfamily. Arf family.
<b>SUBUNIT</b>	Binds ASAP2. Interacts with NCS1/FREQ at the Golgi complex. Interacts with RAB11FIP3 and RAB11FIP4.
<b>Important Note</b>	This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.
<b>Background Descriptions</b>	The ADP-ribosylation factor (ARF) protein family are structurally and functionally conserved members of the Ras superfamily of regulatory GTP-binding proteins. ARFs influence vesicle trafficking and signal transduction in eukaryotic cells. ARF-dependent regulatory mechanisms include the coordination of spectrin interactions with golgi membranes and the association of actin to the golgi via rho family-dependent G-protein localization (Rac, CDC42) and WASP/Arp2/3 complexes. Additionally, ARFs play a central role in maintenance of organelle integrity, assembly of coat proteins, and activation of phospho-lipase D. The ARF proteins are categorized as class I (ARF1, ARF2, and ARF3), class II (ARF4 and ARF5) and class III (ARF6); members of each class share a common gene organization.

## Additional Information

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<b>Gene ID</b>	381
<b>Other Names</b>	ADP-ribosylation factor 5, ARF5
<b>Dilution</b>	IHC-P=1:100-500,IHC-F=1:100-500,IF=1:100-500
<b>Storage</b>	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. 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 °C.

## Protein Information

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<b>Name</b>	ARF5
<b>Function</b>	GTP-binding protein involved in protein trafficking; may modulate vesicle budding and uncoating within the Golgi apparatus.
<b>Cellular Location</b>	Golgi apparatus. Cytoplasm, perinuclear region. Membrane; Lipid-anchor. Golgi apparatus, trans-Golgi network membrane {ECO:0000250 UniProtKB:P84084}; Lipid-anchor {ECO:0000250 UniProtKB:P84084}

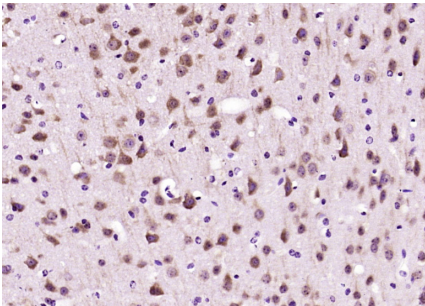
## Background

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The ADP-ribosylation factor (ARF) protein family are structurally and functionally conserved members of the Ras superfamily of regulatory GTP-binding proteins. ARFs influence vesicle trafficking and signal transduction in eukaryotic cells. ARF-dependent regulatory mechanisms include the coordination of spectrin interactions with golgi membranes and the association of actin to the golgi via rho family-dependent G-protein localization (Rac, CDC42) and WASP/Arp2/3 complexes. Additionally, ARFs play a central role in maintenance of organelle integrity, assembly of coat proteins, and activation of phospho-lipase D. The ARF proteins are categorized as class I (ARF1, ARF2, and ARF3), class II (ARF4 and ARF5) and class III (ARF6); members of each class share a common gene organization.

## Images

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Paraformaldehyde-fixed, paraffin embedded (mouse brain); Antigen retrieval by boiling in sodium citrate buffer (pH6.0) for 15min; Block endogenous peroxidase by 3% hydrogen peroxide for 20 minutes; Blocking buffer (normal goat serum) at 37°C for 30min; Antibody incubation with (ARF5) Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated (AP54868) at 1:200 overnight at 4°C, followed by operating according to SP Kit(Rabbit) (sp-0023) instructions and DAB staining.

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.