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[Marker Primary Antibody]

Rabbit Anti-RIT1/HRP Conjugated antibody

Catalog Number: SL8392R-HRP

FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY

[DATASHEET]

Host:	Rabbit
Isotype:	IgG
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Target:	Anti-RIT1/HRP
Immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human RIT1
Purification:	affinity purified by Protein A
Concentration:	1mg/ml
Storage:	Store at -20 °C 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°C. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 1M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.
Applications:	WB=1000-10000 IHC-P=1:100-500 IHC-F=1:100-500 ELISA=1:500-5000 not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Reactivity:	(predicted:Human,Mouse,Rat,Dog,Pig,Cow,Rabbit,Sheep)
Background:	background: Plays a crucial role in coupling NGF stimulation to the activation of both EPHB2 and MAPK14 signaling pathways and in NGF-dependent neuronal differentiation. Neuronal activity dramatically increases the concentration of cytosolic Ca2+, which then serves as a second messenger to direct diverse cellular responses. Calmodulin is a primary mediator of Ca2+ signals in the nervous system. Ric, a protein related to the Ras subfamily of small GTPases, has the ability to bind calmodulin. In addition, two Ras-like human proteins, Rin and Rit (Ric-related gene expressed in many tissues), which are 71% and 66% identical to RIC respectively, share related G2 domains with Ric. While most members of the Ras subfamily are plasma membrane-associated and generally require a C-

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	terminal isoprenyl group to bind to the plasma membrane, Rit and Rin lack the recognition signal for C-terminal prenylation. Transiently expressed Rit and Rin are plasma membrane-localized because both proteins contain a C-terminal cluster of basic amino acids, which provides a mechanism for membrane association. Rin binds calmodulin through a C-terminal binding motif. Rit and Ric are widely expressed, whereas expression of Rin is restricted to the neuron system. In conclusion, Rit and Rin define a novel subfamily of Ras-related proteins **Function:** Plays a crucial role in coupling NGF stimulation to the activation of both EPHB2 and MAPK14 signaling pathways and in NGF-dependent neuronal differentiation. **Subunit:** Interacts with MLLT4, the C-terminal domain of RALGDS and RLF, but not with RIN1 and PIK3CA. RLF binds exclusively to the active GTP-bound form. Strongly interacts with BRAF, but only weakly with RAF1. BARF and RAF1 association is dependent upon the GTP-bound state. Interacts with RGL3 (By similarity). **Subcellular Location:** Cell membrane. **Tissue Specificity:** Expressed in many tissues. **Similarity:** Belongs to the small GTPase superfamily. Ras family. **Database links:** UniProtKB/Swiss-Prot: Q92963.1 Important **Note:** This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.