



# Recombinant Human Ran-specific GTPase-activating protein (RANBP1)

<b>Product Code</b>	CSB-EP019308HU-B
<b>Storage</b>	Store at -20°C, for extended storage, conserve at -20°C or -80°C.
<b>Uniprot No.</b>	P43487
<b>Product Type</b>	Recombinant Protein
<b>Immunogen Species</b>	Homo sapiens (Human)
<b>Purity</b>	>85% (SDS-PAGE)
<b>Sequence</b>	AAAKDTHED HDTSTENTDE SNHDPQFEPI VSLPEQEIKT LEEDEEELFK MRAKLFRFAS ENDLPEWKER GTGDVKKLLKH KEGAIRLLM RRDKTLKICA NHYITPMMEL KPNAGSDRAW VWNTHADFAD ECPKPELLAI RFLNAENAQK FKTKFECCRK EIEEREKKAG SGKNDHAEKV AEKLEALSVK EETKEDAEK Q
<b>Source</b>	E.coli
<b>Target Names</b>	RANBP1
<b>Protein Names</b>	Recommended name: Ran-specific GTPase-activating protein Alternative name(s): Ran-binding protein 1 Short name= RanBP1
<b>Expression Region</b>	2-201
<b>Notes</b>	Repeated freezing and thawing is not recommended. Store working aliquots at 4°C for up to one week.
<b>Tag Info</b>	Tag type will be determined during the manufacturing process.
<b>Protein Length</b>	Full Length of Mature Protein
<b>Target Details</b>	Ran/TC4-binding protein, RanBP1, interacts specifically with GTP-charged RAN. RANBP1 encodes a 23-kD protein that binds to RAN complexed with GTP but not GDP. RANBP1 does not activate GTPase activity of RAN but does markedly increase GTP hydrolysis by the RanGTPase-activating protein (RanGAP1). The RANBP1 cDNA encodes a 201-amino acid protein that is 92% similar to its mouse homolog. In both mammalian cells and in yeast, RANBP1 acts as a negative regulator of RCC1 by inhibiting RCC1-stimulated guanine nucleotide release from RAN.
<b>Reconstitution</b>	We recommend that this vial be briefly centrifuged prior to opening to bring the contents to the bottom. Please reconstitute protein in deionized sterile water to a concentration of 0.1-1.0 mg/mL. We recommend to add 5-50% of glycerol (final concentration) and aliquot for long-term storage at -20°C/-80°C. Our default final concentration of glycerol is 50%. Customers could use it as reference.
<b>Shelf Life</b>	The shelf life is related to many factors, storage state, buffer ingredients, storage temperature and the stability of the protein itself. Generally, the shelf life of liquid form is 6 months at -20°C/-80°C. The shelf life of lyophilized form is 12 months at -20°C/-80°C.