Product Datasheet

RIM 2 Antibody

Catalog No: #48334

Package Size: #48334-1 50ul #48334-2 100ul

Orders: order@signalwayantibody.com
Support: tech@signalwayantibody.com

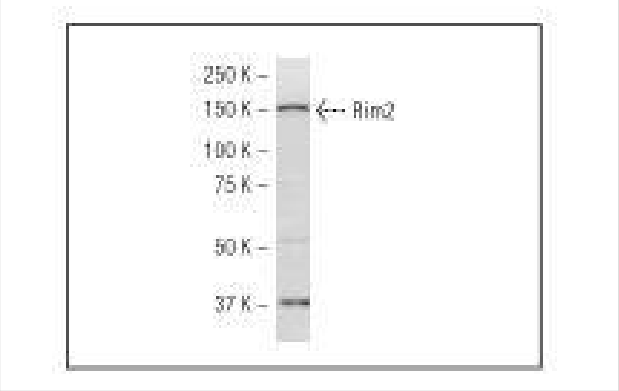
Description

Product Name	RIM 2 Antibody
Host Species	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Clone No.	3G2
Purification	ProA affinity purified
Applications	WB, IP
Species Reactivity	Hu, Rt
Immunogen Description	peptide
Other Names	KIAA0751 antibody Non small cell lung cancer RimL3a protein antibody Non small cell lung cancer RimL3c protein antibody OBOE antibody Protein regulating synaptic membrane exocytosis 2 antibody Rab-3-interacting molecule 2 antibody Rab-3-interacting protein 3 antibody Rab3 interacting molecule 2 antibody RAB3IP3 antibody Regulating synaptic membrane exocytosis 2 antibody Regulating synaptic membrane exocytosis protein 2 antibody RIM 2 antibody Rims2 (gene name) antibody Rims2 antibody RIMS2_HUMAN antibody
Accession No.	Swiss-Prot#:Q9UQ26
Uniprot	Q9UQ26
GeneID	9699;
Calculated MW	160kDa
Formulation	1*TBS (pH7.4), 1%BSA, 40%Glycerol. Preservative: 0.05% Sodium Azide.
Storage	Store at -20°C

Application Details

WB: 1:100-1:1,000IHC: 1:50-500IP: 1-2 μg per 100-500 μg of total protein(1 ml of cell lysate)

Images



Western blot analysis of Rim2 expression in PC-12 whole cell lysate.

Background

Rab3, a neural/neuroendocrine-specific member of the Rab family, is involved in Ca2+-regulated exocytosis. Rab3 functions in an inhibitory capacity by controlling the recruitment of secretory vesicles into a releasable pool at the plasma membrane. Rim (rab3 interacting molecule), a putative effector protein for Rab3s, is composed of an N-terminal zinc-finger motif and C-terminal PDZ and C2 domains. Rim exists as two variants, Rim1 and Rim2, produced by alternative splicing. The 3-end of the Rim2 gene produces an independent mRNA that encodes a smaller protein referred to as Nim2, which like Rim, also regulates exocytosis. Rim serves as a Rab3-dependent regulator of synaptic-vesicle fusion by forming a GTP-dependent complex between synaptic plasma membranes and docked synaptic vesicles. Both Rim1 and Rim2 can bind to cAMP-GEFII, which is a direct target of cAMP in regulated exocytosis and is responsible for cAMP-dependent, PKA-dependent exocytosis. Rim also localizes on the plasma membrane of INS-1E cells and pancreatic beta-cells. Rab3 binding domain of Rim enhances glucose-stimulated secretion in intact cells and Ca2+-stimulated exocytosis in permeabilized cells, suggesting that Rim may also play a regulatory role in insulin secretion.

References

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only