Data Sheet (Cat.No.TMAC-03606)

TargetMol

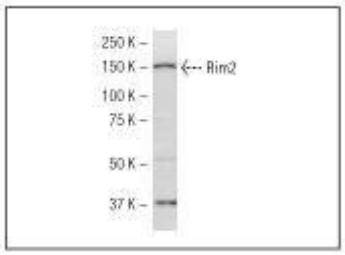
Anti-RIM 2 Antibody (5F972)

Product Details

Reactivity:	Human,Rat
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Molecular Weight:	Theoretical: 160 kDa.
Clone:	5F972
Purification:	ProA affinity purified

Applications

Verified Activity: 1. Western blot analysis of Rim2 expression in PC-12 whole cell lysate.



Application:	IP,WB
Recommended	WB: 1:100-1000; IHC: 1:50-500; IP: 1-2 μg per 100-500 μg of total protein(1 ml of cell lysate)

Properties

Stability & Storage:	Store at -20°C or -80°C for 12 months. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
Shipping:	Shipping with blue ice.

Antigen Details

Immunogen:	Peptide
Uniprot ID:	Q9UQ26
Synonyms:	Non small cell lung cancer RimL3c protein;Regulating synaptic membrane exocytosis protein 2;RAB3IP3;Rab-3-interacting molecule 2;KIAA0751;RIMS2_HUMAN;Rab3 interacting molecule 2;Rims2 (gene name);Non small cell lung cancer RimL3a protein;RIM2;Protein regulating synaptic membrane exocytosis 2;Rims2;Regulating synaptic membrane exocytosis 2;Rab-3-interacting protein 3;OBOE

Research 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.

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