

**bs-8392R****[ Primary Antibody ]****RIT1 Rabbit pAb****BioSS**  
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www.bioss.com.cn

sales@bioss.com.cn

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400-901-9800

**— DATASHEET —**

<b>Host:</b> Rabbit	<b>Isotype:</b> IgG	<b>Applications:</b> <b>WB</b> (1:500-2000)
<b>Clonality:</b> Polyclonal		<b>IHC-P</b> (1:100-500)
<b>GeneID:</b> 6016	<b>SWISS:</b> Q92963	<b>IHC-F</b> (1:100-500)
<b>Target:</b> RIT1		<b>IF</b> (1:50-200)
<b>Immunogen:</b> KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human RIT1: 141-219/219.		<b>ELISA</b> (1:5000-10000)
<b>Purification:</b> affinity purified by Protein A		<b>Reactivity:</b> (predicted: Human, Mouse, Rat, Rabbit, Pig, Sheep, Cow, Dog)
<b>Concentration:</b> 1mg/ml		<b>Predicted MW.:</b> 25 kDa
<b>Storage:</b> 0.01M TBS (pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.02% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol. Shipped at 4°C. Store at -20°C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.		<b>Subcellular Location:</b> Cell membrane
<b>Background:</b> 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 Ca <sup>2+</sup> , which then serves as a second messenger to direct diverse cellular responses. Calmodulin is a primary mediator of Ca <sup>2+</sup> 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-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		