

Rabbit Anti-RRAGA + RRAGB antibody

SL10731R

Product Name:	RRAGA + RRAGB
Chinese Name:	RAS相关GTPBinding proteinA抗体
Alias:	FIP1; RAGA; FIP-1; RRAGB; Adenovirus E3 14.7 kDa-interacting protein 1; Rag A; RAg B; RagA; RAGB; Ras related GTP binding protein A; RRAGA_HUMAN; Ras- related GTP binding A; GTP-binding protein ragB; Rag B; RagB; Ras-related GTP- binding protein B; RRAGB; RRAGB HUMAN
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human, Mouse, Rat, Dog, Pig, Horse, Sheep,
Applications:	ELISA=1:500-1000IHC-P=1:400-800IHC-F=1:400-800ICC=1:100-500IF=1:100- 500 (Paraffin sections need antigen repair) not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Molecular weight:	37kDa
Cellular localization:	The nucleuscytoplasmicThe cell membrane
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human RRAGA and RRAGB:231- 323/313
Lsotype:	IgG
Purification:	affinity purified by Protein A
Storage Buffer:	0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
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 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.
PubMed:	PubMed
Product Detail:	Involved in the RCC1/Ran-GTPase pathway. RRAGA may play a direct role in a TNF- alpha signaling pathway leading to induction of cell death. May alternatively act as a cellular target for adenovirus E3-14.7K, an inhibitor of TNF-alpha functions, thereby

affecting cell death. Has guanine nucleotide-binding activity but undetectable intrinsic GTPase activity. biquitously expressed with highest levels of expression in skeletal muscle, heart, and brain.

Function:

Has guanine nucleotide-binding activity but undetectable intrinsic GTPase activity. Required for the amino acid-induced relocalization of mTORC1 to the lysosomes and its subsequent activation by the GTPase RHEB. This is a crucial step in the activation of the TOR signaling cascade by amino acids. Involved in the RCC1/Ran-GTPase pathway. May play a direct role in a TNF-alpha signaling pathway leading to induction of cell death. May alternatively act as a cellular target for adenovirus E3-14.7K, an inhibitor of TNF-alpha functions, thereby affecting cell death.

Subunit:

Binds GTP. Can occur as a homodimer or as a heterodimer with RRAGC or RRAGD in a sequence-independent manner; heterodimerization stabilizes PPAG proteins. In complex with RRAGC, but not with RRAGB, interacts with RPTOR. The GTP-bound form of RRAGA interacts with NOL8. Interacts with adenovirus E3 14.7 kDa protein.

Subcellular Location:

Cytoplasm. Nucleus. Lysosome. Note=Predominantly cytoplasmic. May shuttle between the cytoplasm and nucleus, depending on the bound nucleotide state. Colocalizes in vivo with adenovirus E3-14.7K mainly to the cytoplasm especially near the nuclear membrane and in discrete foci on or near the plasma membrane.

Tissue Specificity:

Ubiquitously expressed with highest levels of expression in skeletal muscle, heart, and brain.

Similarity: Belongs to the GTR/RAG GTP-binding protein family.

SWISS:

Q7L523

Gene ID: 10670

Database links:

Entrez Gene: 10670Human

Entrez Gene: 68441 Mouse

Entrez Gene: 117044Rat

<u>Omim: 612194</u>Human

SwissProt: Q7L523Human
SwissProt: Q80X95Mouse
SwissProt: Q63486Rat
Unigene: 702275Human
Unigene: 31178Mouse
Unigene: 2816Rat
Important Note:
This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

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