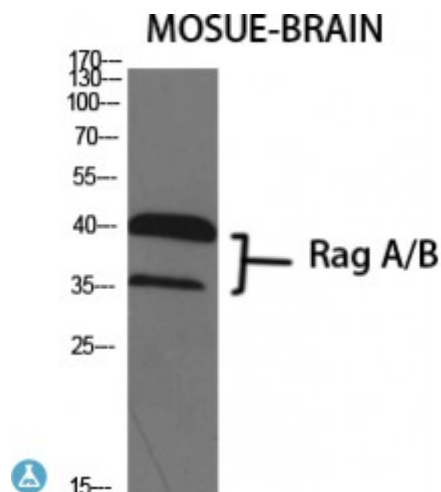


Anti-Rag A/B antibody



Description	Rabbit polyclonal to Rag A/B.
Model	STJ95355
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Applications	ELISA, IHC, WB
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human Rag A/B
Immunogen Region	240-320 aa, C-terminal
Gene ID	10670
Gene Symbol	RRAGA
Dilution range	WB 1:500-1:2000IHC 1:100-1:300ELISA 1:20000
Specificity	Rag A/B Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of Rag A/B protein.
Tissue Specificity	Ubiquitously expressed with highest levels of expression in skeletal muscle, heart, and brain.
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Note	For Research Use Only (RUO).
Protein Name	Ras-related GTP-binding protein A Rag A RagA Adenovirus E3 14.7 kDa-interacting protein 1 FIP-1
Molecular Weight	34 kDa
Clonality	Polyclonal

Conjugation	Unconjugated
Isotype	IgG
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Storage Instruction	Store at -20°C, and avoid repeat freeze-thaw cycles.
Database Links	HGNC:16963OMIM:612194
Alternative Names	Ras-related GTP-binding protein A Rag A RagA Adenovirus E3 14.7 kDa-interacting protein 1 FIP-1
Function	Guanine nucleotide-binding protein that plays a crucial role in the cellular response to amino acid availability through regulation of the mTORC1 signaling cascade. Forms heterodimeric Rag complexes with RRAGC or RRAGD and cycles between an inactive GDP-bound and an active GTP-bound form. In its active form participates in the relocalization of mTORC1 to the lysosomes and its subsequent activation by the GTPase RHEB. 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.
Cellular Localization	Cytoplasm Nucleus Lysosome. 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 .
Post-translational Modifications	Ubiquitinated. 'Lys-68'-linked polyubiquitination of the GDP-bound inactive form of RRAGA by RNF152 is increased in response to amino acid starvation. Polyubiquitination promotes interaction with the GATOR1 complex. This does not affect RRAGA degradation.