

## **RRAGB Antibody (N-term)**

Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab) Catalog # AP18936A

### Specification

# **RRAGB Antibody (N-term) - Product Information**

Application	WB,E
Primary Accession	<u>Q5VZM2</u>
Other Accession	<u>NP_006055.3</u>
Reactivity	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Calculated MW	43250
Antigen Region	1-30

# **RRAGB** Antibody (N-term) - Additional Information

### Gene ID 10325

**Other Names** Ras-related GTP-binding protein B, Rag B, RagB, RRAGB (<a href="http://www.genenames.org/cgi-bin/gene\_symbol\_report?hgnc\_id=19901" target="\_blank">HGNC:19901</a>)

#### Target/Specificity

This RRAGB antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 1-30 amino acids from the N-terminal region of human RRAGB.

Dilution WB~~1:1000 E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.

Format

Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.

### Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

#### **Precautions**

RRAGB Antibody (N-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

## **RRAGB** Antibody (N-term) - Protein Information

Name RRAGB (<u>HGNC:19901</u>)



**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 (PubMed:<u>18497260</u>, PubMed:<u>20381137</u>, PubMed:<u>23723238</u>, PubMed:<u>24095279</u>). Forms heterodimeric Rag complexes with RagC/RRAGC or RagD/RRAGD and cycles between an inactive GDP-bound and an active GTP-bound form: RagB/RRAGB is in its active form when GTP-bound RagB/RRAGB forms a complex with GDP-bound RagC/RRAGC (or RagD/RRAGD) and in an inactive form when GDP-bound RagB/RRAGB heterodimerizes with GTP-bound RagC/RRAGC (or RagD/RRAGD) (PubMed:<u>18497260</u>, PubMed:<u>20381137</u>, PubMed:<u>23723238</u>, PubMed:<u>24095279</u>). In its GTP-bound active form, promotes the recruitment of mTORC1 to the lysosomes and its subsequent activation by the GTPase RHEB (PubMed:<u>18497260</u>, PubMed:<u>20381137</u>, PubMed:<u>2038138</u>). Involved in the RCC1/Ran-GTPase pathway (PubMed:<u>9394008</u>).

## **Cellular Location**

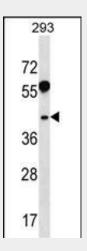
Cytoplasm. Lysosome membrane. Note=Recruited to the lysosome surface by the Ragulator complex.

# **RRAGB Antibody (N-term) - Protocols**

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- <u>Western Blot</u>
- <u>Blocking Peptides</u>
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- <u>Cell Culture</u>

## **RRAGB Antibody (N-term) - Images**



RRAGB Antibody (N-term) (Cat. #AP18936a) western blot analysis in 293 cell line lysates (35ug/lane). This demonstrates the RRAGB antibody detected the RRAGB protein (arrow).

# RRAGB Antibody (N-term) - Background

Ras-homologous GTPases constitute a large family of signal transducers that alternate between an activated, GTP-binding state and an inactivated, GDP-binding state. These proteins represent cellular switches that are operated by GTP-exchange factors and



factors that stimulate their intrinsic GTPase activity. All GTPases of the Ras superfamily have in common the presence of six conserved motifs involved in GTP/GDP binding, three of which are phosphate-/magnesium-binding sites (PM1-PM3) and three of which are guanine nucleotide-binding sites (G1-G3). Transcript variants encoding distinct isoforms have been identified. [provided by RefSeq].

# **RRAGB Antibody (N-term) - References**

Ross, M.T., et al. Nature 434(7031):325-337(2005) Tomarev, S.I., et al. Invest. Ophthalmol. Vis. Sci. 44(6):2588-2596(2003) Sekiguchi, T., et al. J. Biol. Chem. 276(10):7246-7257(2001) Hirose, E., et al. J. Cell. Sci. 111 (PT 1), 11-21 (1998) : Schurmann, A., et al. J. Biol. Chem. 270(48):28982-28988(1995)