



Anti-RagA antibody, rabbit serum

71-020 100 μl

RagA (313 aa, 36.6 kDa) is the human homologue of Gtr1 identified in yeast and classified as the Ras-like small G protein family. In cytoplasm, GTP-bound RagA usually forms a heterodimer with RagD, interacts with Nop132 to be transported to the nucleous. GTP of RagA is hydrolyzed to GDP by RCC, guanine nucleotide exchange factor for RanGTPase bound to chromatin. RagA-RCC signal pathway has a crucial role in cell growth and differentiation. RagA is also well known to be involved in mTOR signaling via binding with raptor, a component of mTORC1 complex, in an amino acid sensitive manner.

Applications

1) Western blot 1,000~ 2,000 folds dilution Not tested for other applications

Specifications

Reactivity: Reacts with mammalian and Xenopus Rag A proteins. Immunogen: Purified full-length human RagA protein fused with GST Form: Anti-Rag A rabbit serum added with 0.05% sodium azide. Storage: Shipped at 4°C. Upon arrival aliquot and store at -20°C

Data Link UniProtKB/Swiss-Prot: Q7L523

Reference : This product was described and used in reference 1.

1. Sekiguchi T *et al* "A nobel human nucleolar protein Nop132, binds to the G proteins, RRAG A/C/D" *J. Biol. Chem.* 279,: 8343-8350 (2004) PMID: <u>14660641</u>

2. Yasemin S *et al* "The Rag GTPases bind raptor and mediate amino acid signaling to mTORC1" *Science*. 320(5882): 1496-1501 (2008) PMID: <u>18497260</u>

Fig. 1 Western blot analysis of RagA protein in the whole cell extracts (HeLa cell lysate, 10 µg). Anti-RagA antiserum was used at 1,000 dilution.



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