

Rala Antibody - N-terminal region
Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog # AI13975**Specification**

Rala Antibody - N-terminal region - Product Information

Application	WB
Primary Accession	P63322
Other Accession	NM_031093 , NP_112355
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat, Rabbit, Goat, Horse, Bovine, Guinea Pig, Dog
Predicted	Human, Mouse, Rat, Rabbit, Pig, Goat, Horse, Bovine, Guinea Pig, Dog
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	22kDa KDa

Rala Antibody - N-terminal region - Additional Information**Gene ID** 81757**Other Names**

Ras-related protein Ral-A, Rala, Ral, Ral-a

Format

Liquid. Purified antibody supplied in 1x PBS buffer with 0.09% (w/v) sodium azide and 2% sucrose.

Reconstitution & Storage

Add 50 ul of distilled water. Final anti-Rala antibody concentration is 1 mg/ml in PBS buffer with 2% sucrose. For longer periods of storage, store at 20°C. Avoid repeat freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions

Rala Antibody - N-terminal region is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Rala Antibody - N-terminal region - Protein Information**Name** Rala**Synonyms** Ral, Ral-a**Function**

Multifunctional GTPase involved in a variety of cellular processes including gene expression, cell migration, cell proliferation, oncogenic transformation and membrane trafficking. Accomplishes its multiple functions by interacting with distinct downstream effectors. Acts as a GTP sensor for GTP-dependent exocytosis of dense core vesicles. Key regulator of LPAR1 signaling and competes with GRK2 for binding to LPAR1 thus affecting the signaling properties of the receptor. Required for anchorage-independent proliferation of transformed cells (By similarity). The RALA-exocyst

complex regulates integrin-dependent membrane raft exocytosis and growth signaling (By similarity). During mitosis, supports the stabilization and elongation of the intracellular bridge between dividing cells. Cooperates with EXOC2 to recruit other components of the exocyst to the early midbody (By similarity). During mitosis, also controls mitochondrial fission by recruiting to the mitochondrion RALBP1, which mediates the phosphorylation and activation of DNMI1 by the mitotic kinase cyclin B- CDK1 (By similarity).

Cellular Location

Cell membrane {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P11233}; Lipid-anchor {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P11233}; Cytoplasmic side {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P11233}. Cleavage furrow {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P11233}. Midbody, Midbody ring {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P11233}. Mitochondrion {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P11233}. Note=Predominantly at the cell surface in the absence of LPA. In the presence of LPA, colocalizes with LPAR1 and LPAR2 in endocytic vesicles. May colocalize with CNTRL/centriolin at the midbody ring. However, localization at the midbody at late cytokinesis was not confirmed. Relocalizes to the mitochondrion during mitosis where it regulates mitochondrial fission {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P11233}

Tissue Location

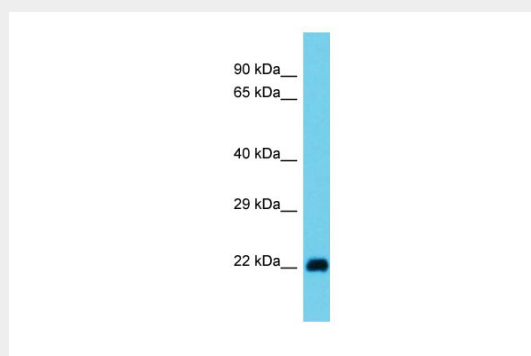
Higher levels where found in testes followed by brain, adrenal gland, pituitary gland, ovary, liver and kidney. Low expression was found in muscle.

Rala Antibody - N-terminal region - Protocols

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

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

Rala Antibody - N-terminal region - Images



Host: Rabbit
Target Name: Rala
Sample Tissue: Rat Stomach lysates
Antibody Dilution: 1.0µg/ml

Rala Antibody - N-terminal region - References

Willey G.M.,et al.Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun. 194:552-559(1993).
Cantor S.B.,et al.Mol. Cell. Biol. 15:4578-4584(1995).