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Raptor / Mip1 Antibody (N-Terminus)
Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog # ALS12971

Specification

Raptor / Mip1 Antibody (N-Terminus) - Product Information

Application	**IF, ICC, IHC**
Primary Accession	Q8N122
Reactivity	**Human, Mouse**
Host	**Rabbit**
Clonality	**Polyclonal**
Calculated MW	**149kDa KDa**

Raptor / Mip1 Antibody (N-Terminus) - Additional Information

Gene ID 57521

Other Names
Regulatory-associated protein of mTOR, Raptor, p150 target of rapamycin (TOR)-scaffold protein, RPTOR, KIAA1303, RAPTOR

Target/Specificity
13 amino acid peptide from near the amino-terminus of human Raptor

Reconstitution & Storage
Short term 4°C, long term aliquot and store at -20°C, avoid freeze thaw cycles. Store undiluted.

Precautions
Raptor / Mip1 Antibody (N-Terminus) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Raptor / Mip1 Antibody (N-Terminus) - Protein Information

Name RPTOR (HGNC:30287)

Function
Component of the mechanistic target of rapamycin complex 1 (mTORC1), an evolutionarily conserved central nutrient sensor that stimulates anabolic reactions and macromolecule biosynthesis to promote cellular biomass generation and growth (PubMed:12150925, PubMed:12150926, PubMed:12747827, PubMed:24403073, PubMed:26588989, PubMed:32561715, PubMed:37541260). In response to nutrients, growth factors or amino acids, mTORC1 is recruited to the lysosome membrane and promotes protein, lipid and nucleotide synthesis by phosphorylating several substrates, such as

ribosomal protein S6 kinase (RPS6KB1 and RPS6KB2) and EIF4EBP1 (4E-BP1) (PubMed:12150925, PubMed:12150926, PubMed:12747827, PubMed:24403073, PubMed:26588989, PubMed:37541260). In the same time, it inhibits catabolic pathways by phosphorylating the autophagy initiation components ULK1 and ATG13, as well as transcription factor TFEB, a master regulators of lysosomal biogenesis and autophagy (PubMed:12150925, PubMed:12150926, PubMed:12747827, PubMed:24403073, PubMed:32561715, PubMed:37541260). The mTORC1 complex is inhibited in response to starvation and amino acid depletion (PubMed:12150925, PubMed:12150926, PubMed:12747827, PubMed:24403073, PubMed:37541260). Within the mTORC1 complex, RPTOR acts both as a molecular adapter, which (1) mediates recruitment of mTORC1 to lysosomal membranes via interaction with small GTPases Rag (RagA/RRAGA, RagB/RRAGB, RagC/RRAGC and/or RagD/RRAGD), and a (2) substrate-specific adapter, which promotes substrate specificity by binding to TOS motif-containing proteins and direct them towards the active site of the MTOR kinase domain for phosphorylation (PubMed:12747827, PubMed:24403073, PubMed:26588989, PubMed:37541260). mTORC1 complex regulates many cellular processes, such as odontoblast and osteoclast differentiation or neuronal transmission (By similarity). mTORC1 complex in excitatory neuronal transmission is required for the prosocial behavior induced by the psychoactive substance lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD) (By similarity).

Cellular Location

Lysosome membrane. Cytoplasm Cytoplasmic granule. Note=Targeting to lysosomes depends on amino acid availability: recruited to lysosome membranes via interaction with GTP-bound form of RagA/RRAGA (or RagB/RRAGB) in complex with the GDP-bound form of RagC/RRAGC (or RagD/RRAGD), promoting recruitment of mTORC1 to the lysosomes (PubMed:31601764, PubMed:31601708). In arsenite-stressed cells, accumulates in stress granules when associated with SPAG5 and association with lysosomes is drastically decreased (PubMed:23953116).

Tissue Location

Highly expressed in skeletal muscle, and in a lesser extent in brain, lung, small intestine, kidney and placenta

Raptor / Mip1 Antibody (N-Terminus) - Protocols

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

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry

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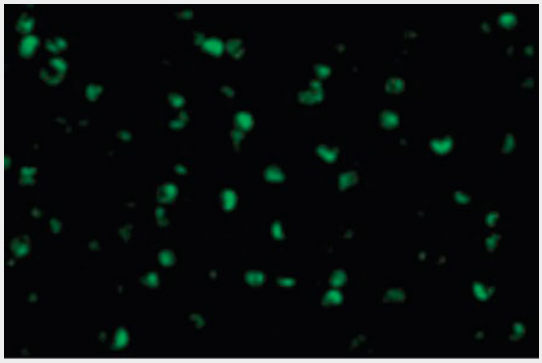
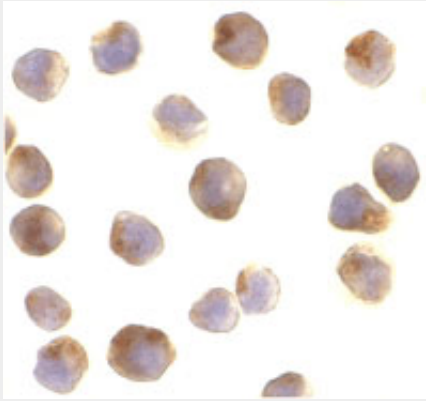
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

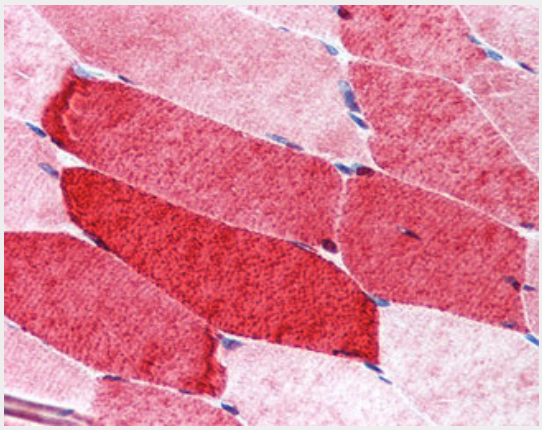
Raptor / Mip1 Antibody (N-Terminus) - Images



Immunofluorescence of Raptor in L1210 cells with Raptor antibody at 10 ug/ml.



Immunocytochemistry in L1210 cells with Raptor antibody at 10 µg/ml.



Anti-RPTOR / Raptor antibody IHC of human skeletal muscle.

Raptor / Mip1 Antibody (N-Terminus) - Background

Involved in the control of the mammalian target of rapamycin complex 1 (mTORC1) activity which regulates cell growth and survival, and autophagy in response to nutrient and hormonal signals; functions as a scaffold for recruiting mTORC1 substrates. mTORC1 is activated in response to

growth factors or amino acids. Growth factor-stimulated mTORC1 activation involves a AKT1-mediated phosphorylation of TSC1-TSC2, which leads to the activation of the RHEB GTPase that potently activates the protein kinase activity of mTORC1. Amino acid-signaling to mTORC1 requires its relocalization to the lysosomes mediated by the Ragulator complex and the Rag GTPases. Activated mTORC1 up-regulates protein synthesis by phosphorylating key regulators of mRNA translation and ribosome synthesis. mTORC1 phosphorylates EIF4EBP1 and releases it from inhibiting the elongation initiation factor 4E (eiF4E). mTORC1 phosphorylates and activates S6K1 at 'Thr-389', which then promotes protein synthesis by phosphorylating PDCD4 and targeting it for degradation. Involved in ciliogenesis.

Raptor / Mip1 Antibody (N-Terminus) - References

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Mural R.J.,et al.Submitted (JUL-2005) to the EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases.
Nagase T.,et al.DNA Res. 7:65-73(2000).