10320 Camino Santa Fe, Suite G
San Diego, CA 92121
Tel: 858.875.1900 Fax: 858.875.1999

RALA Antibody
Purified Mouse Monoclonal Antibody
Catalog # AO2091a

Specification

RALA Antibody - Product Information

Application	**E, WB, FC**
Primary Accession	P11233
Reactivity	**Human, Mouse, Monkey**
Host	**Mouse**
Clonality	**Monoclonal**
Isotype	**IgG1**
Calculated MW	**23.6kDa KDa**

Description
The product of this gene belongs to the small GTPase superfamily, Ras family of proteins. GTP-binding proteins mediate the transmembrane signaling initiated by the occupancy of certain cell surface receptors. This gene encodes a low molecular mass ras-like GTP-binding protein that shares about 50% similarity with other ras proteins.

Immunogen
Purified recombinant fragment of human RALA (AA: 71-203) expressed in E. Coli.

Formulation
Purified antibody in PBS with 0.05% sodium azide

RALA Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 5898

Other Names
Ras-related protein Ral-A, RALA, RAL

Dilution
E~~1/10000
WB~~1/500 - 1/2000
FC~~1/200 - 1/400

Storage
Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions
RALA Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

RALA Antibody - Protein Information

Name RALA

Synonyms RAL

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 (PubMed:18756269, PubMed:19306925, PubMed:20005108, PubMed:21822277, PubMed:30500825). Acts as a GTP sensor for GTP-dependent exocytosis of dense core vesicles. The RALA- exocyst complex regulates integrin-dependent membrane raft exocytosis and growth signaling (PubMed:20005108). 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 (PubMed:19306925). 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 (PubMed:18756269). During mitosis, also controls mitochondrial fission by recruiting to the mitochondrion RALBP1, which mediates the phosphorylation and activation of DNM1L by the mitotic kinase cyclin B- CDK1 (PubMed:21822277).

Cellular Location
Cell membrane; Lipid-anchor; Cytoplasmic side. Cleavage furrow. Midbody, Midbody ring. Mitochondrion. Note=Predominantly at the cell surface in the absence of LPA. In the presence of LPA, colocalizes with LPAR1 and LPAR2 in endocytic vesicles (PubMed:19306925). May colocalize with CNTRL/centriolin at the midbody ring (PubMed:16213214). However, localization at the midbody at late cytokinesis was not confirmed (PubMed:18756269). Relocalizes to the mitochondrion during mitosis where it regulates mitochondrial fission (PubMed:21822277)

RALA Antibody - Protocols

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

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture