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

RGL4 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide

Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP17597a

Specification

RGL4 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Product Information

Primary Accession Q8IZJ4

RGL4 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Additional Information

Gene ID 266747

Other Names
Ral-GDS-related protein, hRGR, Ral guanine nucleotide dissociation stimulator-like 4, RalGDS-like 4, RGL4, RGR

Format
Peptides are lyophilized in a solid powder format. Peptides can be reconstituted in solution using the appropriate buffer as needed.

Storage
Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C.

Precautions
This product is for research use only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

RGL4 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Protein Information

Name RGL4

Synonyms RGR

Cellular Location
Cytoplasmic vesicle.

RGL4 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Protocols

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

- Blocking Peptides

RGL4 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Images

RGL4 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Background

Ral GDS (Ral guanine nucleotide dissociation stimulator) is a guanine nucleotide exchange factor (GEF) that activates Ral and is implicated in oncogenic Ras-induced cell transformation. RGL4 (ral

guanine nucleotide dissociation stimulator-like 4), also known as Rgr, is a 473 amino acid protein that localizes to the cytoplasmic vesicle of cells. Belonging to the GEF family of proteins, RGL4 induces phosphorylation of ERKs, p38 and JNK kinases, and it increases the levels of GTP bound forms of Ral and Ras. Ras activation is crucial for the transforming activity of RGL4. Due to its similarity to Ral GDS, RGL4 may be implicated in carcinogenesis.

RGL4 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - References

Hernandez-Munoz, I., et al. Cancer Res. 63(14):4188-4195(2003)Hernandez-Munoz, I., et al. Oncogene 19(23):2745-2757(2000)Dunham, I., et al. Nature 402(6761):489-495(1999)D'Adamo, D.R., et al. Oncogene 14(11):1295-1305(1997)