Raptor Rabbit pAb

CatalogNo: YN0044

Key Features

Host Species	Reactivity	Applications
• Rabbit	• Human,Mouse	• WB,ELISA

MW	Isotype
• 146kD (Observed)	• IgG

Storage

Storage*	-15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol,0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.

Recommended Dilution Ratios

WB 1:500-2000
ELISA 1:5000-20000

Basic Information

Clonality	Polyclonal

Immunogen Information

Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human protein . at AA range: 730-810
Specificity	RPTOR Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of protein.

Target Information

Gene name	RPTOR KIAA1303 RAPTOR

Protein Name Regulatory-associated protein of mTOR (Raptor) (p150 target of rapamycin (TOR)-scaffold protein)

Organism	Gene ID	UniProt ID
Human	57521;	Q8N122;
Mouse		Q8K4Q0;

Cellular Localization Cytoplasm. Lysosome. Cytoplasmic granule . Targeting to lysosomes depends on amino acid availability. In arsenite-stressed cells, accumulates in stress granules when associated with SPAG5 and association with lysosomes is drastically decreased.

Tissue specificity Highly expressed in skeletal muscle, and in a lesser extent in brain, lung, small intestine, kidney and placenta. Isoform 3 is widely expressed, with highest levels in nasal mucosa and pituitary and lowest in spleen.

Function Function:Participates in the FRAP1 pathway and associates in a near stoichiometric ratio with FRAP1 to form a nutrient-sensitive complex (NSC). Plays a pivotal role as a scaffold protein in the FRAP1-signaling pathway and this interaction is essential for the catalyzed phosphorylation of EIF4EBP1. Has a positive role in nutrient-stimulated signaling to the downstream effector RPS6KB1. Under nutrient-deprived conditions, serves as a negative regulator of FRAP1 kinase activity. Regulation of the interaction with FRAP1 is a critical mechanism by which cells coordinate the rate of cell growth and maintenance of cell size with different environmental conditions.,miscellaneous:Rapamycin destabilizes the interaction with FRAP1 regardless of nutrient availability, and its potency for dissociation is increased under nutrient-rich conditions. This action uncouples FRAP1 from its substrates, and inhibits FRAP1 signaling without altering its intrinsic catalytic activity.,similarity:Belongs to the WD repeat RAPTOR family.,similarity:Contains 7 WD repeats.,subunit:Binds directly 4EBP1 and RPS6KB1 independently of its association with FRAP1. Binds preferentially to poorly or non-phosphorylated form of EIF4EBP1, and this binding is critical to the ability of FRAP1 to catalyze phosphorylation. Complex with FRAP1 physically interacts under both leucine-rich and -poor conditions and therefore in at least two nutrient-determined states with different stability.,tissue specificity:Highly expressed in skeletal muscle, and in a lesser extent in brain, lung, small intestine, kidney and placenta.,

Validation Data

Contact information

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Please scan the QR code to access additional product information:
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