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

# 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 DNM1L 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}

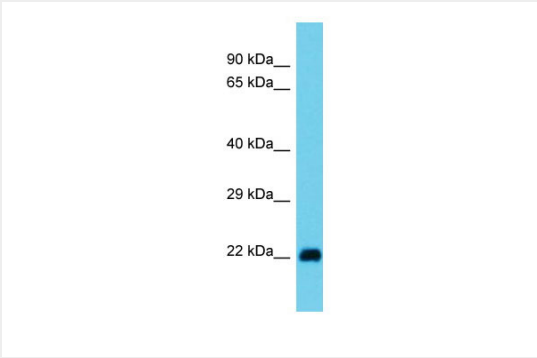
**Tissue Location**
Higher levels where found in testes followed by brain, adrenal gland, pituitary gland, ovary, liver and kidney. Low expression was found in muscle.

## 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 Cytomety
- 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

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