

**RalA Rabbit mAb**  
Catalog # AP78837**Specification**

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**RalA Rabbit mAb - Product Information**

|                   |                            |
|-------------------|----------------------------|
| Application       | <b>WB</b>                  |
| Primary Accession | <a href="#">P11233</a>     |
| Reactivity        | <b>Human</b>               |
| Host              | <b>Rabbit</b>              |
| Clonality         | <b>Monoclonal Antibody</b> |
| Calculated MW     | <b>23567</b>               |

**RalA Rabbit mAb - Additional Information****Gene ID** 5898**Other Names**

RALA

**Dilution**

WB~~1/500-1/1000

**Format**

Liquid

**RalA Rabbit mAb - 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:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/18756269" target="\_blank">18756269</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19306925" target="\_blank">19306925</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20005108" target="\_blank">20005108</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/21822277" target="\_blank">21822277</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/30500825" target="\_blank">30500825</a>). 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:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20005108" target="\_blank">20005108</a>). 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:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19306925" target="\_blank">19306925</a>). 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:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/18756269" target="\_blank">18756269</a>). During mitosis, also controls mitochondrial fission by recruiting to the mitochondrion RALBP1, which mediates the phosphorylation and activation of DNML1 by the mitotic kinase cyclin B- CDK1 (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/21822277" target="\_blank">21822277</a>).

### 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 Rabbit mAb - Protocols

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

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

### RalA Rabbit mAb - Images

