

Rabbit anti-Mouse Raptor Polyclonal Antibody | anti-Rptor antibody

Raptor Antibody

CATALOG #	HOST	REACTIVITY	APPLICATIONS
AAA40408	Rabbit	Mouse	Immunocytochemistry, Western Blot, ELISA

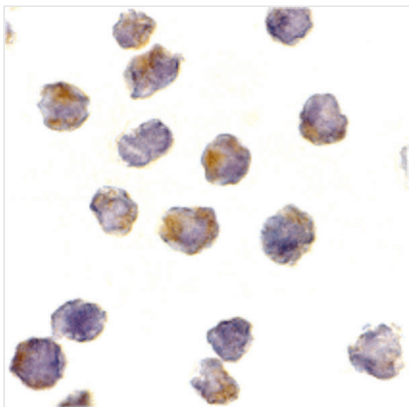
PRODUCT SYNONYMS

Raptor; Polyclonal Antibody; Raptor Antibody; Rap; mKIAA1303; 4932417H02Rik; Regulatory-associated protein of mTOR; regulatory associated protein of MTOR; complex 1; anti-Rptor antibody

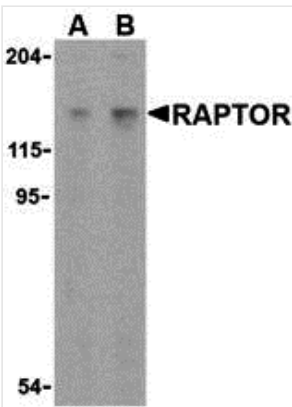
PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Mouse
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Specificity	Raptor has multiple isoforms that may also be recognized by antibody.
Purity/Purification	Raptor Antibody is affinity chromatography purified via peptide column.
Form/Format	Liquid
Concentration	1 mg/mL (varies by lot)
Sequence Length	1335
Applicable Applications for anti-Rptor antibody	ICC (Immunocytochemistry), WB (Western Blot), ELISA
Conjugate	Unconjugated
Immunogen	Raptor (CT) polyclonal antibody was raised against a 16 amino acid synthetic peptide from near the carboxy terminus of mouse Raptor.
Buffer	Raptor Antibody is supplied in PBS containing 0.02% sodium azide.
Preparation and Storage	Raptor antibody can be stored at 4 degree C for three months and -20 degree C, stable for up to one year. As with all antibodies care should be taken to avoid repeated freeze thaw cycles. Antibodies should not be exposed to prolonged high temperatures.

IMAGES



ICC (Immunocytochemistry)
Immunocytochemistry of Raptor in L1210 cells with Raptor antibody at 10 μg/mL.



WB (Western Blot)
Western blot analysis of Raptor in L1210 cell lysate with Raptor antibody at (A) 2 and (B) 4 μg/mL.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for anti-Rptor antibody	Raptor Antibody: The mammalian Target of Rapamycin (TOR, also known as mTOR) is an evolutionarily conserved serine/threonine kinase that regulates cell growth and cell cycle through its ability to integrate signals from nutrient levels and growth factors. Rapamycin inhibits TOR activity resulting in reduced cell growth and reduced rates of cell cycle and cell proliferation. Raptor (regulatory associated protein of TOR) is a TOR-binding protein essential for TOR signaling in vivo. It acts as a TOR scaffold protein whose binding by TOR substrates is necessary for effective TOR-catalyzed phosphorylation. These substrates include the ribosomal protein S6 kinase (RP S6K) and the eukaryotic initiation factor 4E binding protein 4EBP1, proteins necessary for cell growth and proliferation and responsive to nutrient and mitogen levels. Raptor binds these proteins through a common 5 amino acid TOR-signaling (TOS) motif; mutation of this motif prevents the TOR-dependent phosphorylation of these proteins.
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NCBI AND UNIPROT INFORMATION

NCBI GI #	46577497
NCBI GeneID	74370
UniProt Accession #	Q8K4Q0; Q8C9W9; Q8CBY4; Q8CDY8; Q9D4H3
Molecular Weight	33,651 Da
NCBI Official Full Name	Regulatory-associated protein of mTOR
NCBI Official Synonym Full Names	regulatory associated protein of MTOR, complex 1
NCBI Official Symbol	Rptor
NCBI Official Synonym Symbols	Rap; Raptor; mKIAA1303; 4932417H02Rik
NCBI Protein Information	regulatory-associated protein of mTOR; p150 target of rapamycin (TOR)-scaffold protein
UniProt Protein Name	Regulatory-associated protein of mTOR
UniProt Gene Name	Rptor
UniProt Synonym Gene Names	Raptor; Raptor
UniProt Entry Name	RPTOR_MOUSE

For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures. Small volumes of product may become entrapped in the seal of the vial during shipment and storage; if necessary, briefly centrifuge the vial on a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the cap.