

Raptor-S863 Antibody Blocking Peptide
Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP8015b**Specification**

Raptor-S863 Antibody Blocking Peptide - Product InformationPrimary Accession [Q8N122](#)**Raptor-S863 Antibody Blocking Peptide - Additional Information****Gene ID** 57521**Other Names**

Regulatory-associated protein of mTOR, Raptor, p150 target of rapamycin (TOR)-scaffold protein, RPTOR, KIAA1303, RAPTOR

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.

Raptor-S863 Antibody Blocking Peptide - Protein Information**Name** RPTOR ([HGNC:30287](#))**Function**

Component of the mechanistic target of rapamycin complex 1 (mTORC1), an evolutionarily conserved central nutrient sensor that stimulates anabolic reactions and macromolecule biosynthesis to promote cellular biomass generation and growth (PubMed:[12150925](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/12150925), PubMed:[12150926](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/12150926), PubMed:[12747827](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/12747827), PubMed:[24403073](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/24403073), PubMed:[26588989](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/26588989), PubMed:[32561715](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/32561715), PubMed:[37541260](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/37541260)). In response to nutrients, growth factors or amino acids, mTORC1 is recruited to the lysosome membrane and promotes protein, lipid and nucleotide synthesis by phosphorylating several substrates, such as ribosomal protein S6 kinase (RPS6KB1 and RPS6KB2) and EIF4EBP1 (4E-BP1) (PubMed:[12150925](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/12150925), PubMed:[12150926](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/12150926), PubMed:[12747827](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/12747827), PubMed:[24403073](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/24403073), PubMed:[26588989](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/26588989), PubMed:[32561715](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/32561715), PubMed:[37541260](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/37541260)).

href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/26588989" target="_blank">26588989, PubMed:37541260). In the same time, it inhibits catabolic pathways by phosphorylating the autophagy initiation components ULK1 and ATG13, as well as transcription factor TFEB, a master regulators of lysosomal biogenesis and autophagy (PubMed:12150925, PubMed:12150926, PubMed:12747827, PubMed:24403073, PubMed:32561715, PubMed:37541260). The mTORC1 complex is inhibited in response to starvation and amino acid depletion (PubMed:12150925, PubMed:12150926, PubMed:12747827, PubMed:24403073, PubMed:37541260). Within the mTORC1 complex, RPTOR acts both as a molecular adapter, which (1) mediates recruitment of mTORC1 to lysosomal membranes via interaction with small GTPases Rag (RagA/RRAGA, RagB/RRAGB, RagC/RRAGC and/or RagD/RRAGD), and a (2) substrate-specific adapter, which promotes substrate specificity by binding to TOS motif-containing proteins and direct them towards the active site of the MTOR kinase domain for phosphorylation (PubMed:12747827, PubMed:24403073, PubMed:26588989, PubMed:37541260). mTORC1 complex regulates many cellular processes, such as odontoblast and osteoclast differentiation or neuronal transmission (By similarity). mTORC1 complex in excitatory neuronal transmission is required for the prosocial behavior induced by the psychoactive substance lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD) (By similarity).

Cellular Location

Lysosome membrane. Cytoplasm Cytoplasmic granule. Note=Targeting to lysosomes depends on amino acid availability: recruited to lysosome membranes via interaction with GTP-bound form of RagA/RRAGA (or RagB/RRAGB) in complex with the GDP-bound form of RagC/RRAGC (or RagD/RRAGD), promoting recruitment of mTORC1 to the lysosomes (PubMed:31601764, PubMed:31601708). In arsenite-stressed cells, accumulates in stress granules when associated with SPAG5 and association with lysosomes is drastically decreased (PubMed:23953116).

Tissue Location

Highly expressed in skeletal muscle, and in a lesser extent in brain, lung, small intestine, kidney and placenta

Raptor-S863 Antibody Blocking Peptide - Protocols

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

Raptor-S863 Antibody Blocking Peptide - Images

Raptor-S863 Antibody Blocking Peptide - Background

Raptor participates in the FRAP1 pathway and associates in a near stoichiometric ratio with FRAP1 to form a nutrient-sensitive complex (NSC). It plays a pivotal role as a scaffold protein in the FRAP1-signaling pathway and this interaction is essential for the catalyzed phosphorylation of EIF4EBP1. It has a positive role in nutrient-stimulated signaling to the downstream effector RPS6KB1. Under nutrient-deprived conditions, it 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.

Raptor-S863 Antibody Blocking Peptide - References

Foster, K.G., et al. J. Biol. Chem. 285(1):80-94(2010) Gulati, N., et al. Int. J. Oncol. 35(4):731-740(2009) Tzatsos, A. J. Biol. Chem. 284(34):22525-22534(2009) Hosokawa, N., et al. Mol. Biol. Cell 20(7):1981-1991(2009)