



DEPDC5 (3L15) Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody

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Product Information

Application WB

Primary Accession

Reactivity

Clonality

Calculated MW

O75140, P61460

Human, Mouse

Monoclonal

181264

Additional Information

Gene ID 9681

Dilution WB~~1:1000

Storage Conditions -20°C

Protein Information

Name DEPDC5 {ECO:0000303 | PubMed:23542697,

ECO:0000312 | HGNC:HGNC:18423}

Function As a component of the GATOR1 complex functions as an inhibitor of the

amino acid-sensing branch of the mTORC1 pathway (PubMed:23723238,

PubMed:25457612, PubMed:29590090, PubMed:29769719,

PubMed:<u>31548394</u>, PubMed:<u>35338845</u>). In response to amino acid depletion, the GATOR1 complex has GTPase activating protein (GAP) activity and strongly

increases GTP hydrolysis by RagA/RRAGA (or RagB/RRAGB) within heterodimeric Rag complexes, thereby turning them into their inactive GDP-bound form, releasing mTORC1 from lysosomal surface and inhibiting

mTORC1 signaling (PubMed:<u>23723238</u>, PubMed:<u>25457612</u>,

PubMed:<u>29590090</u>, PubMed:<u>29769719</u>, PubMed:<u>35338845</u>). In the presence of abundant amino acids, the GATOR1 complex is negatively regulated by GATOR2, the other GATOR subcomplex, in this amino acid-sensing branch of

the TORC1 pathway (PubMed:23723238, PubMed:25457612,

PubMed:<u>29769719</u>). Within the GATOR1 complex, DEPDC5 mediates direct interaction with the nucleotide- binding pocket of small GTPases Rag (RagA/RRAGA, RagB/RRAGB, RagC/RRAGC and/or RagD/RRAGD) and coordinates their nucleotide loading states by promoting RagA/RRAGA or RagB/RRAGB into their GDP-binding state and RagC/RRAGC or RagD/RRAGD into their GTP-binding state (PubMed:<u>29590090</u>, PubMed:<u>35338845</u>). However, it does not execute the GAP activity, which is mediated by NPRL2

(PubMed: 29590090).

Cellular Location Lysosome membrane. Cytoplasm, cytosol {ECO:0000250 | UniProtKB:P61460}.

Cytoplasm, perinuclear region {ECO:0000250 | UniProtKB:P61460}. Note=Localization to lysosomes is mediated by the KICSTOR complex and is amino acid- independent.

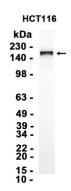
Tissue Location

Expressed in developing and adult brain.

Background

This gene encodes a member of the IML1 family of proteins involved in G-protein signaling pathways. The mechanistic target of rapamycin complex 1 (mTORC1) pathway regulates cell growth by sensing the availability of nutrients. The protein encoded by this gene is a component of the GATOR1 (GAP activity toward Rags) complex which inhibits the amino acid-sensing branch of the mTORC1 pathway. Mutations in this gene are associated with autosomal dominant familial focal epilepsy with variable foci. A single nucleotide polymorphism in an intron of this gene has been associated with an increased risk of hepatocellular carcinoma in individuals with chronic hepatitis C virus infection. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants. [provided by RefSeq, Mar 2014]

Images



Western blot analysis of extracts from HCT116 cells using AP93735 at 1:1000.

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