

产品名称: TBC1D4 Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
产品货号: APRab18677



产品概述 (Summary)

产品名称 (Production Name)	TBC1D4 Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
描述 (Description)	Rabbit polyclonal Antibody
宿主 (Host)	Rabbit
应用 (Application)	IHC, ICC, IF, ELISA
种属反应性 (Reactivity)	Human, Mouse

产品性能 (Performance)

偶联物 (Conjugation)	Unconjugated
修饰 (Modification)	Unmodified
同种型 (Isotype)	IgG
克隆 (Clonality)	Polyclonal
形式 (Form)	Liquid
存放说明 (Storage)	Store at 4°C short term. Aliquot and store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.
储存溶液 (Buffer)	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% protective protein and 0.02% New type preservative N.
纯化方式 (Purification)	Affinity purification

免疫原信息 (Immunogen)

基因名 (Gene Name)	TBC1D4
别名 (Alternative Names)	TBC1D4; AS160; KIAA0603; TBC1 domain family member 4; Akt substrate of 160 kDa; AS160
基因 ID (Gene ID)	9882.0
蛋白 ID (SwissProt ID)	O60343. The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human AS160. AA range: 611-660

产品应用 (Application)

稀释比 (Dilution Ratio)	IHC 1:100-1:300, ICC/IF 1:200-1:1000, ELISA 1:5000-1:20000
蛋白分子量 (Molecular Weight)	

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研究背景 (Background)

This gene is a member of the Tre-2/BUB2/CDC16 domain family. The protein encoded by this gene is a Rab-GTPase-activating protein, and contains two phosphotyrosine-binding domains (PTB1 and PTB2), a calmodulin-binding domain (CBD), a Rab-GTPase domain, and multiple AKT phosphomotifs. This protein is thought to play an important role in glucose homeostasis by regulating the insulin-dependent trafficking of the glucose transporter 4 (GLUT4), important for removing glucose from the bloodstream into skeletal muscle and fat tissues. Reduced expression of this gene results in an increase in GLUT4 levels at the plasma membrane, suggesting that this protein is important in intracellular retention of GLUT4 under basal conditions. When exposed to insulin, this protein is phosphorylated, dissociates from GLUT4 vesicles, resulting in increased GLUT4 at the cell surface, and enhanced glucose transport. Phdisease: May be involved in atopic dermatitis (AD)., function: May act as a GTPase-activating protein for RAB2A, RAB8A, RAB10 and RAB14. Isoform 2 promotes insulin-induced glucose transporter SLC2A4/GLUT4 translocation at the plasma membrane, thus increasing glucose uptake., PTM: Insulin-stimulated phosphorylation is required for SLC2A4/GLUT4 translocation., PTM: Phosphorylated by AKT1; insulin-induced., PTM: Physiological hyperinsulinemia increases phosphorylation in skeletal muscle. Insulin-stimulated phosphorylation is reduced by 39% in type 2 diabetic patients., similarity: Contains 1 Rab-GAP TBC domain., similarity: Contains 2 PID domains., subcellular location: Isoform 2 shows a cytoplasmic perinuclear localization in a myoblastic cell line in resting and insulin-stimulated cells., tissue specificity: Widely expressed, but differential expression for isoforms 1 and 2, with highest overall expression of isoform 2 in most tissues. Isoform 1 is highly expressed in skeletal muscle and heart, but was not detectable in the liver nor in adipose tissue. Isoform 2 strongly expressed in adrenal and thyroid gland, and also in lung, kidney, colon, brain and adipose tissue. Moderate isoform 2 expression in skeletal muscle. Expressed in pancreatic Langerhans islets, including beta cells (at protein level). Expression is decreased by twofold in pancreatic islets in type 2 diabetes patients compared to control subjects.,

研究领域 (Research Area)

Insulin Receptor

图片 (Image Data)



Immunofluorescence analysis of HeLa cells, using AS160 Antibody. The picture on the right is blocked with the synthesized

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peptide.

注意事项 (Note)

For research use only .