

Tuberin Rabbit mAb

Catalog No: #48921

Package Size: #48921-1 50ul #48921-2 100ul



Signalway Antibody

Orders: order@signalwayantibody.com
Support: tech@signalwayantibody.com

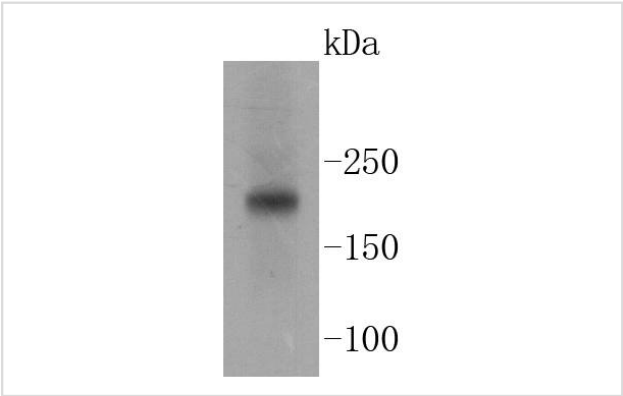
Description

Product Name	Tuberin Rabbit mAb
Host Species	Recombinant Rabbit
Clonality	Monoclonal
Clone No.	SC05-59
Purification	ProA affinity purified
Applications	WB, IHC, FC
Species Reactivity	Hu, Ms, Rt
Immunogen Description	recombinant protein
Conjugates	Unconjugated
Other Names	FLJ43106 antibody LAM antibody OTTHUMP00000158940 antibody OTTHUMP00000198394 antibody OTTHUMP00000198395 antibody PPP1R160 antibody Protein phosphatase 1, regulatory subunit 160 antibody tsc2 antibody TSC2_HUMAN antibody TSC4 antibody TSC4 gene, formerly antibody TSC4, formerly antibody Tuberin antibody Tuberous sclerosis 2 antibody Tuberous sclerosis 2 protein antibody Tuberous sclerosis 2 protein homolog antibody
Accession No.	Swiss-Prot#:P49815
Calculated MW	200 kDa
Formulation	1*TBS (pH7.4), 1%BSA, 40%Glycerol. Preservative: 0.05% Sodium Azide.
Storage	Store at -20°C

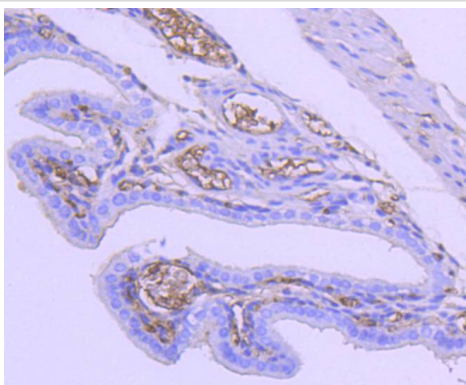
Application Details

WB: 1:1,000-1:2,000 IHC:1:50-1:200 FC: 1:50-1:100

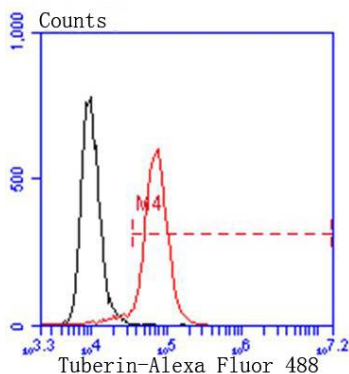
Images



Western blot analysis of Tuberin on Jurkat cell lysates using anti-Tuberin antibody at 1/1,000 dilution.



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded mouse placenta tissue using anti-Tuberin antibody. Counter stained with hematoxylin.



Flow cytometric analysis of Hela cells with Tuberin antibody at 1/50 dilution (red) compared with an unlabelled control (cells without incubation with primary antibody; black). Alexa Fluor 488-conjugated goat anti rabbit IgG was used as the secondary antibody.

Background

Tuberous sclerosis complex (TSC) is an autosomal dominant genetic disorder characterized by mental retardation and the widespread development of distinctive tumors termed hamartomas. Two different genetic loci have been linked to TSC; one of these loci, the tuberous sclerosis-2 gene (TSC2), encodes a protein called tuberin and the other loci, tuberous sclerosis-1 gene (TSC1), encodes a protein called hamartin. Tuberin and hamartin interact with each other forming a cytoplasmic complex. Hamartin interacts with the ezrin-radixin-moesin (ERM) family of actin-binding proteins and inhibition of hamartin activity results in loss of cell adhesion. Hamartin is present in most adult tissues with strong expression in brain, heart, and kidney.

References

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only and is not intended for use in humans or animals.