Product Data Sheet:
Tuberin Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody

Cat. No:	ABN19417
Conjugate:	Unconjugated
Size:	100µL
Clone:	Polyclonal
Concentration:	1mg/ml
Host:	Rabbit
Isotype:	IgG
Immunogen:	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human Tuberin. AA range:947-996
Reactivity:	Human,Mouse,Rat
Applications:	WB 1:500-1:2000,IHC 1:100-1:300,ICC/IF 1:50-1:200,ELISA 1:10000-1:20000
Molecular Weight:	210kDa
Purification:	Affinity purification
Synonyms:	TSC2; TSC4; Tuberin; Tuberous sclerosis 2 protein
Background:	Mutations in this gene lead to tuberous sclerosis complex. Its gene product is believed to be a tumor suppressor and is able to stimulate specific GTPases. The protein associates with hamartin in a cytosolic complex, possibly acting as a chaperone for hamartin. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants encoding different isoforms. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008],alternative products:Additional isoforms seem to exist. Experimental confirmation may be lacking for some isoforms,disease:Defects in TSC2 are a cause of lymphangioleiomyomatosis (LAM) [MIM:606690]. LAM is a progressive and often fatal lung disease characterized by a diffuse proliferation of abnormal smooth muscle cells in the lungs. It affects almost exclusively young women and can occur as an isolated disorder or in association with tuberous sclerosis complex.,disease:Defects in TSC2 are the cause of tuberous sclerosis complex (TSC) [MIM:191100]. The molecular basis of TSC is a functional impairment of the tuberin-hamartin complex. TSC is an autosomal dominant multi-system disorder that affects especially the brain, kidneys, heart, and skin. TSC is characterized by hamartomas (benign overgrowths predominantly of a cell or tissue type that occurs normally in the organ) and hamartias (developmental abnormalities of tissue combination). Clinical symptoms can range from benign hypopigmented macules of the skin to profound mental retardation with intractable seizures to premature death from a variety of disease-associated causes.,function:Implicated as a tumor suppressor. May have a function in vesicular transport, but may also play a role in the regulation of cell growth arrest and in the regulation of transcription mediated by steroid receptors. Interaction between TSC1 and TSC2 may facilitate vesicular docking. Specifically stimulates the intrinsic GTPase activity of the Ras-related protein RAP1A and RAB5. Suggesting a possible mechanism for its role in regulating cellular growth. Mutations in TSC2 leads to constitutive activation of RAP1A in tumors.,online information:TSC2 mutation db,PTM:Phosphorylation at Ser-1387, Ser-1418 or Ser-1420 does not affect interaction with TSC1.,similarity:Contains 1 Rap-GAP domain.,subcellular location:At steady state found in association with membranes.,subunit:Interacts with TSC1 and HERC1; the interaction with TSC1 stabilizes TSC2 and prevents the interaction with HERC1. May also interact with the adapter molecule RABEP1. The final complex contains TSC2 and RABEP1 linked to RAB5 (Probable). Interacts with HSPA1 and HSPA8.,tissue specificity:Liver, brain, heart, lymphocytes, fibroblasts, biliary epithelium, pancreas, skeletal muscle, kidney, lung and placenta.,
Form:	Liquid

Product Data Sheet:
Tuberin Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody

Cat. No:	ABN19417
Conjugate:	Unconjugated
Size:	100µL
Clone:	Polyclonal
Concentration:	1mg/ml
Host:	Rabbit
Isotype:	IgG
Immunogen:	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human Tuberin. AA range:947-996
Reactivity:	Human,Mouse,Rat
Applications:	WB 1:500-1:2000,IHC 1:100-1:300,ICC/IF 1:50-1:200,ELISA 1:10000-1:20000
Molecular Weight:	210kDa
Purification:	Affinity purification
Synonyms:	TSC2; TSC4; Tuberin; Tuberous sclerosis 2 protein
Background:	Mutations in this gene lead to tuberous sclerosis complex. Its gene product is believed to be a tumor suppressor and is able to stimulate specific GTPases. The protein associates with hamartin in a cytosolic complex, possibly acting as a chaperone for hamartin. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants encoding different isoforms. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008],alternative products:Additional isoforms seem to exist. Experimental confirmation may be lacking for some isoforms,disease:Defects in TSC2 are a cause of lymphangioleiomyomatosis (LAM) [MIM:606690]. LAM is a progressive and often fatal lung disease characterized by a diffuse proliferation of abnormal smooth muscle cells in the lungs. It affects almost exclusively young women and can occur as an isolated disorder or in association with tuberous sclerosis complex.,disease:Defects in TSC2 are the cause of tuberous sclerosis complex (TSC) [MIM:191100]. The molecular basis of TSC is a functional impairment of the tuberin-hamartin complex. TSC is an autosomal dominant multi-system disorder that affects especially the brain, kidneys, heart, and skin. TSC is characterized by hamartomas (benign overgrowths predominantly of a cell or tissue type that occurs normally in the organ) and hamartias (developmental abnormalities of tissue combination). Clinical symptoms can range from benign hypopigmented macules of the skin to profound mental retardation with intractable seizures to premature death from a variety of disease-associated causes.,function:Implicated as a tumor suppressor. May have a function in vesicular transport, but may also play a role in the regulation of cell growth arrest and in the regulation of transcription mediated by steroid receptors. Interaction between TSC1 and TSC2 may facilitate vesicular docking. Specifically stimulates the intrinsic GTPase activity of the Ras-related protein RAP1A and RAB5. Suggesting a possible mechanism for its role in regulating cellular growth. Mutations in TSC2 leads to constitutive activation of RAP1A in tumors.,online information:TSC2 mutation db,PTM:Phosphorylation at Ser-1387, Ser-1418 or Ser-1420 does not affect interaction with TSC1.,similarity:Contains 1 Rap-GAP domain.,subcellular location:At steady state found in association with membranes.,subunit:Interacts with TSC1 and HERC1; the interaction with TSC1 stabilizes TSC2 and prevents the interaction with HERC1. May also interact with the adapter molecule RABEP1. The final complex contains TSC2 and RABEP1 linked to RAB5 (Probable). Interacts with HSPA1 and HSPA8.,tissue specificity:Liver, brain, heart, lymphocytes, fibroblasts, biliary epithelium, pancreas, skeletal muscle, kidney, lung and placenta.,
Form:	Liquid
Buffer:	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% New type

Product Data Sheet:
Tuberin Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody

Cat. No:	ABN19417
Conjugate:	Unconjugated
Size:	100µL
Clone:	Polyclonal
Concentration:	1mg/ml
Host:	Rabbit
Isotype:	IgG
Immunogen:	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human Tuberin. AA range:947-996
Reactivity:	Human,Mouse,Rat
Applications:	WB 1:500-1:2000,IHC 1:100-1:300,ICC/IF 1:50-1:200,ELISA 1:10000-1:20000
Molecular Weight:	210kDa
Purification:	Affinity purification
Synonyms:	TSC2; TSC4; Tuberin; Tuberous sclerosis 2 protein
Background:	Mutations in this gene lead to tuberous sclerosis complex. Its gene product is believed to be a tumor suppressor and is able to stimulate specific GTPases. The protein associates with hamartin in a cytosolic complex, possibly acting as a chaperone for hamartin. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants encoding different isoforms. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008],alternative products:Additional isoforms seem to exist. Experimental confirmation may be lacking for some isoforms,disease:Defects in TSC2 are a cause of lymphangioleiomyomatosis (LAM) [MIM:606690]. LAM is a progressive and often fatal lung disease characterized by a diffuse proliferation of abnormal smooth muscle cells in the lungs. It affects almost exclusively young women and can occur as an isolated disorder or in association with tuberous sclerosis complex.,disease:Defects in TSC2 are the cause of tuberous sclerosis complex (TSC) [MIM:191100]. The molecular basis of TSC is a functional impairment of the tuberin-hamartin complex. TSC is an autosomal dominant multi-system disorder that affects especially the brain, kidneys, heart, and skin. TSC is characterized by hamartomas (benign overgrowths predominantly of a cell or tissue type that occurs normally in the organ) and hamartias (developmental abnormalities of tissue combination). Clinical symptoms can range from benign hypopigmented macules of the skin to profound mental retardation with intractable seizures to premature death from a variety of disease-associated causes.,function:Implicated as a tumor suppressor. May have a function in vesicular transport, but may also play a role in the regulation of cell growth arrest and in the regulation of transcription mediated by steroid receptors. Interaction between TSC1 and TSC2 may facilitate vesicular docking. Specifically stimulates the intrinsic GTPase activity of the Ras-related protein RAP1A and RAB5. Suggesting a possible mechanism for its role in regulating cellular growth. Mutations in TSC2 leads to constitutive activation of RAP1A in tumors.,online information:TSC2 mutation db,PTM:Phosphorylation at Ser-1387, Ser-1418 or Ser-1420 does not affect interaction with TSC1.,similarity:Contains 1 Rap-GAP domain.,subcellular location:At steady state found in association with membranes.,subunit:Interacts with TSC1 and HERC1; the interaction with TSC1 stabilizes TSC2 and prevents the interaction with HERC1. May also interact with the adapter molecule RABEP1. The final complex contains TSC2 and RABEP1 linked to RAB5 (Probable). Interacts with HSPA1 and HSPA8.,tissue specificity:Liver, brain, heart, lymphocytes, fibroblasts, biliary epithelium, pancreas, skeletal muscle, kidney, lung and placenta.,
Form:	Liquid
Buffer:	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% New type