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## Tuberin (phospho Thr1462) Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog No	YP-Ab-00224
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human;Mouse;Rat
Applications	WB;IHC;IF;ELISA
Gene Name	TSC2
Protein Name	Tuberin
Immunogen	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human Tuberin/TSC2 around the phosphorylation site of Thr1462. AA range:1428-1477
Specificity	Phospho-Tuberin (T1462) Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of Tuberin protein only when phosphorylated at T1462.
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Dilution	Immunohistochemistry: 1/100 - 1/300. Immunofluorescence: 1/200 - 1/1000. ELISA: 1/5000. Not yet tested in other applications.
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	-20°C/1 year
Synonyms	TSC2; TSC4; Tuberin; Tuberous sclerosis 2 protein
Observed Band	200kD
Cell Pathway	Cytoplasm. Membrane; Peripheral membrane protein. At steady state found in association with membranes.
Tissue Specificity	Liver, brain, heart, lymphocytes, fibroblasts, biliary epithelium, pancreas, skeletal muscle, kidney, lung and placenta.
Function	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 (de
	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 tuberin-hamartin complex. TSC is an autosomal dominant multi-system disorder that affects especially the brain, kidneys, heart, and skin. TSC is characterized hamartomas (benign overgrowths predominantly of a cell or tissue type that



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**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],

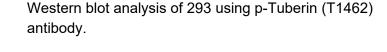
matters needing attention

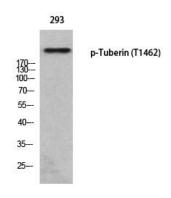
Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!

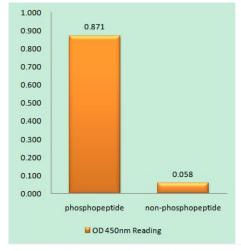
**Usage suggestions** 

This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.

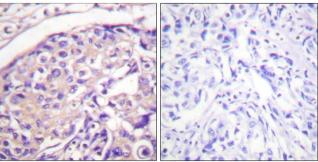
## **Products Images**







Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay (Phospho-ELISA) for Immunogen Phosphopeptide (Phospho-left) and Non-Phosphopeptide (Phospho-right), using Tuberin/TSC2 (Phospho-Thr1462) Antibody



Immunohistochemistry analysis of paraffin-embedded human breast carcinoma, using Tuberin/TSC2 (Phospho-Thr1462) Antibody. The picture on the right is blocked with the phospho peptide.