

# Anti-TSG101 Antibody

Rabbit Anti Human Polyclonal Antibody  
Catalog # ALS18331

## Product Information

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<b>Application</b>	WB, IHC-P
<b>Primary Accession</b>	<a href="#">Q99816</a>
<b>Predicted</b>	Human, Mouse, Rat
<b>Host</b>	Rabbit
<b>Clonality</b>	Polyclonal
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG
<b>Calculated MW</b>	43944

## Additional Information

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<b>Gene ID</b>	7251
<b>Alias Symbol</b>	TSG101
<b>Other Names</b>	TSG101, ESCRT-I complex subunit TSG101, Tumor susceptibility gene 10, Tumor susceptibility protein, VPS23, Tumor susceptibility gene 101, TSG10
<b>Target/Specificity</b>	Human TSG101
<b>Reconstitution &amp; Storage</b>	Affinity purified
<b>Precautions</b>	Anti-TSG101 Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

## Protein Information

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<b>Name</b>	TSG101
<b>Function</b>	Component of the ESCRT-I complex, a regulator of vesicular trafficking process. Binds to ubiquitinated cargo proteins and is required for the sorting of endocytic ubiquitinated cargos into multivesicular bodies (MVBs). Mediates the association between the ESCRT-0 and ESCRT-I complex. Required for completion of cytokinesis; the function requires CEP55. May be involved in cell growth and differentiation. Acts as a negative growth regulator. Involved in the budding of many viruses through an interaction with viral proteins that contain a late-budding motif P-[ST]-A-P. This interaction is essential for viral particle budding of numerous retroviruses. Required for the exosomal release of SDCBP, CD63 and syndecan (PubMed: <a href="#">22660413</a> ). It may also play a role in the extracellular release of microvesicles that differ from the exosomes (PubMed: <a href="#">22315426</a> ).
<b>Cellular Location</b>	Cytoplasm. Early endosome membrane; Peripheral membrane protein;

Cytoplasmic side. Late endosome membrane; Peripheral membrane protein. Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, microtubule organizing center, centrosome. Midbody, Midbody ring. Nucleus. Note=Mainly cytoplasmic. Membrane-associated when active and soluble when inactive. Nuclear localization is cell cycle-dependent. Interaction with CEP55 is required for localization to the midbody during cytokinesis

**Tissue Location**

Heart, brain, placenta, lung, liver, skeletal, kidney and pancreas

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.