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TIGAR Antibody (N-term)

Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP19202a

Product Information

Application	WB, E
Primary Accession	Q9NQ88
Other Accession	NP_065108.1
Reactivity	Mouse
Predicted	Rat, Bovine, Canine, Rabbit, Chicken
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Clone Names	RB39908
Calculated MW	30063
Antigen Region	1-30

Additional Information

Gene ID	57103
Other Names	Fructose-2, 6-bisphosphatase TIGAR, TP53-induced glycolysis and apoptosis regulator, TIGAR, C12orf5
Target/Specificity	This TIGAR antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 1-30 amino acids from the N-terminal region of human TIGAR.
Dilution	WB~~1:1000 E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.
Format	Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.
Storage	Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.
Precautions	TIGAR Antibody (N-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

Name	TIGAR {ECO:0000303|PubMed:16839880}
Synonyms	C12orf5

Function	Fructose-bisphosphatase hydrolyzing fructose-2,6-bisphosphate as well as fructose-1,6-bisphosphate (PubMed:19015259). Acts as a negative regulator of glycolysis by lowering intracellular levels of fructose-2,6-bisphosphate in a p53/TP53-dependent manner, resulting in the pentose phosphate pathway (PPP) activation and NADPH production (PubMed:16839880, PubMed:22887998). Contributes to the generation of reduced glutathione to cause a decrease in intracellular reactive oxygen species (ROS) content, correlating with its ability to protect cells from oxidative or metabolic stress-induced cell death (PubMed:16839880, PubMed:19713938, PubMed:22887998, PubMed:23726973, PubMed:23817040). Plays a role in promoting protection against cell death during hypoxia by decreasing mitochondria ROS levels in a HK2- dependent manner through a mechanism that is independent of its fructose-bisphosphatase activity (PubMed:23185017). In response to cardiac damage stress, mediates p53-induced inhibition of myocyte mitophagy through ROS levels reduction and the subsequent inactivation of BNIP3. Reduced mitophagy results in an enhanced apoptotic myocyte cell death, and exacerbates cardiac damage (By similarity). Plays a role in adult intestinal regeneration; contributes to the growth, proliferation and survival of intestinal crypts following tissue ablation (PubMed:23726973). Plays a neuroprotective role against ischemic brain damage by enhancing PPP flux and preserving mitochondria functions (By similarity). Protects glioma cells from hypoxia- and ROS- induced cell death by inhibiting glycolysis and activating mitochondrial energy metabolism and oxygen consumption in a TKTL1- dependent and p53/TP53-independent manner (PubMed:22887998). Plays a role in cancer cell survival by promoting DNA repair through activating PPP flux in a CDK5-ATM-dependent signaling pathway during hypoxia and/or genome stress-induced DNA damage responses (PubMed:25928429). Involved in intestinal tumor progression (PubMed:23726973).
Cellular Location	Cytoplasm. Nucleus Mitochondrion. Note=Translocated to the mitochondria during hypoxia in a HIF1A-dependent manner (PubMed:23185017). Colocalizes with HK2 in the mitochondria during hypoxia (PubMed:23185017). Translocated to the nucleus during hypoxia and/or genome stress-induced DNA damage responses in cancer cells (PubMed:25928429). Translocation to the mitochondria is enhanced in ischemic cortex after reperfusion and/or during oxygen and glucose deprivation (OGD)/reoxygenation insult in primary neurons (By similarity). {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q8BZA9, ECO:0000269|PubMed:23185017, ECO:0000269|PubMed:25928429}
Tissue Location	Expressed in the brain (PubMed:22887998). Expressed in breast tumors (PubMed:21820150). Expressed in glioblastomas (PubMed:22887998).

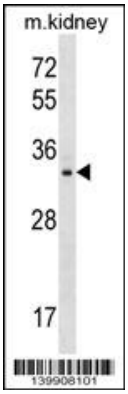
Background

This gene is regulated as part of the p53 tumor suppressor pathway and encodes a protein with sequence similarity to the bisphosphate domain of the glycolytic enzyme that degrades fructose-2,6-bisphosphate. The protein functions by blocking glycolysis and directing the pathway into the pentose phosphate shunt. Expression of this protein also protects cells from DNA damaging reactive oxygen species and provides some protection from DNA damage-induced apoptosis. The 12p13.32 region that includes this gene is paralogous to the 11q13.3 region. [provided by RefSeq].

References

Bensaad, K., et al. EMBO J. 28(19):3015-3026(2009)
Trevino, L.R., et al. Nat. Genet. 41(9):1001-1005(2009)
Lopez-Guerra, M., et al. Haematologica 93(12):1843-1851(2008)
Matsuoka, S., et al. Science 316(5828):1160-1166(2007)

Images



TIGAR Antibody (N-term) (Cat. #AP19202a) western blot analysis in mouse kidney tissue lysates (35ug/lane).This demonstrates the TIGAR antibody detected the TIGAR protein (arrow).

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