

# AS160 (pT642) Antibody

Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab) Catalog # AP51548

### **Product Information**

**Application** WB, ICC, IHC-P

Primary Accession 060343

**Reactivity** Human, Mouse, Rat

HostRabbitClonalityPolyclonalCalculated MW146563

### **Additional Information**

**Gene ID** 9882

Other Names TBC1 domain family member 4, Akt substrate of 160 kDa, AS160, TBC1D4,

AS160, KIAA0603

**Target/Specificity** KLH-conjugated synthetic peptide encompassing a sequence within the center

region of human AS160. The exact sequence is proprietary.

**Dilution** WB~~1:1000 ICC~~N/A IHC-P~~N/A

Format 0.01M PBS, pH 7.2, 0.09% (W/V) Sodium azide, Glycerol 50%

**Storage** Store at -20 °C.Stable for 12 months from date of receipt

# **Protein Information**

Name TBC1D4

Synonyms AS160, KIAA0603

**Function** May act as a GTPase-activating protein for RAB2A, RAB8A, RAB10 and RAB14.

Isoform 2 promotes insulin-induced glucose transporter SLC2A4/GLUT4 translocation at the plasma membrane, thus increasing glucose uptake.

**Cellular Location** Cytoplasm. Note=Isoform 2 shows a cytoplasmic perinuclear localization in a

myoblastic cell line in resting and insulin-stimulated cells

**Tissue Location** Widely expressed. Isoform 2 is the highest overexpressed in most tissues.

Isoform 1 is highly expressed in skeletal muscle and heart, but was not detectable in the liver nor in adipose tissue. Isoform 2 is strongly expressed in adrenal and thyroid gland, and also in lung, kidney, colon, brain and adipose tissue Isoform 2 is moderately expressed in skeletal muscle. Expressed in pancreatic Langerhans islets, including beta cells (at protein level) Expression

is decreased by twofold in pancreatic islets in type 2 diabetes patients compared to control subjects. Up-regulated in T-cells from patients with atopic dermatitis.

# **Background**

May act as a GTPase-activating protein for RAB2A, RAB8A, RAB10 and RAB14. Isoform 2 promotes insulin-induced glucose transporter SLC2A4/GLUT4 translocation at the plasma membrane, thus increasing glucose uptake.

## References

Baus D.,et al.Cell. Signal. 20:2237-2246(2008). Ishibashi K.,et al.Genes Cells 14:41-52(2009). Nagase T.,et al.DNA Res. 5:31-39(1998). Ota T.,et al.Nat. Genet. 36:40-45(2004). Dunham A.,et al.Nature 428:522-528(2004).

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