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Protor-1 Polyclonal Antibody

Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP58103

Product Information

Application	WB, IHC-P, IHC-F, IF, E
Primary Accession	P85299
Reactivity	Rat, Pig, Dog, Bovine
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	42753
Physical State	Liquid
Immunogen	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human Protor-1
Epitope Specificity	51-150/388
Isotype	IgG
Purity	affinity purified by Protein A
Buffer	0.01M TBS (pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.02% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
SIMILARITY	Belongs to the PROTOR family.
SUBUNIT	Part of the mammalian target of rapamycin complex 2 (mTORC2) which contains MTOR, MLST8, PRR5, RICTOR, MAPKAP1 and DEPTOR. Contrary to mTORC1, mTORC2 does not bind to and is not sensitive to FKBP12-rapamycin. Binds directly to MTOR and RICTOR within the TORC2 complex.
Important Note	This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.
Background Descriptions	Protor-1 plays an important role in regulation of PDGF receptor expression and in modulation of PDGF signaling. It is thought that Protor-1 may act as a tumor suppressor in breast cancer.

Additional Information

Gene ID	55615
Other Names	Proline-rich protein 5, Protein observed with Rictor-1, Protor-1, PRR5, PROTOR1
Target/Specificity	Most abundant in kidney and liver. Also highly expressed in brain, spleen, testis and placenta. Overexpressed in several colorectal tumors.
Dilution	WB=1:500-2000,IHC-P=1:100-500,IHC-F=1:100-500,IF=1:100-500,ELISA=1:5000-10000
Format	0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide and 50% Glyce
Storage	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.

Protein Information

Name	PRR5
Synonyms	PROTOR1
Function	Associated subunit of mTORC2, which regulates cell growth and survival in response to hormonal signals (PubMed:17461779, PubMed:17599906, PubMed:29424687). mTORC2 is activated by growth factors, but, in contrast to mTORC1, seems to be nutrient-insensitive (PubMed:17461779, PubMed:17599906, PubMed:29424687). mTORC2 seems to function upstream of Rho GTPases to regulate the actin cytoskeleton, probably by activating one or more Rho-type guanine nucleotide exchange factors (PubMed:17461779, PubMed:17599906, PubMed:29424687). PRR5 plays an important role in regulation of PDGFRB expression and in modulation of platelet-derived growth factor signaling (PubMed:17599906). May act as a tumor suppressor in breast cancer (PubMed:15718101).
Tissue Location	Most abundant in kidney and liver. Also highly expressed in brain, spleen, testis and placenta. Overexpressed in several colorectal tumors.