10320 Camino Santa Fe, Suite G
San Diego, CA 92121
Tel: 858.875.1900 Fax: 858.875.1999

sesn2 Recombinant Rabbit mAb

Catalog # AP98683

Product Information

Application	WB, IHC-P, IHC-F, IF, IP, E
Primary Accession	P58004
Other Accession	P58004
Reactivity	Rat, Human, Mouse
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Recombinant
Calculated MW	54494
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 sestrin family.
Background Descriptions	This gene encodes a member of the sestrin family of PA26-related proteins. The encoded protein may function in the regulation of cell growth and survival. This protein may be involved in cellular response to different stress conditions. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]

Additional Information

Gene ID	83667
Other Names	HI95; SES2; SEST2; RGD1566319; SESN2_HUMAN; SESN2; Hypoxia-induced gene; 1.11.1.-; SESN2_MOUSE; sestrin 2; Sestrin-2
Dilution	IHC-P=1:50-200,IHC-F=1:50-200,WB=1:500-2000,IF=1:50-200,ELISA=1:5000-10000,IP=1:50-200
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	SESN2 (HGNC:20746)
Function	Functions as an intracellular leucine sensor that negatively regulates the mTORC1 signaling pathway through the GATOR complex (PubMed:18692468, PubMed:25263562, PubMed:25457612, PubMed:26449471, PubMed:26586190, PubMed:26612684, PubMed:31586034, PubMed:35114100, PubMed:35831510, PubMed:36528027). In absence of leucine, binds the GATOR subcomplex GATOR2 and prevents mTORC1 signaling (PubMed:18692468, PubMed:25263562, PubMed:25457612,

PubMed:26449471, PubMed:26586190, PubMed:26612684, PubMed:31586034, PubMed:35114100, PubMed:35831510, PubMed:36528027). Binding of leucine to SESN2 disrupts its interaction with GATOR2 thereby activating the TORC1 signaling pathway (PubMed:26449471, PubMed:26586190, PubMed:35114100, PubMed:35831510, PubMed:36528027). This stress-inducible metabolic regulator also plays a role in protection against oxidative and genotoxic stresses. May negatively regulate protein translation in response to endoplasmic reticulum stress, via mTORC1 (PubMed:24947615). May positively regulate the transcription by NFE2L2 of genes involved in the response to oxidative stress by facilitating the SQSTM1-mediated autophagic degradation of KEAP1 (PubMed:23274085). May also mediate TP53 inhibition of TORC1 signaling upon genotoxic stress (PubMed:18692468). Moreover, may prevent the accumulation of reactive oxygen species (ROS) through the alkylhydroperoxide reductase activity born by the N- terminal domain of the protein (PubMed:26612684). Was originally reported to contribute to oxidative stress resistance by reducing PRDX1 (PubMed:15105503). However, this could not be confirmed (PubMed:19113821).

Cellular Location Cytoplasm.

Tissue Location Widely expressed..

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