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

TSC1 Antibody

Catalog # ASC10315

Product Information

Application	WB, E
Primary Accession	Q92574
Other Accession	AAC51674, 2331281
Reactivity	Human, Mouse
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Calculated MW	129767
Concentration (mg/ml)	1 mg/mL
Conjugate	Unconjugated
Application Notes	TSC1 antibody can be used for the detection of TSC1 by Western blot at 2 and 4 □g/mL.

Additional Information

Gene ID	7248
Other Names	TSC1 Antibody: LAM, TSC, KIAA0243, Hamartin, Tuberous sclerosis 1 protein, tuberous sclerosis 1
Target/Specificity	TSC1;
Reconstitution & Storage	TSC1 antibody can be stored at 4℃ for three months and -20℃, stable for up to one year. As with all antibodies care should be taken to avoid repeated freeze thaw cycles. Antibodies should not be exposed to prolonged high temperatures.
Precautions	TSC1 Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

Name	TSC1 {ECO:0000303|PubMed:9242607, ECO:0000312|HGNC:HGNC:12362}
Function	Non-catalytic component of the TSC-TBC complex, a multiprotein complex that acts as a negative regulator of the canonical mTORC1 complex, an evolutionarily conserved central nutrient sensor that stimulates anabolic reactions and macromolecule biosynthesis to promote cellular biomass generation and growth (PubMed:12172553, PubMed:12271141, PubMed:12906785, PubMed:15340059, PubMed:24529379, PubMed:28215400). The TSC-TBC complex acts as a GTPase-activating protein (GAP) for the small GTPase RHEB, a direct activator of the protein kinase activity of mTORC1 (PubMed:12906785, PubMed:15340059, PubMed:24529379). In absence of nutrients, the TSC-TBC complex inhibits

	mTORC1, thereby preventing phosphorylation of ribosomal protein S6 kinase (RPS6KB1 and RPS6KB2) and EIF4EBP1 (4E-BP1) by the mTORC1 signaling (PubMed:12271141, PubMed:24529379, PubMed:28215400, PubMed:33215753). The TSC-TBC complex is inactivated in response to nutrients, relieving inhibition of mTORC1 (PubMed:12172553, PubMed:24529379). Within the TSC-TBC complex, TSC1 stabilizes TSC2 and prevents TSC2 self-aggregation (PubMed:10585443, PubMed:28215400). Acts as a tumor suppressor (PubMed:9242607). Involved in microtubule- mediated protein transport via its ability to regulate mTORC1 signaling (By similarity). Also acts as a co-chaperone for HSP90AA1 facilitating HSP90AA1 chaperoning of protein clients such as kinases, TSC2 and glucocorticoid receptor NR3C1 (PubMed:29127155). Increases ATP binding to HSP90AA1 and inhibits HSP90AA1 ATPase activity (PubMed:29127155). Competes with the activating co-chaperone AHSA1 for binding to HSP90AA1, thereby providing a reciprocal regulatory mechanism for chaperoning of client proteins (PubMed:29127155). Recruits TSC2 to HSP90AA1 and stabilizes TSC2 by preventing the interaction between TSC2 and ubiquitin ligase HERC1 (PubMed:16464865, PubMed:29127155).
Cellular Location	Lysosome membrane; Peripheral membrane protein. Cytoplasm, cytosol Note=Recruited to lysosomal membranes in a RHEB-dependent process in absence of nutrients (PubMed:24529379). In response to nutrients, the complex dissociates from lysosomal membranes and relocalizes to the cytosol (PubMed:24529379).
Tissue Location	Highly expressed in skeletal muscle, followed by heart, brain, placenta, pancreas, lung, liver and kidney (PubMed:9242607). Also expressed in embryonic kidney cells (PubMed:9242607).

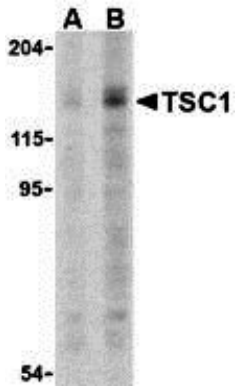
Background

TSC1 Antibody: Tuberous sclerosis complex (TSC) is an autosomal dominant tumor syndrome caused by mutations in either of the TSC1 or TSC2 tumor suppressor genes. The products of these genes form a protein complex that indirectly decreases the signaling of the mammalian Target of Rapamycin (TOR), an evolutionarily conserved serine/threonine kinase that regulates cell growth and cell cycle through its ability to integrate signals from nutrient levels and growth factors. TOR activity is stimulated by Rheb, a member of the Ras superfamily of G-proteins, when the GTP/GDP ratio bound to Rheb is high. Immunoprecipitated TSC1/TSC2 has been shown to stimulate Rheb GTPase activity in vitro, suggesting that the TSC1/TSC2 decreases the ability of Rheb to stimulate TOR activity. This is supported by experiments showing overexpression of TSC1 and TSC2 results in a significant decrease in the GTP/GDP ratio bound to Rheb and the inhibition of cell growth. A shorter 40 kDa isoform of TSC1 has been shown to exist but its function is unknown.

References

Shamji AF, Ngheim P, and Schreiber SL. Integration of growth factor and nutrient signaling: implications for cancer biology. Mol. Cell 2003; 12:271-80.
Inoki K, Ouyang H, Li Y, et al. Signaling by target of rapamycin proteins in cell growth control. Microbiol. Mol. Biol. Rev. 2005; 69:79-100.
Tabancay Jr AP, Gau CL, Machado IM, et al. Identification of dominant negative mutants of Rheb GTPase and their use to implicate the involvement of human Rheb in the activation of p70S6K. J. Biol. Chem. 2003; 278:39921-30.
Inoki K, Li Y, Xu T, et al. Rheb GTPase is a direct target of TSC2 GAP activity and regulates mTOR signaling. Genes Dev. 2003; 17:1829-34.

Images



Western blot analysis of TSC1 in C2C12 cell lysate with TSC1 antibody at (A) 2 and (B) 4 µg.

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