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TSC2 Antibody

Catalog # ASC10318

Product Information

Application	WB, IF, ICC, E
Primary Accession	P49815
Other Accession	NP_000539, 116256352
Reactivity	Human, Mouse
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Calculated MW	200608
Concentration (mg/ml)	1 mg/mL
Conjugate	Unconjugated
Application Notes	TSC2 antibody can be used for the detection of TSC2 by Western blot at 2 and 4 g/mL. Antibody can also be used for immunocytochemistry starting at 10 g/mL. For immunofluorescence start at 20 g/mL.

Additional Information

Gene ID	7249
Other Names	TSC2 Antibody: LAM, TSC4, Tuberin, Tuberous sclerosis 2 protein, tuberous sclerosis 2
Target/Specificity	TSC2;
Reconstitution & Storage	TSC2 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	TSC2 Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

Name	TSC2 {ECO:0000303|PubMed:7558029, ECO:0000312|HGNC:HGNC:12363}
Function	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:12842888, PubMed:12906785, PubMed:15340059, PubMed:22819219, PubMed:24529379, PubMed:28215400, PubMed:33436626, PubMed:35772404). Within the TSC-TBC complex, TSC2 acts as a GTPase- activating protein (GAP) for the small GTPase RHEB, a direct

	activator of the protein kinase activity of mTORC1 (PubMed:12172553, PubMed:12820960, PubMed:12842888, PubMed:12906785, PubMed:15340059, PubMed:22819219, PubMed:24529379, PubMed:33436626). 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:12172553, PubMed:12271141, PubMed:12842888, PubMed:12906785, PubMed:22819219, PubMed:24529379, PubMed:28215400, PubMed:35772404). The TSC-TBC complex is inactivated in response to nutrients, relieving inhibition of mTORC1 (PubMed:12172553, PubMed:24529379). Involved in microtubule-mediated protein transport via its ability to regulate mTORC1 signaling (By similarity). Also stimulates the intrinsic GTPase activity of the Ras- related proteins RAP1A and RAB5 (By similarity).
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 insulin signaling and phosphorylation by PKB/AKT1, the complex dissociates from lysosomal membranes and relocalizes to the cytosol (PubMed:24529379)
Tissue Location	Liver, brain, heart, lymphocytes, fibroblasts, biliary epithelium, pancreas, skeletal muscle, kidney, lung and placenta.

Background

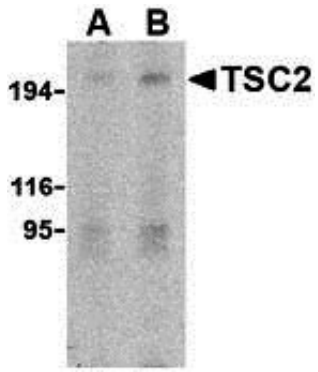
TSC2 Antibody: Tuberous sclerosis complex (TSC) is an autosomal dominant tumor syndrome caused by mutations in either of the TSC1 or TSC2 tumor suppressor genes. The products of these genes form a protein complex that indirectly decreases the signaling of the mammalian Target of Rapamycin (TOR), an evolutionarily 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 complex decreases the ability of Rheb to stimulate TOR activity. This is supported by experiments showing that overexpression of TSC1 and TSC2 results in a significant decrease in the GTP/GDP ratio bound to Rheb and the inhibition of cell growth. At least three isoforms of TSC2 exist.

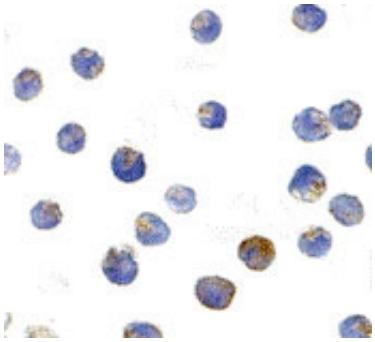
References

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.

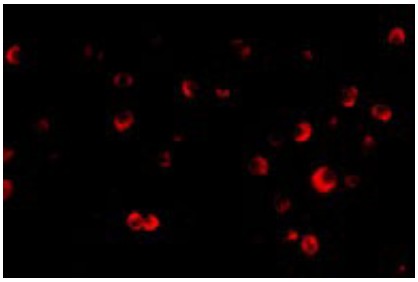
Images

Western blot analysis of TSC2 in L1210 cell lysate with TSC2 antibody at (A) 2 and (B) 4 µg/mL.





Immunocytochemistry of TSC2 in L1210 cells with TSC2 antibody at 10 µg/mL.



Immunofluorescence of TSC2 in L1210 cells with TSC2 antibody at 20 µg/mL.

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