

Phospho-TBC1D4-S588 Rabbit pAb

货号: B20380

产品信息

反应	Human,Mouse,Rat
宿主	Rabbit
克隆性	Polyclonal
预测反应	
应用	WB
推荐浓度	WB: 1:500 - 1:2000
理论分子量	53kDa/60kDa/139kDa/145kDa/146kDa
实测分子量	160kDa
形式	Liquid
保存条件	Store at -20°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles. Buffer: PBS with 0.01% thiomersal,50% glycerol,pH7.3.
偶联物	Unconjugated
阳性对照	HeLa
细胞定位	Cytoplasm
纯化	Affinity purification

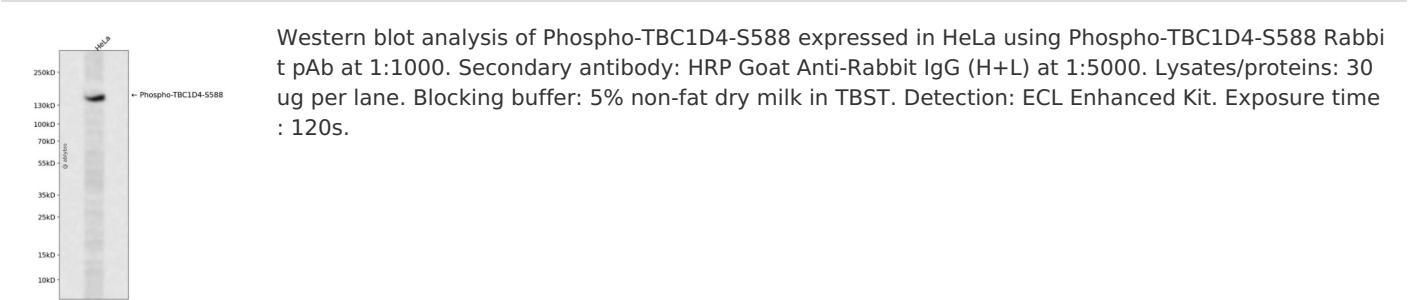
抗原信息

抗原信息	A synthetic phosphorylated peptide around S588 of human TBC1D4 (NP_055647.2).
序列	LGSVD

靶点信息

研究背景	This gene is a member of the Tre-2/BUB2/CDC16 domain family. The protein encoded by this gene is a Rab-GTPase-activating protein, and contains two phosphotyrosine-binding domains (PTB1 and PTB2), a calmodulin-binding domain (CBD), a Rab-GTPase domain, and multiple AKT phosphomotifs. This protein is thought to play an important role in glucose homeostasis by regulating the insulin-dependent trafficking of the glucose transporter 4 (GLUT4), important for removing glucose from the bloodstream into skeletal muscle and fat tissues. Reduced expression of this gene results in an increase in GLUT4 levels at the plasma membrane, suggesting that this protein is important in intracellular retention of GLUT4 under basal conditions. When exposed to insulin, this protein is phosphorylated, dissociates from GLUT4 vesicles, resulting in an increased GLUT4 at the cell surface, and enhanced glucose transport. Phosphorylation of this protein by AKT is required for proper translocation of GLUT4 to the cell surface. Individuals homozygous for a mutation in this gene are at higher risk for type 2 diabetes and have higher levels of circulating glucose and insulin levels after glucose ingestion. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants encoding different isoforms.
基因ID	9882
基因名	TBC1D4
Swiss	O60343
别名	AS160;NIDDM5;TBC1D4

产品验证



实验步骤

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