Datasheet for ABIN453522

anti-ASPSCR1 antibody (C-Term)

1 Image

Go to Product page

Overview

Quantity:	0.4 mL
Target:	ASPSCR1
Binding Specificity:	C-Term
Reactivity:	Human
Host:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Conjugate:	This ASPSCR1 antibody is un-conjugated
Application:	Western Blotting (WB), Enzyme Immunoassay (EIA)

Product Details

Immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide selected from the C-terminal region of Human ASPSCR1.
Specificity:	This antibody is specific to ASPSCR1/TUG (C-term).
Cross-Reactivity (Details):	Species reactivity (tested):Human.
Purification:	Protein A Chromatography followed by peptide affinity purification.

Target Details

Target:	ASPSCR1
Alternative Name:	ASPSCR1 (ASPSCR1 Products)
Background:	ASPSCR1 is tethering protein that sequesters GLUT4-containing vesicles in the cytoplasm in the absence of insulin. Modulates the amount of GLUT4 that is available at the cell surface.

Target Details

	Insulin stimulates glucose uptake in fat and muscle by mobilizing the GLUT4 glucose transporter. GLUT4 is sequestered intracellularly in the absence of insulin, and is redistributed to the plasma membrane within minutes of insulin stimulation. Bogan et al. (2003) described a functional screen to identify proteins that modulate GLUT4 distribution, and identified TUG as a putative tether, containing a UBX domain, for GLUT4. They identified the ASPL protein as the probable human homolog of murine TUG. In truncated form, TUG acts in a dominant-negative manner to inhibit insulin-stimulated GLUT4 redistribution in Chinese hamster ovary cells and 3T3-L1 adipocytes. Full-length TUG forms a complex specifically with GLUT4, in 3T3-L1 adipocytes, this complex is present in unstimulated cells and is largely disassembled by insulin. Endogenous TUG is localized with the insulin-mobilizable pool of GLUT4 in unstimulated 3T3-L1 adipocytes, and is not mobilized to the plasma membrane by insulin. Distinct regions of TUG are required to bind GLUT4 and to retain GLUT4 intracellularly in transfected, nonadipose cells. Bogan et al. (2003) concluded that TUG traps endocytosed GLUT4 and tethers it intracellularly, and that insulin mobilizes this pool of retained GLUT4 by releasing this tether. Bogan et al. (2003) found that TUG exists in 2 isoforms, the longer of which contains a sequence at the amino terminus with similarity to ubiquitin that is predicted to be 550 residues long. The probable start codon in the short form is equivalent to methionine-78 of the long form.Synonyms: ASPL, Alveolar soft part sarcoma chromosomal region candidate gene 1 protein, Alveolar soft part sarcoma locus, RCC17, Renal papillary cell carcinoma protein 17, TUG, Tether containing UBX domain for GLUT4, UBX domain-containing protein 9, UBXD9, UBXN9
Gene ID:	79058
NCBI Accession:	NP_076988
UniProt:	Q9BZE9

Application Details

Application Notes:	ELISA: 1/1,000. Western blot: 1/100approx. 1/500.
Restrictions:	For Research Use only

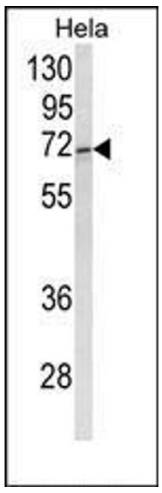
Handling

Format:	Liquid
Concentration:	0.25 mg/mL
Buffer:	PBS containing 0.09 % (W/V) Sodium Azide as preservative.

Handling

Preservative:	Sodium azide
Precaution of Use:	This product contains sodium azide: a POISONOUS AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE which should be handled by trained staff only.
Handling Advice:	Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Storage:	4 °C/-20 °C
Storage Comment:	Store the antibody undiluted at 2-8 °C for one month or (in aliquots) at -20 °C for longer.

Images



Western Blotting

Image 1. Western blot analysis of ASPSCR1/TUG Antibody (C-term) in Hela cell line lysates (35ug/lane). ASPSCR1 (arrow) was detected using the purified Pab.