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anti-MTOR antibody (pSer2481)

3 Images



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Overview

| Quantity: | 100 μL |
|----------------------|---|
| Target: | MTOR (mTOR) |
| Binding Specificity: | pSer2481 |
| Reactivity: | Human, Mouse, Rat |
| Host: | Rabbit |
| Clonality: | Polyclonal |
| Conjugate: | This MTOR antibody is un-conjugated |
| Application: | Western Blotting (WB), ELISA, Immunohistochemistry (Paraffin-embedded Sections) (IHC (p)), Flow Cytometry (FACS), Immunofluorescence (Paraffin-embedded Sections) (IF (p)), Immunofluorescence (Cultured Cells) (IF (cc)), Immunohistochemistry (Frozen Sections) (IHC (fro)) |

Product Details

| Immunogen: | KLH conjugated synthetic phosphopeptide derived from human mTOR around the phosphorylation site of Ser2481 |
|-----------------------|--|
| Isotype: | IgG |
| Specificity: | This phosphorylation site is homologous in the listed cross reactive species at the specified location. |
| Cross-Reactivity: | Human, Mouse, Rat |
| Predicted Reactivity: | Dog,Sheep,Pig,Horse,Rabbit |
| Purification: | Purified by Protein A. |

Target Details

| - Target Details | |
|-------------------|---|
| Target: | MTOR (mTOR) |
| Alternative Name: | mTOR (mTOR Products) |
| Background: | Synonyms: FRAP, FRAP1, FRAP2, RAFT1, RAPT1, Serine/threonine-protein kinase mTOR, |
| | FK506-binding protein 12-rapamycin complex-associated protein 1, FKBP12-rapamycin |
| | complex-associated protein, Mammalian target of rapamycin, mTOR, Mechanistic target of |
| | rapamycin, Rapamycin and FKBP12 target 1, Rapamycin target protein 1 |
| | Background: Serine/threonine protein kinase which is a central regulator of cellular metabolism, |
| | growth and survival in response to hormones, growth factors, nutrients, energy and stress |
| | signals. MTOR directly or indirectly regulates the phosphorylation of at least 800 proteins. |
| | Functions as part of 2 structurally and functionally distinct signaling complexes mTORC1 and |
| | mTORC2 (mTOR complex 1 and 2). Activated mTORC1 up-regulates protein synthesis by |
| | phosphorylating key regulators of mRNA translation and ribosome synthesis. This includes |
| | phosphorylation of EIF4EBP1 and release of its inhibition toward the elongation initiation factor |
| | 4E (eiF4E). Moreover, phosphorylates and activates RPS6KB1 and RPS6KB2 that promote |
| | protein synthesis by modulating the activity of their downstream targets including ribosomal |
| | protein S6, eukaryotic translation initiation factor EIF4B, and the inhibitor of translation initiation |
| | PDCD4. Stimulates the pyrimidine biosynthesis pathway, both by acute regulation through |
| | RPS6KB1-mediated phosphorylation of the biosynthetic enzyme CAD, and delayed regulation, |
| | through transcriptional enhancement of the pentose phosphate pathway which produces 5- |
| | phosphoribosyl-1-pyrophosphate (PRPP), an allosteric activator of CAD at a later step in |
| | synthesis, this function is dependent on the mTORC1 complex. Regulates ribosome synthesis |
| | by activating RNA polymerase III-dependent transcription through phosphorylation and |
| | inhibition of MAF1 an RNA polymerase III-repressor. In parallel to protein synthesis, also |
| | regulates lipid synthesis through SREBF1/SREBP1 and LPIN1. To maintain energy homeostasis |
| | mTORC1 may also regulate mitochondrial biogenesis through regulation of PPARGC1A. |
| | mTORC1 also negatively regulates autophagy through phosphorylation of ULK1. Under nutrient |
| | sufficiency, phosphorylates ULK1 at 'Ser-758', disrupting the interaction with AMPK and |
| | preventing activation of ULK1. Also prevents autophagy through phosphorylation of the |
| | autophagy inhibitor DAP. |
| Gene ID: | 2475 |
| UniProt: | P42345 |
| Pathways: | PI3K-Akt Signaling, RTK Signaling, AMPK Signaling, Interferon-gamma Pathway, Fc-epsilon |
| | Receptor Signaling Pathway, EGFR Signaling Pathway, Neurotrophin Signaling Pathway, |

Regulation of Actin Filament Polymerization, Regulation of Muscle Cell Differentiation,

Regulation of Cell Size, Skeletal Muscle Fiber Development, Regulation of Carbohydrate

Metabolic Process, Autophagy, CXCR4-mediated Signaling Events, BCR Signaling, Warburg

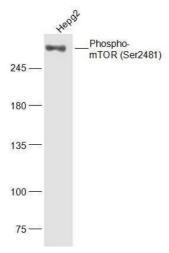
Effect

Application Details

| Application Notes: | WB 1:300-5000 |
|--------------------|-----------------------|
| | ELISA 1:500-1000 |
| | FCM 1:20-100 |
| | IHC-P 1:200-400 |
| | IHC-F 1:100-500 |
| | IF(IHC-P) 1:50-200 |
| | IF(IHC-F) 1:50-200 |
| | IF(ICC) 1:50-200 |
| Restrictions: | For Research Use only |

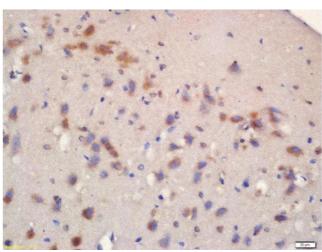
Handling

| Format: | Liquid |
|--------------------|--|
| Concentration: | 1 μg/μL |
| Buffer: | 0.01M TBS(pH 7.4) with 1 % BSA, 0.02 % Proclin300 and 50 % Glycerol. |
| Preservative: | ProClin |
| Precaution of Use: | This product contains ProClin: a POISONOUS AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, which should be handled by trained staff only. |
| Storage: | 4 °C,-20 °C |
| Storage Comment: | Shipped at 4°C. Store at -20°C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. |
| Expiry Date: | 12 months |



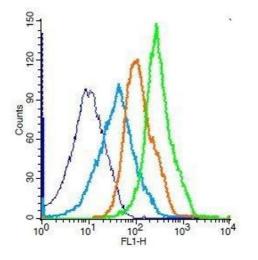
Western Blotting

Image 1. HepG2 lysates probed with mTOR (Ser2481) Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated at 1:300 dilution and 4°C overnight incubation. Followed by conjugated secondary antibody incubation at 1:10000 for 60 min at 37°C.



Immunohistochemistry (Paraffin-embedded Sections)

Image 2. Formalin-fixed and paraffin embedded rat brain labeled with Rabbit Anti-mTOR (Ser2481) Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated 1:200 followed by conjugation to the secondary antibody and DAB staining



Flow Cytometry

Image 3. Mouse splenocytes probed with Rabbit Anti-mTOR (Ser2481) Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated .