

Rabbit mTOR Polyclonal Antibody | anti-mTOR antibody

Rabbit anti mTOR Polyclonal antibody

CATALOG #	HOST	REACTIVITY	APPLICATIONS
AAA14086	Rabbit	Human, Rat, Mouse	ELISA, Western Blot, Immunohistochemistry

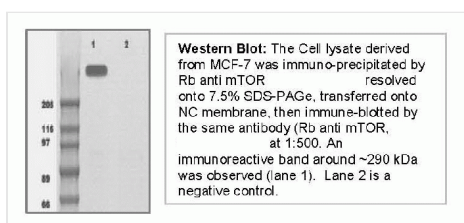
PRODUCT SYNONYMS

mTOR; Polyclonal Antibody; Rabbit anti mTOR Polyclonal antibody; Rabbit anti-mTOR; Mammalian target of rapamycin (mTOR); RAPT1; FKBP12-Rapamycin; anti-mTOR antibody

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Rat, Mouse
Clonality	Polyclonal
Specificity	This antibody only recognizes ~290 kDa of human mTOR. It also reacts with mouse and rat mTOR protein. The other species are not tested.
Purity/Purification	The Rabbit IgG is purified by Epitope Affinity Purification.
Form/Format	This affinity purified antibody is supplied in sterile phosphatebuffered saline (pH7.2) containing antibody stabilizer
Concentration	Size: 100 ug/200 ul (varies by lot)
Applicable Applications for anti-mTOR antibody	ELISA, WB (Western Blot), IHC (Immunohistochemistry)
Application Notes	Western Blot: 0.1-1 ug/ml ELISA: 0.01-0.1 ug/ml Immunoprecipitation: 2-5 ug/ml
Antigen Preparation	A synthetic peptide corresponding to the C-terminus of human mTOR protein. This sequence is identical among human, rat, mouse, chicken, dog and bovine species.
Positive Control	Kidney Tissue
Cellular Location	Cell Membrane
Positive Control	MCF-7
Preparation and Storage	The antibodies are stable for 12 months from date of receipt when stored at -20 degree C to -70 degree C. The antibodies can be stored at 2 degree C -8 degree C for three month without detectable loss of activity. Avoid repeated freezing-thawing cycles.

IMAGES



Application Data

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for anti-mTOR antibody	The mammalian target of rapamycin (mTOR), also named FKBP12 rapamycin-associated protein (FRAP/RAFT/RAPT/SEP), is a Ser/Thr protein kinase that plays a crucial role in a nutrient-sensitive signalling pathway that regulates cell growth. TOR signalling is potently inhibited by rapamycin, through the direct binding of a FK506-binding protein 12 (FKBP12)/rapamycin complex to the TOR FRB domain, a segment amino terminal to the kinase catalytic domain. mTOR is involved in the regulation of cell growth through initiation of gene translation in response to nutrients such as amino acids (mainly leucine), growth factors, insulin and mitogens. mTOR initiates translation by activating the ribosomal p70S6k protein kinase (S6K1) and by inhibiting the eIF4E inhibitor 4E-BP1. mTOR is phosphorylated at serine 2448 via the phosphatidylinositol 3-kinase (PI3K)/Akt pathway and is autophosphorylated at serine 2481.
References	Noriko Oshiro, et al. Dissociation of raptor from mTOR is a mechanism of rapamycin-induced inhibition of mTOR function (2004), Genes to Cells (2004) 9, 359-366.

NCBI AND UNIPROT INFORMATION

Molecular Weight	290 kDa
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For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures. Small volumes of product may become entrapped in the seal of the vial during shipment and storage; if necessary, briefly centrifuge the vial on a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the cap.

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Online datasheet: <https://stage.aaabiotech.com/polyclonal/mTOR-antibody-western-blot-immunohistochemistry-elisa/14086>