

ARG43679 anti-Rheb antibody

Package: 100 µl
Store at: -20°C

Summary

Product Description	Rabbit Polyclonal antibody recognizes Rheb
Tested Reactivity	Hu
Tested Application	FACS, ICC/IF, IHC-P, WB
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Target Name	Rheb
Species	Human
Immunogen	Synthetic peptide corresponding to Human Rheb protein.
Conjugation	Un-conjugated
Alternate Names	GTP-binding protein Rheb; RHEB2; Ras homolog enriched in brain

Application Instructions

Application table	Application	Dilution
	FACS	1:50 - 1:100
	ICC/IF	1:50 - 1:200
	IHC-P	1:50 - 1:100
	WB	1:500 - 1:1000
Application Note	* The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist.	
Observed Size	20 kDa	

Properties

Form	Liquid
Purification	Affinity purification with immunogen.
Buffer	PBS and 0.02% Sodium azide.
Preservative	0.02% Sodium azide
Storage instruction	For continuous use, store undiluted antibody at 2-8°C for up to a week. For long-term storage, aliquot and store at -20°C or below. Storage in frost free freezers is not recommended. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. Suggest spin the vial prior to opening. The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.
Note	For laboratory research only, not for drug, diagnostic or other use.

Gene Symbol	RHEB
Gene Full Name	Ras homolog enriched in brain
Background	This gene is a member of the small GTPase superfamily and encodes a lipid-anchored, cell membrane protein with five repeats of the RAS-related GTP-binding region. This protein is vital in regulation of growth and cell cycle progression due to its role in the insulin/TOR/S6K signaling pathway. The protein has GTPase activity and shuttles between a GDP-bound form and a GTP-bound form, and farnesylation of the protein is required for this activity. Three pseudogenes have been mapped, two on chromosome 10 and one on chromosome 22. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]
Function	Activates the protein kinase activity of mTORC1, and thereby plays a role in the regulation of apoptosis. Stimulates the phosphorylation of S6K1 and EIF4EBP1 through activation of mTORC1 signaling. Has low intrinsic GTPase activity. [UniProt]
Calculated Mw	20 kDa
PTM	Farnesylation is important for efficiently activating mTORC1-mediated signaling. Phosphorylation by MAPKAPK5 impairs GTP-binding and inactivation.
Cellular Localization	Cytoplasm; Endoplasmic reticulum; Golgi apparatus; Membrane