Data Sheet (Cat.No.TMAC-02674)

Anti-mTOR Antibody (7U757)

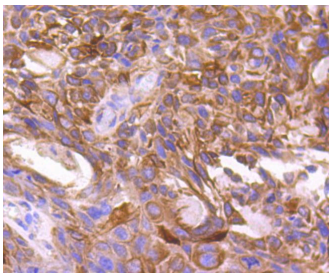
Product Details

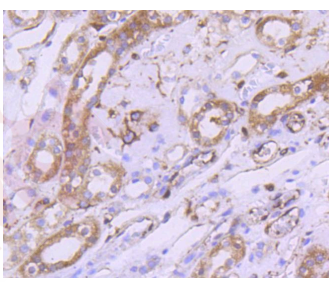
Ig Type:	IgG
Reactivity:	Human,Mouse,Rat
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Molecular Weight:	Theoretical: 289 kDa.
Clone:	7U757
Purification:	ProA affinity purified

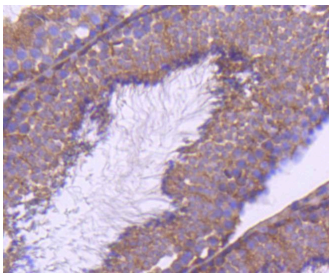
Applications

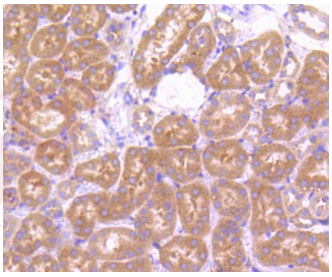
Verified Activity:

1. Western blot analysis of mTOR on mouse testis lysates using anti-mTOR antibody at 1/1,000 dilution.
2. Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human breast carcinoma tissue using anti-mTOR antibody. Counter stained with hematoxylin.
3. Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human kidney tissue using anti-mTOR antibody. Counter stained with hematoxylin.
4. Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded mouse testis tissue using anti-mTOR antibody. Counter stained with hematoxylin.
5. Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded mouse kidney tissue using anti-mTOR antibody. Counter stained with hematoxylin.









Application: IHC,IP,WB

Recommended: WB: 1:1000; IHC: 1:50-200

Properties

Stability & Storage: Store at -20°C or -80°C for 12 months. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Shipping: Shipping with blue ice.

Antigen Details

Immunogen: Recombinant Protein

Uniprot ID: P42345

Synonyms: FRAP2;MTOR;Rapamycin target protein 1;FRAP;Tyrosine-protein kinase mTOR;Mechanistic target of rapamycin;RAPT1;RAFT1;FK506-binding protein 12-rapamycin complex-associated protein 1;FKBP12-rapamycin complex-associated protein;Serine/threonine-protein kinase mTOR;FRAP1;Mammalian target of rapamycin (mTOR);Rapamycin and FKBP12 target 1

Research Background

The phosphatidylinositol kinase (PIK) family members fall into two distinct subgroups. The first subgroup contains proteins such as the PI 3- and PI 4-kinases and the second group comprises the PIK-related kinases. The PIK-related kinases include Atm, DNA-PKCS and FRAP. These proteins have in common a region of homology at their carboxy-termini that is not present in the PI 3- and PI 4-kinases. The Atm gene is mutated in the autosomal recessive disorder ataxia telangiectasia (AT) that is characterized by cerebellar degeneration (ataxia) and the appearance of dilated blood vessels (telangiectases) in the conjunctivae of the eyes. AT cells are hypersensitive to ionizing radiation, impaired in mediating the inhibition of DNA synthesis and display delays in p53 induction. DNA-PK is a heterotrimeric DNA binding enzyme that is composed of a large subunit, DNA-PKCS, and two smaller subunits collectively known as Ku. The loss of DNA-PK leads to defects in DSB repair and V(D)J recombination. FRAP can autophosphorylate on serine and bind to Rapamycin/FKBP. FRAP is also an upstream regulator of S6 kinase and has been implicated in the regulation of p27 and p21 expression.

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