

Product datasheet

info@arigobio.com

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.	

Bioinformation

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

Images

