

AS160 (Phospho Ser318) rabbit pAb

Catalog No :	YP1263
Reactivity :	Human;Rat;Mouse;
Applications :	WB
Target :	AS160
Fields :	>>Thyroid hormone signaling pathway;>>Insulin resistance;>>Diabetic cardiomyopathy
Gene Name :	TBC1D4 AS160 KIAA0603
Protein Name :	AS160 (Ser318)
Human Gene Id :	9882
Human Swiss Prot No :	O60343
Mouse Gene Id :	210789
Mouse Swiss Prot No :	Q8BYJ6
Immunogen :	Synthesized phospho peptide around human AS160 (Ser318)
Specificity :	This antibody detects endogenous levels of Human AS160 (phospho-Ser318)
Formulation :	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source :	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
Dilution :	WB 1:1000-2000
Purification :	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit serum by affinity-chromatography using specific immunogen.
Concentration :	1 mg/ml

Storage Stability : -15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)

Observed Band : 145kD

Cell Pathway : Insulin Receptor

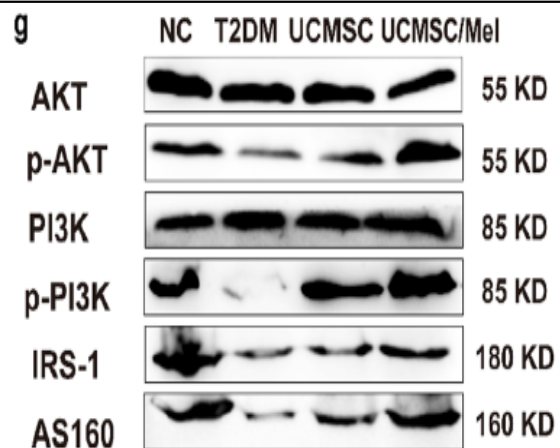
Background : This gene is a member of the Tre-2/BUB2/CDC16 domain family. The protein encoded by this gene is a Rab-GTPase-activating protein, and contains two phosphotyrosine-binding domains (PTB1 and PTB2), a calmodulin-binding domain (CBD), a Rab-GTPase domain, and multiple AKT phosphomotifs. This protein is thought to play an important role in glucose homeostasis by regulating the insulin-dependent trafficking of the glucose transporter 4 (GLUT4), important for removing glucose from the bloodstream into skeletal muscle and fat tissues. Reduced expression of this gene results in an increase in GLUT4 levels at the plasma membrane, suggesting that this protein is important in intracellular retention of GLUT4 under basal conditions. When exposed to insulin, this protein is phosphorylated, dissociates from GLUT4 vesicles, resulting in increased GLUT4 at the cell surface, and enhanced glucose transport. Ph

Function : disease:May be involved in atopic dermatitis (AD).,function:May act as a GTPase-activating protein for RAB2A, RAB8A, RAB10 and RAB14. Isoform 2 promotes insulin-induced glucose transporter SLC2A4/GLUT4 translocation at the plasma membrane, thus increasing glucose uptake.,PTM:Insulin-stimulated phosphorylation is required for SLC2A4/GLUT4 translocation.,PTM:Phosphorylated by AKT1; insulin-induced.,PTM:Physiological hyperinsulinemia increases phosphorylation in skeletal muscle. Insulin-stimulated phosphorylation is reduced by 39% in type 2 diabetic patients.,similarity:Contains 1 Rab-GAP TBC domain.,similarity:Contains 2 PID domains.,subcellular location:Isoform 2 shows a cytoplasmic perinuclear localization in a myoblastic cell line in resting and insulin-stimulated cells.,tissue specificity:Widely expressed, but differential expression for isoforms 1 and 2, with highest overall expressio

Subcellular Location : Cytoplasm . Isoform 2 shows a cytoplasmic perinuclear localization in a myoblastic cell line in resting and insulin-stimulated cells.

Expression : Widely expressed. Isoform 2 is the highest overexpressed in most tissues. Isoform 1 is highly expressed in skeletal muscle and heart, but was not detectable in the liver nor in adipose tissue. Isoform 2 is strongly expressed in adrenal and thyroid gland, and also in lung, kidney, colon, brain and adipose tissue. Isoform 2 is moderately expressed in skeletal muscle. Expressed in pancreatic Langerhans islets, including beta cells (at protein level). Expression is decreased by twofold in pancreatic islets in type 2 diabetes patients compared to control subjects. Up-regulated in T-cells from patients with atopic dermatitis.

Products Images



Melatonin treatment improves human umbilical cord mesenchymal stem cell therapy in a mouse model of type II diabetes mellitus via the PI3K/AKT signaling pathway. *Stem Cell Research & Therapy* 2022 Dec;13(1):1-15. Human, Mouse 1:1200 liver tissue hUC-MSC