

TBC1D4 Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog No: #54504



Package Size: #54504-1 50ul #54504-2 100ul

Orders: order@signalwayantibody.com

Support: tech@signalwayantibody.com

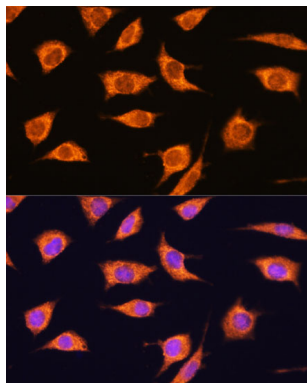
Description

Product Name	TBC1D4 Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Host Species	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Purification	Affinity purification
Applications	WB,IF
Species Reactivity	Mouse,Rat
Immunogen Description	Recombinant protein of human TBC1D4.
Other Names	AS160;NIDDM5;TBC1D4
Accession No.	Swiss Prot:O60343GeneID:9882
Calculated MW	146kDa
Formulation	Buffer: PBS with 0.02% sodium azide,50% glycerol,pH7.3.
Storage	Store at -20°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.

Application Details

WB □ 1:500 - 1:2000 IF □ 1:50 - 1:200

Images



Immunofluorescence analysis of L929 cells using TBC1D4 at dilution of 1:100. Blue: DAPI for nuclear staining.

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. Phosphorylation of this protein by AKT is required for proper translocation of GLUT4 to the cell surface.

Individuals homozygous for a mutation in this gene are at higher risk for type 2 diabetes and have higher levels of circulating glucose and insulin levels after glucose ingestion. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants encoding different isoforms.

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only and is not intended for use in humans or animals.