

**TSC2 Antibody**  
**Catalog # ASC10318****Specification**

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**TSC2 Antibody - Product Information**

Application	IF
Primary Accession	<a href="#">P49815</a>
Other Accession	<a href="#">NP_000539</a> , <a href="#">7249</a>
Reactivity	Human, Mouse
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Application Notes	TSC2 antibody can be used for the detection of TSC2 by Western blot at 2 and 4 µg/mL. Antibody can also be used for immunocytochemistry starting at 10 µg/mL. For immunofluorescence start at 20 µg/mL.

**TSC2 Antibody - Additional Information**

Gene ID	7249
Other Names	
TSC2 Antibody: LAM, TSC4, Tuberin, Tuberous sclerosis 2 protein, tuberous sclerosis 2	

**Target/Specificity**

TSC2 (NT) was raised against a 14 amino acid synthetic peptide from near the amino terminus of human TSC2. The immunogen is located within the first 50 amino acids of TSC2.

**Reconstitution & Storage**

TSC2 antibody can be stored at 4°C for three months and -20°C, stable for up to one year. As with all antibodies care should be taken to avoid repeated freeze thaw cycles. Antibodies should not be exposed to prolonged high temperatures.

**Precautions**

TSC2 Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

**TSC2 Antibody - Protein Information**

**Name** TSC2 {ECO:0000303|PubMed:7558029, ECO:0000312|HGNC:HGNC:12363}

**Function**

Catalytic component of the TSC-TBC complex, a multiprotein complex that acts as a negative regulator of the canonical mTORC1 complex, an evolutionarily conserved central nutrient sensor that stimulates anabolic reactions and macromolecule biosynthesis to promote cellular biomass generation and growth (PubMed: [12172553](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/12172553) target="\_blank">12172553</a>, PubMed: [12271141](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/12271141) target="\_blank">12271141</a>, PubMed: [12842888](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/12842888) target="\_blank">12842888</a>)

target="\_blank">12842888</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/12906785" target="\_blank">12906785</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15340059" target="\_blank">15340059</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/22819219" target="\_blank">22819219</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/24529379" target="\_blank">24529379</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/28215400" target="\_blank">28215400</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/33436626" target="\_blank">33436626</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/35772404" target="\_blank">35772404</a>). Within the TSC-TBC complex, TSC2 acts as a GTPase- activating protein (GAP) for the small GTPase RHEB, a direct activator of the protein kinase activity of mTORC1 (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/12172553" target="\_blank">12172553</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/12820960" target="\_blank">12820960</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/12842888" target="\_blank">12842888</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/12906785" target="\_blank">12906785</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15340059" target="\_blank">15340059</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/22819219" target="\_blank">22819219</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/24529379" target="\_blank">24529379</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/33436626" target="\_blank">33436626</a>). In absence of nutrients, the TSC-TBC complex inhibits mTORC1, thereby preventing phosphorylation of ribosomal protein S6 kinase (RPS6KB1 and RPS6KB2) and EIF4EBP1 (4E-BP1) by the mTORC1 signaling (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/12172553" target="\_blank">12172553</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/12271141" target="\_blank">12271141</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/12842888" target="\_blank">12842888</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/12906785" target="\_blank">12906785</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/22819219" target="\_blank">22819219</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/24529379" target="\_blank">24529379</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/28215400" target="\_blank">28215400</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/35772404" target="\_blank">35772404</a>). The TSC-TBC complex is inactivated in response to nutrients, relieving inhibition of mTORC1 (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/12172553" target="\_blank">12172553</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/24529379" target="\_blank">24529379</a>). Involved in microtubule-mediated protein transport via its ability to regulate mTORC1 signaling (By similarity). Also stimulates the intrinsic GTPase activity of the Ras- related proteins RAP1A and RAB5 (By similarity).

### Cellular Location

Lysosome membrane; Peripheral membrane protein. Cytoplasm, cytosol Note=Recruited to lysosomal membranes in a RHEB-dependent process in absence of nutrients (PubMed:24529379). In response to insulin signaling and phosphorylation by PKB/AKT1, the complex dissociates from lysosomal membranes and relocates to the cytosol (PubMed:24529379)

### Tissue Location

Liver, brain, heart, lymphocytes, fibroblasts, biliary epithelium, pancreas, skeletal muscle, kidney, lung and placenta.

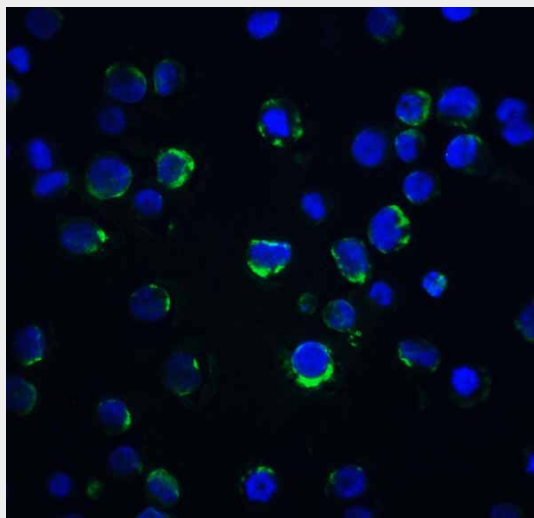
### TSC2 Antibody - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)

- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

### **TSC2 Antibody - Images**



Immunofluorescence of Acinus in K562 cells with Acinus antibody at 20 µg/ml.

### **TSC2 Antibody - Background**

TSC2 Antibody: Tuberous sclerosis complex (TSC) is an autosomal dominant tumor syndrome caused by mutations in either of the TSC1 or TSC2 tumor suppressor genes. The products of these genes form a protein complex that indirectly decreases the signaling of the mammalian Target of Rapamycin (TOR), an evolutionarily conserved serine/threonine kinase that regulates cell growth and cell cycle through its ability to integrate signals from nutrient levels and growth factors. TOR activity is stimulated by Rheb, a member of the Ras superfamily of G-proteins, when the GTP/GDP ratio bound to Rheb is high. Immunoprecipitated TSC1/TSC2 has been shown to stimulate Rheb GTPase activity in vitro, suggesting that the TSC1/TSC2 complex decreases the ability of Rheb to stimulate TOR activity. This is supported by experiments showing that overexpression of TSC1 and TSC2 results in a significant decrease in the GTP/GDP ratio bound to Rheb and the inhibition of cell growth. At least three isoforms of TSC2 exist.

### **TSC2 Antibody - References**

Shamji AF, Ngheim P, and Schreiber SL. Integration of growth factor and nutrient signaling: implications for cancer biology. *Mol. Cell* 2003; 12:271-80.

Inoki K, Ouyang H, Li Y, et al. Signaling by target of rapamycin proteins in cell growth control. *Microbiol. Mol. Biol. Rev.* 2005; 69:79-100.

Tabancay Jr AP, Gau CL, Machado IM, et al. Identification of dominant negative mutants of Rheb GTPase and their use to implicate the involvement of human Rheb in the activation of p70S6K. *J. Biol. Chem.* 2003; 278:39921-30.

Inoki K, Li Y, Xu T, et al. Rheb GTPase is a direct target of TSC2 GAP activity and regulates mTOR signaling. *Genes Dev.* 2003; 17:1829-34.