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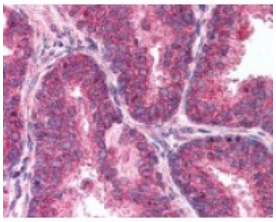
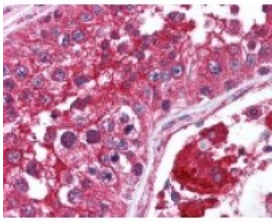
FRAP1 Antibody

CATALOG NUMBER: 49-548



Immunohistochemistry staining of FRAP1 in prostate tissue using FRAP1 Antibody.



Immunohistochemistry staining of FRAP1 in testis using FRAP1 Antibody.

Specifications

SPECIES REACTIVITY:	Human, Mouse, Rat
TESTED APPLICATIONS:	ELISA, IF, IHC, WB
APPLICATIONS:	FRAP1 antibody can be used in Western Blot, immunohistochemistry starting at 10 ug/mL, immunocytochemistry, immunoprecipitation, and flow cytometry.
USER NOTE:	Optimal dilutions for each application to be determined by the researcher.
IMMUNOGEN:	FRAP1 antibody was raised against amino acids 1189 - 1199 of FRAP1 (Human).
HOST SPECIES:	Rabbit

Properties

PURIFICATION:	Immunoaffinity Chromatography
PHYSICAL STATE:	Liquid
BUFFER:	0.02 M potassium phosphate, 0.15 M sodium chloride, pH 7.2, 0.01% sodium azide.
STORAGE CONDITIONS:	Store FRAP1 antibody at 4 ˚C or -20 ˚C. As with all antibodies avoid freeze/thaw cycles.
CLONALITY:	Polyclonal
CONJUGATE:	Unconjugated

Additional Info

ALTERNATE NAMES:	MTOR, FRAP1, FRAP2, FRAP, Mammalian target of rapamycin, RAFT1, Rapamycin and FKBP12 target 1, RAPT1, Rapamycin target protein 1
ACCESSION NO.:	P42345
PROTEIN GI NO.:	1169735
OFFICIAL SYMBOL:	MTOR
GENE ID:	2475

Background

BACKGROUND:	Mammalian target of rapamycin (mTOR) is a serine and threonine protein kinase that regulates numerous cellular functions, in particular, the initiation of protein translation. Rapamycin is a natural product macrolide that

induces G1 growth arrest in yeast, Drosophila, and mammalian cells. mTOR has a long list of synonyms including FK506 binding protein12 - rapamycin associated protein 1, FK506 binding protein12 - rapamycin associated protein 2, FRAP1, FRAP2, RAFT1, RAPT1 and/or FKBP12-rapamycin associated protein (FRAP). mTOR is one of a family of proteins involved in cell cycle progression, DNA recombination, and DNA damage detection. In rat, mTOR is a 245-kD protein referred to as RAFT1 with significant homology to the Saccharomyces cerevisiae protein TOR1 and has been shown to associate with the immunophilin FKBP12 in a rapamycin-dependent fashion. The FKBP12-rapamycin complex is known to inhibit progression through the G1 cell cycle stage by interfering with mitogenic signaling pathways involved in G1 progression in several cell types, as well as in yeast. The binding of mTOR to FKBP12-rapamycin correlates with the ability of these ligands to inhibit cell cycle progression.

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December 13, 2016