10320 Camino Santa Fe, Suite G
San Diego, CA 92121
Tel: 858.875.1900 Fax: 858.875.1999

GBL Antibody (Center)
Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP8200C

Specification

GBL Antibody (Center) - Product Information

Application	**IHC-P, WB,E**
Primary Accession	Q9BVC4
Other Accession	Q9Z2K5, Q9DCJ1, Q17QU5
Reactivity	**Human**
Predicted	**Bovine, Mouse, Rat**
Host	**Rabbit**
Clonality	**Polyclonal**
Isotype	**Rabbit IgG**
Antigen Region	**140-170**

GBL Antibody (Center) - Additional Information

Gene ID 64223

Other Names
Target of rapamycin complex subunit LST8, TORC subunit LST8, G protein beta subunit-like, Gable, Protein GbetaL, Mammalian lethal with SEC13 protein 8, mLST8, MLST8, GBL, LST8

Target/Specificity
This GBL antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 140-170 amino acids from the Central region of human GBL.

Dilution
IHC-P~~1:50~100
WB~~1:1000
E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.

Format
Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is prepared by Saturated Ammonium Sulfate (SAS) precipitation followed by dialysis against PBS.

Storage
Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions
GBL Antibody (Center) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

GBL Antibody (Center) - Protein Information

Name MLST8 {ECO:0000303|PubMed:34741373, ECO:0000312|HGNC:HGNC:24825}

Function Subunit of both mTORC1 and mTORC2, which regulates cell growth and survival in response to nutrient and hormonal signals (PubMed:12718876, PubMed:15268862, PubMed:15467718, PubMed:24403073, PubMed:28489822). mTORC1 is activated in response to growth factors or amino acids (PubMed:12718876, PubMed:15268862, PubMed:15467718, PubMed:24403073). In response to nutrients, mTORC1 is recruited to the lysosome membrane and promotes protein, lipid and nucleotide synthesis by phosphorylating several substrates, such as ribosomal protein S6 kinase (RPS6KB1 and RPS6KB2) and EIF4EBP1 (4E-BP1) (PubMed:12718876, PubMed:15268862, PubMed:15467718, PubMed:24403073). In the same time, it inhibits catabolic pathways by phosphorylating the autophagy initiation components ULK1 and ATG13, as well as transcription factor TFEB, a master regulators of lysosomal biogenesis and autophagy (PubMed:24403073). The mTORC1 complex is inhibited in response to starvation and amino acid depletion (PubMed:24403073). Within mTORC1, MLST8 interacts directly with MTOR and enhances its kinase activity (PubMed:12718876). In nutrient-poor conditions, stabilizes the MTOR- RPTOR interaction and favors RPTOR-mediated inhibition of MTOR activity (PubMed:12718876). As part of the mTORC2 complex, transduces signals from growth factors to pathways involved in proliferation, cytoskeletal organization, lipogenesis and anabolic output (PubMed:15467718, PubMed:35926713). mTORC2 is also activated by growth factors, but seems to be nutrient-insensitive (PubMed:15467718, PubMed:35926713). In response to growth factors, mTORC2 phosphorylates and activates AGC protein kinase family members, including AKT (AKT1, AKT2 and AKT3), PKC (PRKCA, PRKCB and PRKCE) and SGK1 (PubMed:15467718, PubMed:35926713). mTORC2 functions upstream of Rho GTPases to regulate the actin cytoskeleton, probably by activating one or more Rho-type guanine nucleotide exchange factors (PubMed:15467718). mTORC2 promotes the serum-induced formation of stress-fibers or F-actin (PubMed:15467718). mTORC2 plays a critical role in AKT1 activation by mediating phosphorylation of different sites depending on the context, such as 'Thr-450', 'Ser-473', 'Ser-477' or 'Thr-479', facilitating the phosphorylation of the activation loop of AKT1 on 'Thr-308' by PDPK1/PDK1 which is a prerequisite for full activation (PubMed:15467718). mTORC2 regulates the phosphorylation of SGK1 at 'Ser-422' (PubMed:15467718). mTORC2 also modulates the phosphorylation of PRKCA on 'Ser-657' (PubMed:15467718). Within mTORC2, MLST8 acts as a bridge between MAPKAP1/SIN1 and MTOR (PubMed:31085701).

Cellular Location
Lysosome membrane. Cytoplasm {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q9Z2K5}. Note=Targeting to lysosomal membrane depends on amino acid availability: mTORC1 is recruited to lysosome membranes via interaction with GTP-bound form of RagA/RRAGA (or RagB/RRAGB) in complex with the GDP-bound form of RagC/RRAGC (or RagD/RRAGD), promoting its mTORC1 recruitment to the lysosomes

Tissue Location
Broadly expressed, with highest levels in skeletal muscle, heart and kidney.

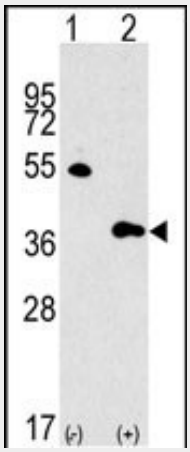
GBL Antibody (Center) - Protocols

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

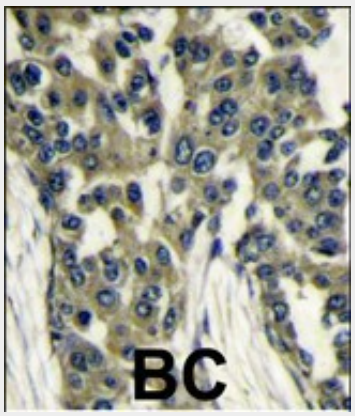
- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

GBL Antibody (Center) - Images

10320 Camino Santa Fe, Suite G
San Diego, CA 92121
Tel: 858.875.1900 Fax: 858.875.1999



Western blot analysis of GBL Antibody (Center) polyclonal antibody(Cat.#AP8200c)(arrow). 293 cell lysates (2 ug/lane) either nontransfected (Lane 1) or transiently transfected with the GBL gene (Lane 2) (Origene Technologies).



Formalin-fixed and paraffin-embedded human breast carcinoma reacted with GBL antibody (Center), which was peroxidase-conjugated to the secondary antibody, followed by DAB staining. This data demonstrates the use of this antibody for immunohistochemistry; clinical relevance has not been evaluated.

GBL Antibody (Center) - Background

G

GBL Antibody (Center) - References

Ota, T., et al., Nat. Genet. 36(1):40-45 (2004).