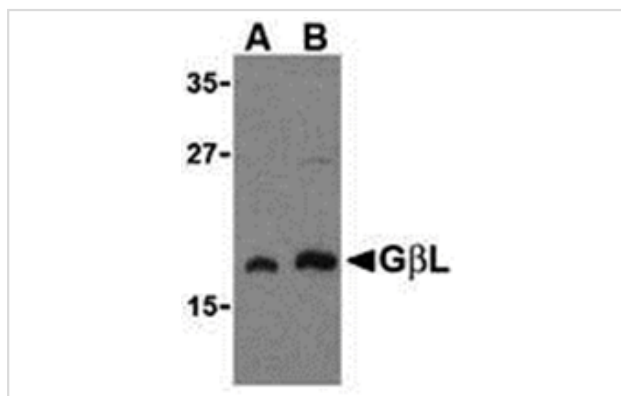


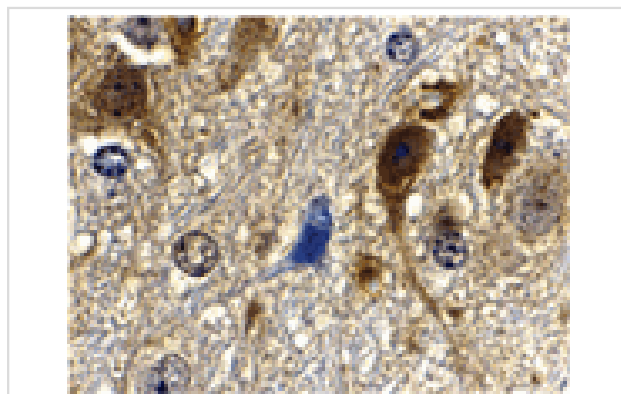
Description

Product Name	GBL Antibody
Host Species	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Purification	Affinity chromatography purified via peptide column
Applications	ELISA WB IHC
Species Reactivity	Hu Ms Rt
Immunogen Type	Peptide
Immunogen Description	Raised against a 14 amino acid peptide from near the carboxy terminus of human GbL.
Target Name	GBL
Other Names	G beta protein subunit-like
Accession No.	Swiss-Prot:Q9BVC4Gene ID:64223
Uniprot	Q9BVC4
GeneID	64223;
Concentration	1mg/ml
Formulation	Supplied in PBS containing 0.02% sodium azide.
Storage	Can be stored at -20°C, stable for 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.

Images



Western blot analysis of GbL in human brain cell lysate with GbL antibody at (A) 1 and (B) 2 ug/mL.



Immunohistochemistry of GbL in mouse brain tissue with GbL antibody at 10 ug/mL.

Background

GbetaL (G protein beta protein subunit-like) is a member of a signaling pathway that regulates mammalian cell growth in response to the presence of nutrients and growth factors. It binds to the kinase domain of TOR (Target of rapamycin, also known as mTOR), 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. Rapamycin inhibits TOR resulting in reduced cell growth and reduced rates of cell cycle and cell proliferation. TOR is normally associated with GbetaL and an additional regulatory protein RAPTOR, allowing TOR to control protein biosynthesis. The binding of GbetaL to TOR stimulates TOR β s kinase activity towards downstream proteins such as RPS6K (ribosomal protein S6 kinase) and the translation factor 4E-BP1 which leads to increased protein translation and cell growth.

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only