SESN2 Rabbit mAb

Catalog No: #52571

Package Size: #52571-1 50ul #52571-2 100ul



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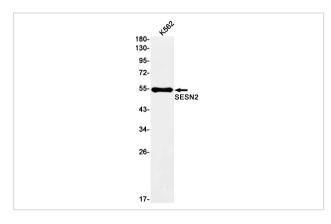
Description

Product Name	SESN2 Rabbit mAb
Host Species	Recombinant Rabbit
Clonality	Monoclonal antibody
Clone No.	S05-8C1
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Purification	Affinity Purified
Applications	WB
Species Reactivity	Human,Mouse,Rat
Immunogen Description	Recombinant protein of human SESN2
Conjugates	Unconjugated
Modification	Unmodification
Other Names	HI95; SES2; SEST2
Accession No.	Swiss-Prot:P58004GeneID:83667
Uniprot	P58004
GeneID	83667
Calculated MW	Calculated MW: 55 kDa; Observed MW: 55 kDa
Concentration	0.3 mg/ml
Formulation	50mM Tris-Glycine(pH 7.4), 0.15M NaCl, 40% Glycerol, 0.01% Sodium azide and 0.05% BSA
Storage	Store at 4°C short term. Aliquot and store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.

Application Details

WB: 1/1000;

Images



Western blot detection of SESN2 in K562 cell lysates using SESN2 Rabbit mAb(1:1000 diluted).Predicted band size:55kDa.Observed band size:55kDa.

Swiss-Prot Acc.P58004.Functions as an intracellular leucine sensor that negatively regulates the TORC1 signaling pathway through the GATOR complex. In absence of leucine, binds the GATOR subcomplex GATOR2 and prevents TORC1 signaling (PubMed:18692468, PubMed:25263562, PubMed:25457612, PubMed:26449471, PubMed:26612684, PubMed:26586190). Binding of leucine to SESN2 disrupts its interaction with GATOR2 thereby activating the TORC1 signaling pathway (PubMed:26449471, PubMed:26586190). This stress-inducible metabolic regulator also plays a role in protection against oxidative and genotoxic stresses. May negatively regulate protein translation in response to endoplasmic reticulum stress, via TORC1 (PubMed:24947615). May positively regulate the transcription by NFE2L2 of genes involved in the response to oxidative stress by facilitating the SQSTM1-mediated autophagic degradation of KEAP1 (PubMed:23274085). May also mediate TP53 inhibition of TORC1 signaling upon genotoxic stress (PubMed:18692468). Has an alkylhydroperoxide reductase activity born by the N-terminal domain of the protein (PubMed:26612684). Was originally reported to contribute to oxidative stress resistance by reducing PRDX1 (PubMed:15105503). However, this could not be confirmed (PubMed:19113821).

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only