

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Human/Mouse/Rat
Specificity	Detects human, mouse, and rat TSC1 in direct ELISAs and Western blots.
Source	Polyclonal Sheep IgG
Purification	Antigen Affinity-purified
Immunogen	<i>E. coli</i> -derived recombinant human TSC1 Asp156-Thr300 Accession # Q92574
Conjugate	Alexa Fluor 405 Excitation Wavelength: 405 nm Emission Wavelength: 421 nm
Formulation	Supplied 0.2mg/ml in 1X PBS with RDF1 and 0.09% Sodium Azide
*Contains <0.1% Sodium Azide, which is not hazardous at this concentration according to GHS classifications. Refer to the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) for additional information and handling instructions.	

APPLICATIONS

Please Note: Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application. [General Protocols](#) are available in the Technical Information section on our website.

CyTOF-ready	Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.
Western Blot	Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.
Intracellular Staining by Flow Cytometry	Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Shipping	The product is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.
Stability & Storage	Protect from light. Do not freeze. 12 months from date of receipt, 2 to 8 °C as supplied

BACKGROUND

TSC1 (Tuberous sclerosis 1), or hamartin, is a tumor suppressor which interacts with tumor suppressor TSC2 (tuberin) to form a cytoplasmic heterodimer. Mutations in either hamartin or tuberin are responsible for tuberous sclerosis (TSC), an autosomal dominant disease characterized by renal dysfunction, seizures, developmental delays, benign hamartomas and low grade neoplasms predominantly affecting the CNS, kidney, lung, skin, and heart. The TSC1/TSC2 complex suppresses cell growth by inhibiting mTOR, with TSC1 acting to inhibit the ubiquitination of TSC2, leading to increased cellular levels of TSC2 and thus enhancing its catalytic activity as a GTPase-activating protein for Rheb. TSC1 and TSC2 are also involved in the G2/M transition of the cell cycle through their interactions with CDK1 and cyclin B1. TSC1 has also been shown to interact with F-actin and ERM (Ezrin-Radixin-Moesin) proteins, implying a role in the modulation of cell adhesion and morphology.

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