

**Anti-Human/Mouse Phospho-TBC1D4 (Thr642) Polyclonal Antibody**

**Polyclonal Antibody**

**Cat.NO.: PA03878**

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3th Edition

**Description:**TBC1 domain family member 4 (TBC1D4), also designated AS160, can be insulin- and/or AKT1-induced. Insulin-stimulated phosphorylation is required for GLUT4 translocation. TBC1D4 may play a role as a GTPase activating protein for proteins in the Rab family. It is expressed primarily in skeletal muscle and heart, as well as spleen, lymph node and leukocytes. Defects in the TBC1D4 gene may cause atopic dermatitis (AD), sometimes referred to as eczema, an atopic chronic skin disease. The skin of affected individuals reacts to irritants or allergens and becomes red, flaky and itchy. The skin is also more vulnerable to inflammations, and symptoms can grow or disappear over time.

**Antigen:**Synthesized peptide derived from human TBC1D4 around the phosphorylation site of Thr642

**Form:**

**How to use:**1.0 ml distilled water will be added to the product

**Stability:** Lyophilized product, 5 years at 2 – 8°C; Solution, 2 years at –20°C

**Dilution:**PBS (pH7.4) containing 1% BSA

**Application:**This antibody can be used for western blotting in concentration of 1?5?g/ml.

**Specificity:**Widely expressed. Isoform 2 is the highest overexpressed in most tissues. Isoform 1 is highly expressed in skeletal muscle and heart, but was not detectable in the liver nor in adipose tissue. Isoform 2 is strongly expressed in adrenal and thyroid gland, and also in lung, kidney, colon, brain and adipose tissue. Isoform 2 is moderately expressed in skeletal muscle. Expressed in pancreatic Langerhans islets, including beta cells (at protein level). Expression is decreased by twofold in pancreatic islets in type 2 diabetes patients compared to control subjects. Up-regulated in T cells from patients with atopic dermatitis.