

Phospho-FRAP1(T2446) Antibody Blocking peptide
Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP3433a

Specification

Phospho-FRAP1(T2446) Antibody Blocking peptide - Product Information

Primary Accession [P42345](#)

Phospho-FRAP1(T2446) Antibody Blocking peptide - Additional Information

Gene ID 2475

Other Names

Serine/threonine-protein kinase mTOR, FK506-binding protein 12-rapamycin complex-associated protein 1, FKBP12-rapamycin complex-associated protein, Mammalian target of rapamycin, mTOR, Mechanistic target of rapamycin, Rapamycin and FKBP12 target 1, Rapamycin target protein 1, MTOR, FRAP, FRAP1, FRAP2, RAFT1, RAPT1

Target/Specificity

The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody AP3433a was selected from the region of human Phospho-FRAP1-pT2446. A 10 to 100 fold molar excess to antibody is recommended. Precise conditions should be optimized for a particular assay.

Format

Peptides are lyophilized in a solid powder format. Peptides can be reconstituted in solution using the appropriate buffer as needed.

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C.

Precautions

This product is for research use only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Phospho-FRAP1(T2446) Antibody Blocking peptide - Protein Information

Name MTOR ([HGNC:3942](#))

Function

Serine/threonine protein kinase which is a central regulator of cellular metabolism, growth and survival in response to hormones, growth factors, nutrients, energy and stress signals (PubMed:12087098, PubMed:12150925, PubMed:12150926, PubMed:12231510, PubMed:12718876, PubMed:14651849, PubMed:15268862, PubMed:<a

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PubMed:18925875,
PubMed:20516213,
PubMed:20537536,
PubMed:21659604,
PubMed:23429703,
PubMed:23429704,
PubMed:25799227,
PubMed:26018084,
PubMed:29150432,
PubMed:31112131,
PubMed:34519269,
PubMed:29236692).
This includes phosphorylation of EIF4EBP1 and release of its inhibition toward the elongation
initiation factor 4E (eIF4E) (PubMed:24403073,
PubMed:29236692). Moreover, phosphorylates and activates RPS6KB1 and RPS6KB2
that promote protein synthesis by modulating the activity of their downstream targets including
ribosomal protein S6, eukaryotic translation initiation factor EIF4B, and the inhibitor of translation
initiation PDCD4 (PubMed:12150925,
PubMed:12087098,
PubMed:18925875,
PubMed:29150432,
PubMed:29236692). Stimulates the pyrimidine biosynthesis pathway, both by acute
regulation through RPS6KB1-mediated phosphorylation of the biosynthetic enzyme CAD, and
delayed regulation, through transcriptional enhancement of the pentose phosphate pathway which
produces 5-phosphoribosyl-1- pyrophosphate (PRPP), an allosteric activator of CAD at a later step
in synthesis, this function is dependent on the mTORC1 complex (PubMed:23429704,
PubMed:23429703). Regulates
ribosome synthesis by activating RNA polymerase III-dependent transcription through
phosphorylation and inhibition of MAF1 an RNA polymerase III-repressor (PubMed:20516213). Activates
dormant ribosomes by mediating phosphorylation of SERBP1, leading to SERBP1 inactivation and
reactivation of translation (PubMed:36691768). In parallel to protein synthesis, also regulates lipid synthesis
through SREBF1/SREBP1 and LPIN1 (By similarity). To maintain energy homeostasis mTORC1 may
also regulate mitochondrial biogenesis through regulation of PPARGC1A (By similarity). In the
same time, mTORC1 inhibits catabolic pathways: negatively regulates autophagy through
phosphorylation of ULK1 (PubMed:32561715). Under nutrient sufficiency, phosphorylates ULK1 at 'Ser-758',
disrupting the interaction with AMPK and preventing activation of ULK1 (PubMed:32561715). Also
prevents autophagy through phosphorylation of the autophagy inhibitor DAP (PubMed:20537536). Also
prevents autophagy by phosphorylating RUBCNL/Pacer under nutrient-rich conditions (PubMed:30704899). Prevents
autophagy by mediating phosphorylation of AMBRA1, thereby inhibiting AMBRA1 ability to mediate
ubiquitination of ULK1 and interaction between AMBRA1 and PPP2CA (PubMed:23524951,
PubMed:25438055). mTORC1
exerts a feedback control on upstream growth factor signaling that includes phosphorylation and
activation of GRB10 a INSR-dependent signaling suppressor (PubMed:21659604). Among other
potential targets mTORC1 may phosphorylate CLIP1 and regulate microtubules (PubMed:12231510). The mTORC1
complex is inhibited in response to starvation and amino acid depletion (PubMed:12231510).

[12150925](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/12150925), PubMed: [12150926](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/12150926), PubMed: [24403073](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/24403073)). The non-canonical mTORC1 complex, which acts independently of RHEB, specifically mediates phosphorylation of MIT/TFE factors MITF, TFEB and TFE3 in the presence of nutrients, promoting their cytosolic retention and inactivation (PubMed: [22576015](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/22576015), PubMed: [22343943](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/22343943), PubMed: [22692423](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/22692423), PubMed: [24448649](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/24448649), PubMed: [32612235](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/32612235), PubMed: [36608670](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/36608670), PubMed: [36697823](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/36697823)). Upon starvation or lysosomal stress, inhibition of mTORC1 induces dephosphorylation and nuclear translocation of TFEB and TFE3, promoting their transcription factor activity (PubMed: [22576015](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/22576015), PubMed: [22343943](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/22343943), PubMed: [22692423](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/22692423), PubMed: [24448649](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/24448649), PubMed: [32612235](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/32612235), PubMed: [36608670](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/36608670)). The mTORC1 complex regulates pyroptosis in macrophages by promoting GSDMD oligomerization (PubMed: [34289345](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/34289345)). MTOR phosphorylates RPTOR which in turn inhibits mTORC1 (By similarity). As part of the mTORC2 complex MTOR may regulate other cellular processes including survival and organization of the cytoskeleton (PubMed: [15268862](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15268862), PubMed: [15467718](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15467718)). mTORC2 plays a critical role in the phosphorylation at 'Ser-473' of AKT1, a pro-survival effector of phosphoinositide 3- kinase, facilitating its activation by PDK1 (PubMed: [15718470](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15718470)). mTORC2 may regulate the actin cytoskeleton, through phosphorylation of PRKCA, PXN and activation of the Rho-type guanine nucleotide exchange factors RHOA and RAC1A or RAC1B (PubMed: [15268862](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15268862)). mTORC2 also regulates the phosphorylation of SGK1 at 'Ser-422' (PubMed: [18925875](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/18925875)). Regulates osteoclastogenesis by adjusting the expression of CEBPB isoforms (By similarity). Plays an important regulatory role in the circadian clock function; regulates period length and rhythm amplitude of the suprachiasmatic nucleus (SCN) and liver clocks (By similarity).

Cellular Location

Lysosome membrane; Peripheral membrane protein; Cytoplasmic side Endoplasmic reticulum membrane; Peripheral membrane protein; Cytoplasmic side. Golgi apparatus membrane; Peripheral membrane protein; Cytoplasmic side. Mitochondrion outer membrane; Peripheral membrane protein; Cytoplasmic side. Cytoplasm. Nucleus {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q9JLN9}. Nucleus, PML body {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q9JLN9}. Microsome membrane. Cytoplasmic vesicle, phagosome. Note=Shuttles between cytoplasm and nucleus. Accumulates in the nucleus in response to hypoxia (By similarity). Targeting to lysosomes depends on amino acid availability and RAGA and RAGB (PubMed:18497260, PubMed:20381137). Lysosome targeting also depends on interaction with MEAK7. Translocates to the lysosome membrane in the presence of TM4SF5 (PubMed:30956113) {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q9JLN9, ECO:0000269|PubMed:18497260, ECO:0000269|PubMed:20381137, ECO:0000269|PubMed:29750193, ECO:0000269|PubMed:30956113}

Tissue Location

Expressed in numerous tissues, with highest levels in testis.

Phospho-FRAP1(T2446) Antibody Blocking peptide - Protocols

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

Phospho-FRAP1(T2446) Antibody Blocking peptide - Images

Phospho-FRAP1(T2446) Antibody Blocking peptide - Background

FRAP1 belongs to a family of phosphatidylinositol kinase-related kinases. These kinases mediate cellular responses to stresses such as DNA damage and nutrient deprivation. This protein acts as the target for the cell-cycle arrest and immunosuppressive effects of the FKBP12-rapamycin complex. FRAP1 is a part of the TORC2 complex which plays a critical role in AKT1 Ser-473 phosphorylation, and may modulate the phosphorylation of PKCA and regulate actin cytoskeleton organization.

Phospho-FRAP1(T2446) Antibody Blocking peptide - References

Dowling,R.J., Cancer Res. 67 (22), 10804-10812 (2007) Bai,X., Science 318 (5852), 977-980 (2007) Zhou,J., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 104 (41), 16158-16163 (2007) Radulovic,S., J BUON 12 SUPPL 1, S151-S162 (2007)