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GBL Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide
Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP8200c

Specification

GBL Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Product Information

Primary Accession Q9BVC4

GBL Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Additional Information

Gene ID 64223

Other Names
Target of rapamycin complex subunit LST8, TORC subunit LST8, G protein beta subunit-like, Gable, Protein GbetaL, Mammalian lethal with SEC13 protein 8, mLST8, MLST8, GBL, LST8

Target/Specificity
The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody AP8200c was selected from the Center region of human GBL. 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.

GBL Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Protein Information

Name MLST8 {ECO:0000303|PubMed:34741373, ECO:0000312|HGNC:HGNC:24825}

Function
Subunit of both mTORC1 and mTORC2, which regulates cell growth and survival in response to nutrient and hormonal signals (PubMed:12718876, PubMed:15268862, PubMed:15467718, PubMed:24403073). mTORC1 is activated in response to growth factors or amino acids (PubMed:12718876, PubMed:15268862, PubMed:15467718, PubMed:24403073). In response to nutrients, mTORC1 is recruited to the lysosome

membrane and promotes protein, lipid and nucleotide synthesis by phosphorylating several substrates, such as ribosomal protein S6 kinase (RPS6KB1 and RPS6KB2) and EIF4EBP1 (4E-BP1) (PubMed:12718876, PubMed:15268862, PubMed:15467718, PubMed:24403073). In the same time, it inhibits catabolic pathways by phosphorylating the autophagy initiation components ULK1 and ATG13, as well as transcription factor TFEB, a master regulators of lysosomal biogenesis and autophagy (PubMed:24403073). The mTORC1 complex is inhibited in response to starvation and amino acid depletion (PubMed:24403073). Within mTORC1, LST8 interacts directly with MTOR and enhances its kinase activity (PubMed:12718876). In nutrient-poor conditions, stabilizes the MTOR- RPTOR interaction and favors RPTOR-mediated inhibition of MTOR activity (PubMed:12718876). mTORC2 is also activated by growth factors, but seems to be nutrient-insensitive (PubMed:15467718). mTORC2 seems to function upstream of Rho GTPases to regulate the actin cytoskeleton, probably by activating one or more Rho-type guanine nucleotide exchange factors (PubMed:15467718). mTORC2 promotes the serum-induced formation of stress-fibers or F-actin (PubMed:15467718). mTORC2 plays a critical role in AKT1 'Ser-473' phosphorylation, which may facilitate the phosphorylation of the activation loop of AKT1 on 'Thr-308' by PDK1 which is a prerequisite for full activation (PubMed:15467718). mTORC2 regulates the phosphorylation of SGK1 at 'Ser-422' (PubMed:15467718). mTORC2 also modulates the phosphorylation of PRKCA on 'Ser-657' (PubMed:15467718).

Cellular Location
Lysosome membrane. Cytoplasm {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q9Z2K5}. Note=Targeting to lysosomal membrane depends on amino acid availability: mTORC1 is recruited to lysosome membranes via interaction with GTP-bound form of RagA/RRAGA (or RagB/RRAGB) in complex with the GDP-bound form of RagC/RRAGC (or RagD/RRAGD), promoting its mTORC1 recruitment to the lysosomes

Tissue Location
Broadly expressed, with highest levels in skeletal muscle, heart and kidney.

GBL Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Protocols

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

- Blocking Peptides

GBL Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Images

GBL Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Background

G□□ (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 G□□

and an additional regulatory protein RAPTOR, allowing TOR to control protein biosynthesis. The binding of G□□ to TOR stimulates TOR'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.

GBL Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - References

Ota, T., et al., Nat. Genet. 36(1):40-45 (2004).