

#2140 Store at -20°C

Rictor Antibody

✓ 100 µl
(10 western blots)

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This product is intended for research purposes only. This product is not intended to be used for therapeutic or diagnostic purposes in humans or animals.

Entrez-Gene ID #253260
Swiss-Prot Acc. #Q6R327

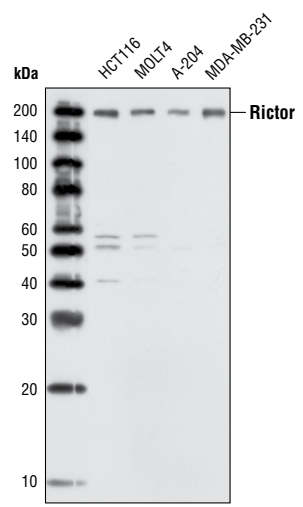
Applications	Species Cross-Reactivity*	Molecular Wt.	Source
W Endogenous	H, M, R, Mk	200 kDa	Rabbit**

Background: Cell growth is a fundamental biological process whereby cells accumulate mass and increase in size. The mammalian TOR (mTOR) pathway regulates growth by coordinating energy and nutrient signals with growth factor-derived signals (1). mTOR is a large protein kinase with two different complexes. One complex contains mTOR, GβL and raptor, which is a target of rapamycin. The other complex, insensitive to rapamycin, includes mTOR, GβL and rictor (1). The mTOR-rictor complex phosphorylates Ser473 of Akt/PKB *in vitro* (2). This phosphorylation is essential for full Akt/PKB activation. Furthermore, an siRNA knockdown of rictor inhibits Ser473 phosphorylation in 3T3-L1 adipocytes (3). This complex has also been shown to phosphorylate the rapamycin-resistant mutants of S6K1, another effector of mTOR (4).

Specificity/Sensitivity: Rictor Antibody detects endogenous levels of total rictor protein.

Source/Purification: Polyclonal antibodies are produced by immunizing animals with a synthetic peptide corresponding to residues surrounding Lys1125 of human rictor. Antibodies are purified by protein A and peptide affinity chromatography.

- Background References:**
- (1) Sarbassov, D.D. et al. (2004) *Curr. Biol.* 14, 1296–302.
 - (2) Sarbassov, D.D. et al. (2005) *Science* 307, 1098–101.
 - (3) Hresko, R.C. and Mueckler, M. (2005) *J. Biol. Chem.* 280, 40406–16.
 - (4) Ali, S.M. and Sabatini, D.M. (2005) *J. Biol. Chem.* 280, 19445–8.



Western blot analysis of extracts from various cell lines, using Rictor Antibody.

Storage: Supplied in 10 mM sodium HEPES (pH 7.5), 150 mM NaCl, 100 µg/ml BSA and 50% glycerol. Store at -20°C. Do not aliquot the antibody.

*Species cross-reactivity is determined by western blot.

**Anti-rabbit secondary antibodies must be used to detect this antibody.

Recommended Antibody Dilutions:
Western blotting 1:1000

For application specific protocols please see the web page for this product at www.cellsignaling.com.

Please visit www.cellsignaling.com for a complete listing of recommended companion products.

IMPORTANT: For western blots, incubate membrane with diluted antibody in 5% w/v BSA, 1X TBS, 0.1% Tween-20 at 4°C with gentle shaking, overnight.

Applications Key: W—Western IP—Immunoprecipitation IHC—Immunohistochemistry ChIP—Chromatin Immunoprecipitation IF—Immunofluorescence F—Flow cytometry E-P—ELISA-Peptide
Species Cross-Reactivity Key: H—human M—mouse R—rat Hm—hamster Mk—monkey Mi—mink C—chicken Dm—D. melanogaster X—Xenopus Z—zebrafish B—bovine
 Dg—dog Pg—pig Sc—S. cerevisiae Ce—C. elegans Hr—horse All—all species expected Species enclosed in parentheses are predicted to react based on 100% homology.