

AP0980

Leader in Biomolecular Solutions for Life Science



Phospho-AKT1-T450 Rabbit mAb

Catalog No.: AP0980 **Recombinant** **2 Publications**

Basic Information

Observed MW

60kDa

Calculated MW

56kDa

Category

SMab Recombinant Monoclonal Antibody

Applications

WB, ELISA

Cross-Reactivity

Human, Rat

CloneNo number

ARC1524

Recommended Dilutions

WB 1:500 - 1:2000

Background

This gene encodes one of the three members of the human AKT serine-threonine protein kinase family which are often referred to as protein kinase B alpha, beta, and gamma. These highly similar AKT proteins all have an N-terminal pleckstrin homology domain, a serine/threonine-specific kinase domain and a C-terminal regulatory domain. These proteins are phosphorylated by phosphoinositide 3-kinase (PI3K). AKT/PI3K forms a key component of many signalling pathways that involve the binding of membrane-bound ligands such as receptor tyrosine kinases, G-protein coupled receptors, and integrin-linked kinase. These AKT proteins therefore regulate a wide variety of cellular functions including cell proliferation, survival, metabolism, and angiogenesis in both normal and malignant cells. AKT proteins are recruited to the cell membrane by phosphatidylinositol 3,4,5-trisphosphate (PIP3) after phosphorylation of phosphatidylinositol 4,5-bisphosphate (PIP2) by PI3K. Subsequent phosphorylation of both threonine residue 308 and serine residue 473 is required for full activation of the AKT1 protein encoded by this gene. Phosphorylation of additional residues also occurs, for example, in response to insulin growth factor-1 and epidermal growth factor. Protein phosphatases act as negative regulators of AKT proteins by dephosphorylating AKT or PIP3. The PI3K/AKT signalling pathway is crucial for tumor cell survival. Survival factors can suppress apoptosis in a transcription-independent manner by activating AKT1 which then phosphorylates and inactivates components of the apoptotic machinery. AKT proteins also participate in the mammalian target of rapamycin (mTOR) signalling pathway which controls the assembly of the eukaryotic translation initiation factor 4F (eIF4E) complex and this pathway, in addition to responding to extracellular signals from growth factors and cytokines, is dysregulated in many cancers. Mutations in this gene are associated with multiple types of cancer and excessive tissue growth including Proteus syndrome and Cowden syndrome 6, and breast, colorectal, and ovarian cancers. Multiple alternatively spliced transcript variants have been found for this gene.

Immunogen Information

Gene ID

207

Swiss Prot

P31749

Immunogen

A synthetic phosphorylated peptide around T450 of human Akt1 (P31749).

Synonyms

AKT; PKB; RAC; PRKBA; PKB-ALPHA; RAC-ALPHA; Phospho-AKT1-T450

Contact



www.abclonal.com

Product Information

Source

Rabbit

Isotype

IgG

Purification

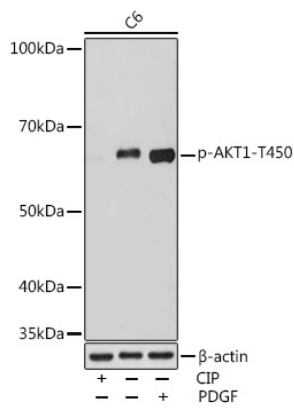
Affinity purification

Storage

Store at -20°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.

Buffer: PBS with 0.02% sodium azide,0.05% BSA,50% glycerol,pH7.3.

Validation Data



Western blot analysis of lysates from C6 cells, using Phospho-AKT1-T450 Rabbit mAb (AP0980) at 1:1000 dilution. C6 cells were treated by CIP (20uL/400ul) at 37°C for 1 hour or treated by PDGF (50 ng/mL) at 37°C for 30 minutes after serum-starvation overnight
Secondary antibody: HRP Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG (H+L) (AS014) at 1:10000 dilution.
Lysates/proteins: 25µg per lane.
Blocking buffer: 3% BSA.
Detection: ECL Enhanced Kit (RM00021).
Exposure time: 3min.