

# Phospho-AKT1-T450 Rabbit pAb

Catalog No.: AP0004

7 Publications

## Basic Information

**Observed MW**

60kDa

**Calculated MW**

56kDa

**Category**

Primary antibody

**Applications**

ELISA, WB

**Cross-Reactivity**

Human, Mouse

## Recommended Dilutions

WB 1:500 - 1:1000

## 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 (NP\_005154.2).

**Synonyms**

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

## Contact

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## Product Information

**Source**

Rabbit

**Isotype**

IgG

**Purification**

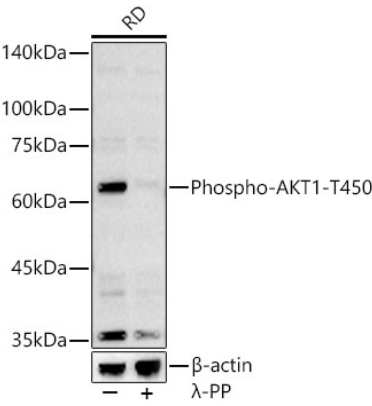
Affinity purification

**Storage**

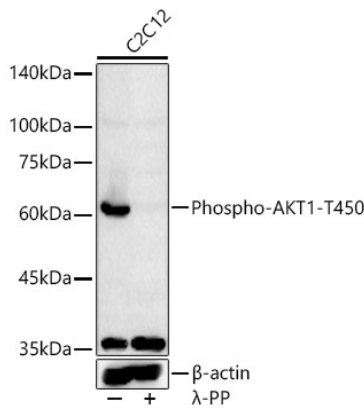
Store at -20°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.

Buffer: PBS with 0.02% sodium azide, 50% glycerol, pH 7.3.

Validation Data



Western blot analysis of RD, using Phospho-AKT1-T450 Rabbit pAb (AP0004) at 1:600 dilution. RD cells were treated by λ-PP mixed solution (1ul) at 30°C for 30 minutes.  
Secondary antibody: HRP Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG (H+L) (AS014) at 1:10000 dilution.  
Lysates/proteins: 25ug per lane.  
Blocking buffer: 3% nonfat dry milk in TBST.  
Detection: ECL Basic Kit (RM00020).  
Exposure time: 90s.



Western blot analysis of C2C12, using Phospho-AKT1-T450 Rabbit pAb (AP0004) at 1:600 dilution. C2C12 cells were treated by λ-PP mixed solution (1ul) at 30°C for 30 minutes.  
Secondary antibody: HRP Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG (H+L) (AS014) at 1:10000 dilution.  
Lysates/proteins: 25ug per lane.  
Blocking buffer: 3% nonfat dry milk in TBST.  
Detection: ECL Basic Kit (RM00020).  
Exposure time: 90s.