


## Product datasheet

### Anti-AKT1 (phospho S129) antibody [EPR6150] ab133458

リコンビナント **RabMAb**

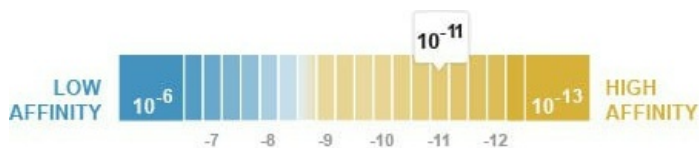
★★★★☆ **4 Abreviews** **48 References** 画像数 3

#### 製品の概要

製品名	Anti-AKT1 (phospho S129) antibody [EPR6150]
製品の詳細	Rabbit monoclonal [EPR6150] to AKT1 (phospho S129)
由来種	Rabbit
アプリケーション	<b>適用あり:</b> WB <b>適用なし:</b> ICC/IF, IHC-P or IP
種交差性	<b>交差種:</b> Human <b>交差が予測される動物種:</b> Mouse, Rat 
免疫原	Synthetic peptide. This information is proprietary to Abcam and/or its suppliers.
ポジティブ・コントロール	MCF-7 cell lysate
特記事項	This product is a recombinant monoclonal antibody, which offers several advantages including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- High batch-to-batch consistency and reproducibility</li> <li>- Improved sensitivity and specificity</li> <li>- Long-term security of supply</li> <li>- Animal-free production</li> </ul> For more information <a href="#">see here</a> . Our RabMAb <sup>®</sup> technology is a patented hybridoma-based technology for making rabbit monoclonal antibodies. For details on our patents, please refer to <a href="#">RabMAb<sup>®</sup> patents</a> .

#### 製品の特性

製品の状態	Liquid
保存方法	Shipped at 4°C. Store at -20°C. Stable for 12 months at -20°C.
解離定数 (K <sub>D</sub> 値)	K <sub>D</sub> = 8.40 x 10 <sup>-11</sup> M



[Learn more about K<sub>D</sub>](#)

バッファー	pH: 7.20
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	Preservative: 0.01% Sodium azide Constituents: 9% PBS, 40% Glycerol (glycerin, glycerine), 0.05% BSA, 50% Tissue culture supernatant
精製度	Tissue culture supernatant
ポリ/モノ	モノクローナル
クローン名	EPR6150
アイソタイプ	IgG

## アプリケーション

**The Abpromise guarantee**      **Abpromise保証は、** 次のテスト済みアプリケーションにおけるab133458の使用に適用されます  
アプリケーションノートには、推奨の開始希釈率がありますが、適切な希釈率につきましてはご検討ください。

アプリケーション	Abreviews	特記事項
WB	★★★★★ (4)	1/1000 - 1/10000. Predicted molecular weight: 55 kDa.

**追加情報**      Is unsuitable for ICC/IF, IHC-P or IP.

## ターゲット情報

<b>機能</b>	Plays a role as a key modulator of the AKT-mTOR signaling pathway controlling the tempo of the process of newborn neurons integration during adult neurogenesis, including correct neuron positioning, dendritic development and synapse formation (By similarity). General protein kinase capable of phosphorylating several known proteins. Phosphorylates TBC1D4. Signals downstream of phosphatidylinositol 3-kinase (PI(3)K) to mediate the effects of various growth factors such as platelet-derived growth factor (PDGF), epidermal growth factor (EGF), insulin and insulin-like growth factor I (IGF-I). Plays a role in glucose transport by mediating insulin-induced translocation of the GLUT4 glucose transporter to the cell surface. Mediates the antiapoptotic effects of IGF-I. Mediates insulin-stimulated protein synthesis by phosphorylating TSC2 at 'Ser-939' and 'Thr-1462', thereby activating mTORC1 signaling and leading to both phosphorylation of 4E-BP1 and in activation of RPS6KB1. Promotes glycogen synthesis by mediating the insulin-induced activation of glycogen synthase. The activated form can suppress FoxO gene transcription and promote cell cycle progression. Essential for the SPATA13-mediated regulation of cell migration and adhesion assembly and disassembly.
<b>組織特異性</b>	Expressed in all human cell types so far analyzed. The Tyr-176 phosphorylated form shows a significant increase in expression in breast cancers during the progressive stages i.e. normal to hyperplasia (ADH), ductal carcinoma in situ (DCIS), invasive ductal carcinoma (IDC) and lymph node metastatic (LNMM) stages.
<b>関連疾患</b>	Defects in AKT1 are a cause of susceptibility to breast cancer (BC) [MIM:114480]. A common malignancy originating from breast epithelial tissue. Breast neoplasms can be distinguished by their histologic pattern. Invasive ductal carcinoma is by far the most common type. Breast cancer is etiologically and genetically heterogeneous. Important genetic factors have been indicated by familial occurrence and bilateral involvement. Mutations at more than one locus can be involved in different families or even in the same case. Defects in AKT1 are associated with colorectal cancer (CRC) [MIM:114500]. Defects in AKT1 are associated with susceptibility to ovarian cancer [MIM:604370]; also called susceptibility to familial breast-ovarian cancer type 1 (BROVCA1).

## 配列類似性

Belongs to the protein kinase superfamily. AGC Ser/Thr protein kinase family. RAC subfamily. Contains 1 AGC-kinase C-terminal domain. Contains 1 PH domain. Contains 1 protein kinase domain.

## ドメイン

Binding of the PH domain to the phosphatidylinositol 3-kinase alpha (PI(3)K) results in its targeting to the plasma membrane. The PH domain mediates interaction with TNK2 and Tyr-176 is also essential for this interaction. The AGC-kinase C-terminal mediates interaction with THEM4.

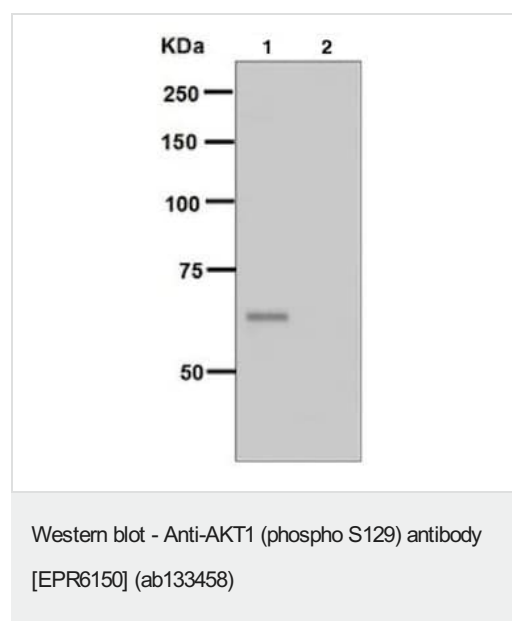
## 翻訳後修飾

Phosphorylation on Thr-308, Ser-473 and Tyr-474 is required for full activity. Activated TNK2 phosphorylates it on Tyr-176 resulting in its binding to the anionic plasma membrane phospholipid PA. This phosphorylated form localizes to the cell membrane, where it is targeted by PDPK1 and PDPK2 for further phosphorylations on Thr-308 and Ser-473 leading to its activation. Ser-473 phosphorylation by mTORC2 favors Thr-308 phosphorylation by PDPK1. Ser-473 phosphorylation is enhanced by interaction with AGAP2 isoform 2 (PIKE-A). Ser-473 phosphorylation is enhanced in focal cortical dysplasias with Taylor-type balloon cells. Ubiquitinated; undergoes both 'Lys-48'- and 'Lys-63'-linked polyubiquitination. TRAF6-induced 'Lys-63'-linked AKT1 ubiquitination is critical for phosphorylation and activation. When ubiquitinated, it translocates to the plasma membrane, where it becomes phosphorylated. When fully phosphorylated and translocated into the nucleus, undergoes 'Lys-48'-polyubiquitination catalyzed by TTC3, leading to its degradation by the proteasome.

## 細胞内局在

Cytoplasm. Nucleus. Cell membrane. Nucleus after activation by integrin-linked protein kinase 1 (ILK1). Nuclear translocation is enhanced by interaction with TCL1A. Phosphorylation on Tyr-176 by TNK2 results in its localization to the cell membrane where it is targeted for further phosphorylations on Thr-308 and Ser-473 leading to its activation and the activated form translocates to the nucleus.

## 画像



**All lanes :** Anti-AKT1 (phospho S129) antibody [EPR6150] (ab133458) at 1/1000 dilution

**Lane 1 :** MCF-7 cell lysate

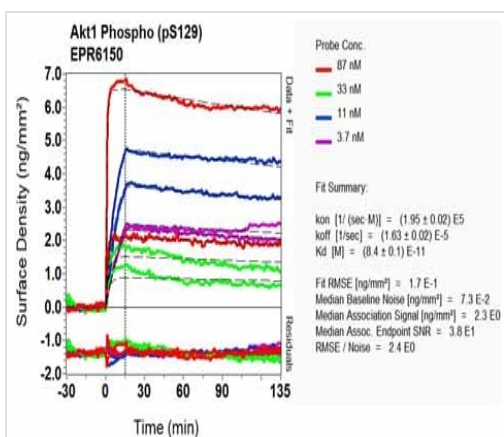
**Lane 2 :** MCF-7 cell lysate treated with Alkaline Phosphatase

Lysates/proteins at 10 µg per lane.

### Secondary

**All lanes :** HRP labelled goat anti-rabbit IgG at 1/2000 dilution

**Predicted band size:** 55 kDa



SPR Scanning - Anti-AKT1 (phospho S129)  
antibody [EPR6150] (ab133458)

Equilibrium dissociation constant ( $K_D$ )

Learn more about  $K_D$

[Click here to learn more about  \$K\_D\$](#)

### Why choose a recombinant antibody?



**Research with confidence**  
Consistent and reproducible results



**Long-term and scalable supply**  
Recombinant technology



**Success from the first experiment**  
Confirmed specificity



**Ethical standards compliant**  
Animal-free production

Anti-AKT1 (phospho S129) antibody [EPR6150]  
(ab133458)

**Please note:** All products are "FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURES"

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