bs-2849R

[Primary Antibody]

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phospho-AKT1(Ser124) Rabbit pAb

DATASHEET -

Host: Rabbit Isotype: IgG

Clonality: Polyclonal

GeneID: 207 **SWISS:** P31749

Target: phospho-AKT1(Ser124)

Immunogen: KLH conjugated synthesised phosphopeptide derived from human

AKT1 around the phosphorylation site of Ser124: SG(p-S)PS.

Purification: affinity purified by Protein A

Concentration: 1mg/ml

Storage: 0.01M TBS (pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.02% Proclin300 and 50%

Glycerol.

Shipped at 4°C. Store at -20°C for one year. Avoid repeated

freeze/thaw cycles.

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, Gprotein 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 4,5bisphosphate (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 disregulated 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. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2020]

Applications: WB (1:500-2000)

IHC-P (1:400-800) **IHC-F** (1:400-800) **IF** (1:100-500)

Reactivity: Human, Rat

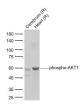
(predicted: Horse)

Predicted 60 kDa MW.:

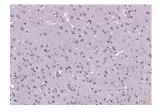
Subcellular Cell membrane, Cytoplasm

Location: , Nucleus

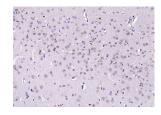
VALIDATION IMAGES



Sample: Lane 1: Rat Cerebrum tissue lysates



Paraformaldehyde-fixed, paraffin embedded



Paraformaldehyde-fixed, paraffin embedded (rat

Lane 2: Rat Heart tissue lysates Primary: Antiphospho-AKT1(Ser124) (bs-2849R) at 1/1000 dilution Secondary: IRDye800CW Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG at 1/20000 dilution Predicted band size: 60 kD Observed band size: 60 kD (human brain); Antigen retrieval by boiling in sodium citrate buffer (pH6.0) for 15min; Block endogenous peroxidase by 3% hydrogen peroxide for 20 minutes; Blocking buffer (normal goat serum) at 37°C for 30min; Antibody incubation with (phospho-AKT1(Ser124))
Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated (bs-2849R) at 1:200 overnight at 4°C, followed by operating according to SP Kit(Rabbit) (sp-0023) instructions and DAB staining.

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- SELECTED CITATIONS -

- [IF=7.8] Hongbo Ai. et al. Osteoclast-derived apoptotic bodies accelerate the pathological progression of osteoarthritis via disturbing subchondral bone remodeling. J ORTHOP TRANSL. 2025 Mar;51:108 WB; Mouse. 40123999
- [IF=3.575] Li Li. et al. Circ_LPAR3 promotes the progression of oral squamous cell carcinoma (OSCC). Biochem Bioph Res Co. 2021 Dec;: WB; Human. 34922206