

Rabbit Anti-Phospho-PRAS40 (Thr246) antibody

SL3346R

Product Name:	Phospho-PRAS40 (Thr246)
Chinese Name:	磷酸化蛋白激酶AKT底物1抗体
Alias:	PRAS40 (Phospho Thr246); PRAS40 (Phospho T246); AKT1 substrate 1 (proline rich); AKT1 substrate 1; AKT1-S1; AKT1S-1; AKT1S1; Lobe; PRAS 40; PRAS-40; PRAS40; Proline rich akt substrate; 40 kDa proline rich AKT substrate; AKTS1 HUMAN.
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human, Mouse, Rat, Dog, Cow, Horse,
Applications:	WB=1:500-2000ELISA=1:500-1000IHC-P=1:400-800IHC-F=1:400-800IF=1:100-500 (Paraffin sections need antigen repair) not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Molecular weight:	28kDa
Cellular localization:	cytoplasmic
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	lmg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated Synthesised phosphopeptide derived from human PRAS40 around the phosphorylation site of Thr246:LN(p-T)SD
Lsotype:	IgG
Purification:	affinity purified by Protein A
Storage Buffer:	0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
Storage:	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20 °C. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.
PubMed:	PubMed
Product Detail:	Proline Rich Akt Substrate (PRAS40) is a 40 kDa substrate of Akt. Akt and PRAS40 can be found in the phosphoinositide 3 kinase (PI3K) pathway, which plays a role in

glucose uptake, cell growth, and apoptosis inhibition. PRAS40 is a 14-3-3 binding protein that reacts with insulin, but whose precise function is not yet known. It may bind SH3 and WW domain containing proteins resulting in a change of function. Activated Akt phosphorylates PRAS40 on threonine 246. Mutation of PRAS40 threonine 246 has been shown to be apoptotic.

Function:

Subunit of mTORC1, which regulates cell growth and survival in response to nutrient and hormonal signals. mTORC1 is activated in response to growth factors or aminoacids. Growth factor-stimulated mTORC1 activation involves a AKT1-mediated phosphorylation of TSC1-TSC2, which leads to the activation of the RHEB GTPase that potently activates the protein kinase activity of mTORC1. Amino-acid-signaling to mTORC1 requires its relocalization to the lysosomes mediated by the Ragulator complex and the Rag GTPases. Activated mTORC1 up-regulates protein synthesis by phosphorylating key regulators of mRNA translation and ribosome synthesis. mTORC1 phosphorylates EIF4EBP1 and releases it from inhibiting the elongation initiation factor 4E (eiF4E). mTORC1 phosphorylates and activates S6K1 at 'Thr-389', which then promotes protein synthesis by phosphorylating PDCD4 and targeting it for degradation. Within mTORC1, AKT1S1 negatively regulates mTOR activity in a manner that is dependent on its phosphorylation state and binding to 14-3-3 proteins. Inhibits RHEB-GTP-dependent mTORC1 activation. Substrate for AKT1 phosphorylation, but can also be activated by AKT1-independent mechanisms. May also play a role in nerve growth factor-mediated neuroprotection.

Subunit:

Part of the mammalian target of rapamycin complex 1 (mTORC1) which contains MTOR, MLST8, RPTOR, AKT1S1/PRAS40 and DEPTOR. mTORC1 binds to and is inhibited by FKBP12-rapamycin. Interacts directly with RPTOR. The phosphorylated form interacts with 14-3-3 proteins.

Subcellular Location:

Cytoplasm, cytosol. Found in the cytosolic fraction of the brain.

Tissue Specificity:

Widely expressed with highest levels of expression in liver and heart. Expressed at higher levels in cancer cell lines (e.g. A549 and HeLa) than in normal cell lines.

Post-translational modifications:

Phosphorylated by AKT1. Phosphorylation relieves inhibitory function on mTORC1.

SWISS:

O96B36

Gene ID:

84335

Database links:

Entrez Gene: 84335Human

Entrez Gene: 67605Mouse

Entrez Gene: 292887Rat

Omim: 610221 Human

SwissProt: Q96B36Human

SwissProt: Q9D1F4Mouse

Unigene: 515542Human

Unigene: 148007Mouse

<u>Unigene: 102669</u>Rat

Important Note:

This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.