abcam

ab182729

Anti-AKT1 + AKT2 antibody [EPR17062]

Recombinant | RabMAb | 20ul selling size

Key facts

Isotype	IgG
Host species	Rabbit
Storage buffer	pH: 7.2 Preservative: 0.01% Sodium azide Constituents: PBS, 40% Glycerol (glycerin, glycerine), 0.05% BSA
Form	Liquid
Clonality	Monoclonal
Immunogen	The exact immunogen used to generate this antibody is proprietary information.
Clone number	EPR17062
Purification technique	Affinity purification Protein A
Concentration	0.605 mg/mL The concentration of this product may be batch-dependent Batch concentration finder →

Reactivity data

IP

Tested

Species	Human
Dilution info	1/40
Notes	-

Expected

Species	Mouse, Rat
Dilution info	Use at an assay dependent concentration.
Notes	-

WB

Tested

Species	Mouse
Dilution info	1/5000
Notes	-

Species	Rat
Dilution info	1/5000
Notes	-

Species	Human
Dilution info	1/5000
Notes	-

ICC/IF

Tested

Species	Mouse
Dilution info	1/500
Notes	-

Species	Human
Dilution info	1/500
Notes	-

Expected

Species	Rat
Dilution info	Use at an assay dependent concentration.

Notes	-

Flow Cyt (Intra)

Tested

Species	Mouse
Dilution info	1/600
Notes	-

Species	Human
Dilution info	1/600
Notes	-

Expected

Species	Rat
Dilution info	Use at an assay dependent concentration.
Notes	-

IHC-P

Tested

Species	Mouse
Dilution info	1/2000
Notes	Perform heat-mediated antigen retrieval with Tris/EDTA buffer pH 9.0 before commencing with IHC staining protocol.

Species	Rat
Dilution info	1/2000
Notes	Perform heat-mediated antigen retrieval with Tris/EDTA buffer pH 9.0 before commencing with IHC staining protocol.

Species	Human
Dilution info	1/2000

Notes	Perform heat-mediated antigen retrieval with Tris/EDTA buffer pH 9.0 before commencing with IHC staining protocol.

Target data

See full target information AKT1

Function	AKT1 is one of 3 closely related serine/threonine-protein kinases (AKT1, AKT2 and AKT3) called the AKT kinase, and which regulate many processes including metabolism, proliferation, cell survival, growth and angiogenesis (PubMed:11882383, PubMed:15526160, PubMed:15861136, PubMed:21432781, PubMed:21620960, PubMed:31204173). This is mediated through serine and/or threonine phosphorylation of a range of downstream substrates (PubMed:11882383, PubMed:15526160, PubMed:21432781, PubMed:21620960, PubMed:29343641, PubMed:31204173). Over 100 substrate candidates have been reported so far, but for most of them, no isoform specificity has been reported (PubMed:11882383, PubMed:15526160, PubMed:21432781, PubMed:21620960). AKT is responsible of the regulation of glucose uptake by mediating insulin-induced translocation of the SLC2A4/GLUT4 glucose transporter to the cell surface (By similarity). Phosphorylation of PTPN1 at 'Ser-50' negatively modulates its phosphatase activity preventing dephosphorylation of the insulin receptor and the attenuation of insulin signaling (By similarity). Phosphorylation of TBC1D4 triggers the binding of this effector to inhibitory 14-3-3 proteins, which is required for insulin-stimulated glucose transport (PubMed:11994271). AKT also regulates the storage of glucose in the form of glycogen by phosphorylating GSK3A at 'Ser-21' and GSK3B at 'Ser-9', resulting in inhibition of its kinase activity (By similarity). Phosphorylation of GSK3 isoforms by AKT is also thought to be one mechanism by which cell proliferation is driven (By similarity). AKT also regulates cell survival via the phosphorylation of MAP3K5 (apoptosis signal-related kinase) (PubMed:11154276). Phosphorylation of 'Ser-83' decreases MAP3K5 kinase activity stimulated by oxidative stress and thereby prevents apoptosis (PubMed:11154276). AKT mediates insulin-stimulated protein synthesis by phosphorylating TSC2 at 'Ser-939' and 'Thr-1462', thereby activating the mTORC1 signaling pathway, and leading to both phosphorylation of 4E-BP1 and in activation of RPS6KB1 (PubMed:12150915, PubMed:12172553). Also regulates the mTORC1 signaling pathway by catalyzing phosphorylation of CASTOR1 and DEPDC5 (PubMed:31548394, PubMed:33594058). AKT plays a role as 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). Part of a positive feedback loop of mTORC2 signaling by mediating phosphorylation of MAPKAP1/SIN1, promoting mTORC2 activation (By similarity). AKT is involved in the phosphorylation of members of the FOXO factors (Forkhead family of transcription factors), leading to binding of 14-3-3 proteins and cytoplasmic localization (PubMed:10358075). In particular, FOXO1 is phosphorylated at 'Thr-24', 'Ser-256' and 'Ser-319' (PubMed:10358075). FOXO3 and FOXO4 are phosphorylated on equivalent sites (PubMed:10358075). AKT has an important role in the regulation of NF-kappa-B-dependent gene transcription and positively regulates the activity of CREB1 (cyclic AMP (cAMP)-response element binding protein) (PubMed:9829964). The phosphorylation of CREB1 induces the binding of accessory proteins that are necessary for the transcription of pro-survival genes such as BCL2 and MCL1 (PubMed:9829964). AKT phosphorylates 'Ser-454' on ATP

citrate lyase (ACLY), thereby potentially regulating ACLY activity and fatty acid synthesis (By similarity). Activates the 3B isoform of cyclic nucleotide phosphodiesterase (PDE3B) via phosphorylation of 'Ser-273', resulting in reduced cyclic AMP levels and inhibition of lipolysis (By similarity). Phosphorylates PIKFYVE on 'Ser-318', which results in increased PI(3)P-5 activity (By similarity). The Rho GTPase-activating protein DLC1 is another substrate and its phosphorylation is implicated in the regulation cell proliferation and cell growth (By similarity). 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 1 (IGF1) (PubMed:12176338, PubMed:12964941). AKT mediates the antiapoptotic effects of IGF1 (By similarity). Essential for the SPATA13-mediated regulation of cell migration and adhesion assembly and disassembly (PubMed:19934221). May be involved in the regulation of the placental development (By similarity). Phosphorylates STK4/MST1 at 'Thr-120' and 'Thr-387' leading to inhibition of its: kinase activity, nuclear translocation, autophosphorylation and ability to phosphorylate FOXO3 (PubMed:17726016). Phosphorylates STK3/MST2 at 'Thr-117' and 'Thr-384' leading to inhibition of its: cleavage, kinase activity, autophosphorylation at Thr-180, binding to RASSF1 and nuclear translocation (PubMed:20086174). Phosphorylates SRPK2 and enhances its kinase activity towards SRSF2 and ACIN1 and promotes its nuclear translocation (PubMed:19592491). Phosphorylates RAF1 at 'Ser-259' and negatively regulates its activity (PubMed:10576742). Phosphorylation of BAD stimulates its pro-apoptotic activity (PubMed:10926925). Phosphorylates KAT6A at 'Thr-369' and this phosphorylation inhibits the interaction of KAT6A with PML and negatively regulates its acetylation activity towards p53/TP53 (PubMed:23431171). Phosphorylates palladin (PALLD), modulating cytoskeletal organization and cell motility (PubMed:20471940). Phosphorylates prohibitin (PHB), playing an important role in cell metabolism and proliferation (PubMed:18507042). Phosphorylates CDKN1A, for which phosphorylation at 'Thr-145' induces its release from CDK2 and cytoplasmic relocalization (PubMed:16982699). These recent findings indicate that the AKT1 isoform has a more specific role in cell motility and proliferation (PubMed:16139227). Phosphorylates CLK2 thereby controlling cell survival to ionizing radiation (PubMed:20682768). Phosphorylates PCK1 at 'Ser-90', reducing the binding affinity of PCK1 to oxaloacetate and changing PCK1 into an atypical protein kinase activity using GTP as donor (PubMed:32322062). Also acts as an activator of TMEM175 potassium channel activity in response to growth factors: forms the lysoK(GF) complex together with TMEM175 and acts by promoting TMEM175 channel activation, independently of its protein kinase activity (PubMed:32228865). Acts as a regulator of mitochondrial calcium uptake by mediating phosphorylation of MICU1 in the mitochondrial intermembrane space, impairing MICU1 maturation (PubMed:30504268). Acts as an inhibitor of tRNA methylation by mediating phosphorylation of the N-terminus of METTL1, thereby inhibiting METTL1 methyltransferase activity (PubMed:15861136). In response to LPAR1 receptor pathway activation, phosphorylates Rabin8/RAB3IP which alters its activity and phosphorylates WDR44 which induces WDR44 binding to Rab11, thereby switching Rab11 vesicular function from preciliary trafficking to endocytic recycling (PubMed:31204173).

Storage

Shipped at conditions	Conditional Ambient

Appropriate short-term storage duration	1-2 weeks
Appropriate short-term storage conditions	+4°C
Appropriate long-term storage conditions	-20°C
Aliquoting information	Upon delivery aliquot
Storage information	Avoid freeze / thaw cycle

Notes

Patented technology
Our RabMAb® technology is a patented hybridoma-based technology for making rabbit monoclonal antibodies. For details on our patents, please refer to RabMAb® patents.

What are the advantages of a recombinant monoclonal antibody?
This product is a recombinant monoclonal antibody, which offers several advantages including:

- High batch-to-batch consistency and reproducibility
- Improved sensitivity and specificity
- Long-term security of supply
- Animal-free batch production

For more information, read more on recombinant antibodies.

Supplementary info

This supplementary information is collated from multiple sources and compiled automatically.

Activity summary	The AKT1 and AKT2 proteins also known as Protein Kinase B (PKB) isoforms are serine/threonine kinases with molecular masses approximately 56 kDa each. These proteins play mechanical roles as critical regulatory components in cell signaling pathways. AKT1 and AKT2 get activated via phosphorylation events particularly at threonine 308 and serine 473 for AKT1 facilitating downstream effects. AKT1 and AKT2 are expressed ubiquitously across diverse tissue types including heart brain lung and other vital organs. Their cellular presence ensures robust signaling responses across different physiological contexts.
Biological function summary	AKT1 and AKT2 regulate key cellular processes such as glucose metabolism apoptosis and cell proliferation. The two proteins act as part of the complex involving phosphoinositide 3-kinase (PI3K) affecting the survival and growth of cells. Through their actions these kinases impact various cellular mechanisms maintaining homeostasis and cellular integrity under stress. Their ability to modulate such essential processes illustrates their significance in maintaining cellular life and function.

Pathways	AKT1 and AKT2 are integral components of the PI3K/AKT/mTOR signaling pathway a pathway relevant in the regulation of cell growth and survival. Within this pathway AKT1 and AKT2 interact closely with proteins such as PI3K and mTOR executing signaling cascades essential for normal cellular functions. Additionally they exhibit connections to the insulin signaling pathway where they interact with insulin receptor substrates (IRSs) influencing glucose uptake and energy balance within the cell.
Associated diseases and disorders	AKT1 and AKT2 have substantial relevance to several pathological conditions such as cancer and type 2 diabetes. Aberrant expression or mutations in AKT1 and AKT2 can lead to uncontrolled cell proliferation contributing to oncogenesis. Likewise these proteins affect insulin signaling and dysregulation can result in insulin resistance and type 2 diabetes. During these disease states AKT1 and AKT2 show considerable interactions with proteins like PTEN a phosphatase that negatively regulates the PI3K/AKT pathway highlighting their roles in pathophysiological conditions.

Product promise

Tested

We have tested this species and application combination and it works. It is covered by our product promise.

Expected

We have not tested this specific species and application combination in-house, but expect it will work. It is covered by our product promise.

Predicted

This species and application combination has not been tested, but we predict it will work based on strong homology. However, this combination is not covered by our product promise.

Not recommended

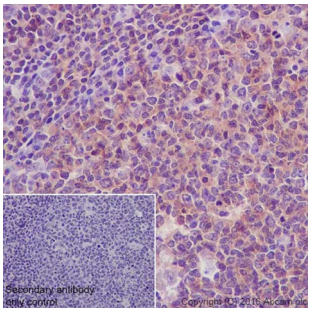
We do not recommend this combination. It is not covered by our product promise.

We are dedicated to supporting your work with high quality reagents and we are here for you every step of the way should you need us.

In the unlikely event of one of our products not working as expected, you are covered by our product promise.

Full details and terms and conditions can be found here:
Terms & Conditions.

14 product images

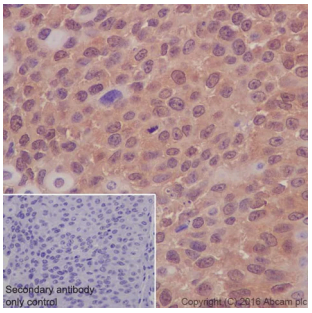


Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) - Anti-AKT1 + AKT2 antibody [EPR17062] (ab182729)

AKT1 + AKT2 Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) staining using rabbit Anti-AKT1 + AKT2 antibody

Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Human tonsil tissue labeling AKT1 + AKT2 with ab182729 at 1/2000 dilution followed by Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG H&L (HRP) (ab97051) at 1/500 dilution. Cytoplasm and nuclear staining on Human tonsil is observed. Counter stained with Hematoxylin.
Secondary antibody only control: Used PBS instead of primary antibody secondary antibody is ab97051 at 1/500 dilution.

Perform heat mediated antigen retrieval with Tris/EDTA buffer pH 9.0 before commencing with IHC staining protocol.

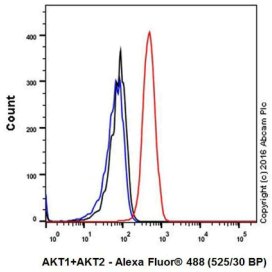


Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) - Anti-AKT1 + AKT2 antibody [EPR17062] (ab182729)

AKT1 + AKT2 Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) staining using rabbit Anti-AKT1 + AKT2 antibody

Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Human bladder cancer tissue labeling AKT1 + AKT2 with ab182729 at 1/2000 dilution followed by Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG H&L (HRP) (ab97051) at 1/500 dilution. Cytoplasm and nuclear staining on Human bladder cancer is observed. Counter stained with Hematoxylin.
Secondary antibody only control: Used PBS instead of primary antibody secondary antibody is ab97051 at 1/500 dilution.

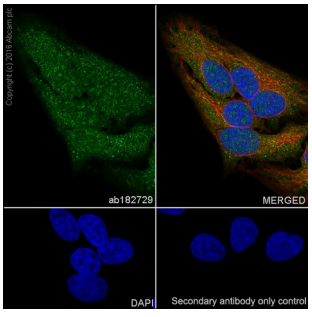
Perform heat mediated antigen retrieval with Tris/EDTA buffer pH 9.0 before commencing with IHC staining protocol.



Flow Cytometry (Intracellular) - Anti-AKT1 + AKT2 antibody [EPR17062] (ab182729)

AKT1 + AKT2 Flow Cytometry (Intracellular) staining using rabbit Anti-AKT1 + AKT2 antibody

Intracellular flow cytometric analysis of 4% paraformaldehyde-fixed HeLa (Human epithelial cell line from cervix adenocarcinoma) cells labeling AKT1 + AKT2 with ab182729 at 1/600 dilution (red) compared with a Rabbit IgG,monoclonal [EPR25A]-Isotype control (ab172730) (black) and an unlabelled control (cells without incubation with primary antibody and secondary antibody) (blue). Goat anti Rabbit IgG (Alexa Fluor® 488) at 1/2000 dilution was used as the secondary antibody.

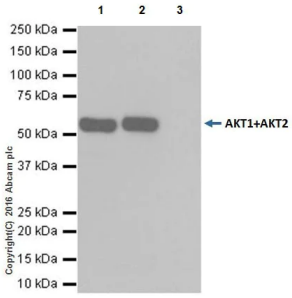


Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence - Anti-AKT1 + AKT2 antibody [EPR17062] (ab182729)

AKT1 + AKT2 Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence staining using rabbit Anti-AKT1 + AKT2 antibody

Immunofluorescent analysis of 4% paraformaldehyde-fixed 0.1% Triton X-100 permeabilized HeLa (Human epithelial cell line from cervix adenocarcinoma) cells labeling AKT1 + AKT2 with ab182729

at 1/500 dilution followed by Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG (Alexa Fluor® 488) (ab150077) secondary antibody at 1/1000 dilution (green). Confocal image showing nuclear and cytoplasmic staining on HeLa cell line. The nuclear counter stain is DAPI (blue). Tubulin is detected with ab195889 (Anti-alpha Tubulin antibody [DM1A] - Microtubule Marker (Alexa Fluor® 594)) at 1/200 dilution (red). Secondary antibody only control: Used PBS instead of primary antibody secondary antibody is ab150077 at 1/1000 dilution.



Immunoprecipitation - Anti-AKT1 + AKT2 antibody [EPR17062] (ab182729)

AKT1/2 was immunoprecipitated from 0.35 mg of HeLa (Human epithelial cell line from cervix adenocarcinoma) whole cell lysate with ab182729 at 1/40 dilution. Western blot was performed from the immunoprecipitate using ab182729 at 1/1000 dilution. VeriBlot for IP Detection Reagent (HRP) (ab131366), was used for detection at 1/10000 dilution.
Lane 1: HeLa whole cell lysate, 10µg (Input).

Lane 2: ab182729 IP in HeLa whole cell lysate.

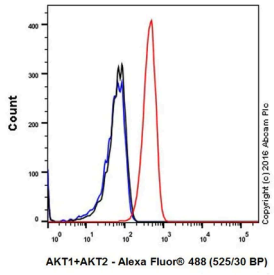
Lane 3: Rabbit IgG,monoclonal [EPR25A]-Isotype Control (ab172730) instead of ab182729 in HeLa whole cell lysate.

Blocking and dilution buffer and concentration: 5% NFDM/TBST.

Exposure time: 30 seconds.

All lanes:
Immunoprecipitation - Anti-AKT1 + AKT2 antibody [EPR17062] (ab182729)

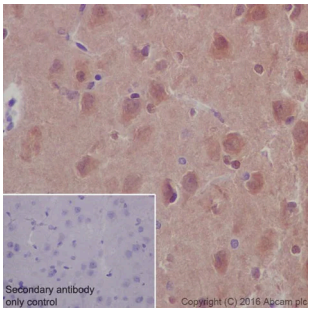
Predicted band size: 56 kDa



Flow Cytometry (Intracellular) - Anti-AKT1 + AKT2 antibody [EPR17062] (ab182729)

AKT1 + AKT2 Flow Cytometry (Intracellular) staining using rabbit Anti-AKT1 + AKT2 antibody

Intracellular flow cytometric analysis of 4% paraformaldehyde-fixed NIH/3T3 (Mouse embryonic fibroblast cell line) cells labeling AKT1 + AKT2 with ab182729 at 1/600 dilution (red) compared with a RabbitIgG,monoclonal [EPR25A]-Isotype control (ab172730) (black) and an unlabelled control (cells without incubation with primary antibody and secondary antibody) (blue). Goat anti Rabbit IgG (Alexa Fluor® 488) at 1/2000 dilution was used as the secondary antibody.

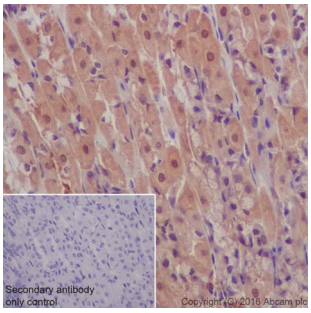


Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) - Anti-AKT1 + AKT2 antibody [EPR17062] (ab182729)

AKT1 + AKT2 Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) staining using rabbit Anti-AKT1 + AKT2 antibody

Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Rat cerebrum tissue labeling AKT1 + AKT2 with ab182729 at 1/2000 dilution followed by Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG H&L (HRP) (ab97051) at 1/500 dilution. Cytoplasm and nuclear staining on Rat cerebrum is observed. Counter stained with Hematoxylin.
Secondary antibody only control: Used PBS instead of primary antibody secondary antibody is ab97051 at 1/500 dilution.

Perform heat mediated antigen retrieval with Tris/EDTA buffer pH 9.0 before commencing with IHC staining protocol.

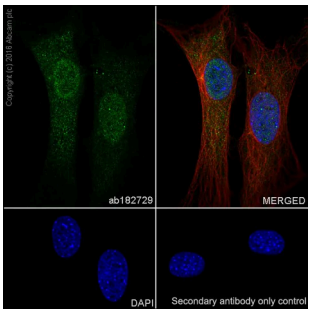


Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) - Anti-AKT1 + AKT2 antibody [EPR17062] (ab182729)

AKT1 + AKT2 Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) staining using rabbit Anti-AKT1 + AKT2 antibody

Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Mouse stomach tissue labeling AKT1 + AKT2 with ab182729 at 1/2000 dilution followed by Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG H&L (HRP) (ab97051) at 1/500 dilution. Cytoplasm and nuclear staining on Mouse stomach is observed. Counter stained with Hematoxylin.
Secondary antibody only control: Used PBS instead of primary antibody secondary antibody is ab97051 at 1/500 dilution.

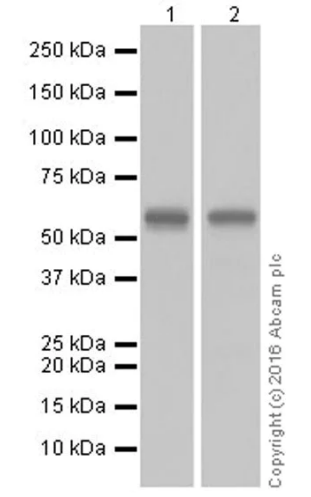
Perform heat mediated antigen retrieval with Tris/EDTA buffer pH 9.0 before commencing with IHC staining protocol.



Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence - Anti-AKT1 + AKT2 antibody [EPR17062] (ab182729)

AKT1 + AKT2 Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence staining using rabbit Anti-AKT1 + AKT2 antibody

Immunofluorescent analysis of 4% paraformaldehyde-fixed 0.1% Triton X-100 permeabilized NIH/3T3 (Mouse embryonic fibroblast cell line) cells labeling AKT1 + AKT2 with ab182729 at 1/500 dilution followed by Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG (Alexa Fluor® 488) (ab150077) secondary antibody at 1/1000 dilution (green). Confocal image showing nuclear and cytoplasmic staining on NIH/3T3 cell line. The nuclear counter stain is DAPI (blue). Tubulin is detected with ab195889 (Anti-alpha Tubulin antibody [DM1A] - Microtubule Marker (Alexa Fluor® 594) at 1/200 dilution (red).
Secondary antibody only control: Used PBS instead of primary antibody secondary antibody is ab150077 at 1/1000 dilution.



Western blot - Anti-AKT1 + AKT2 antibody [EPR17062] (ab182729)

AKT1 + AKT2 Western blot staining using rabbit Anti-AKT1 + AKT2 antibody

Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFDM/TBST.
Exposure time: Lane 1: 8 seconds; Lane 2: 2 seconds.

All lanes:
Western blot - Anti-AKT1 + AKT2 antibody [EPR17062] (ab182729) at 1/5000 dilution

Lane 1:
HeLa (Human epithelial cell line from cervix adenocarcinoma) whole cell lysate at 20 µg

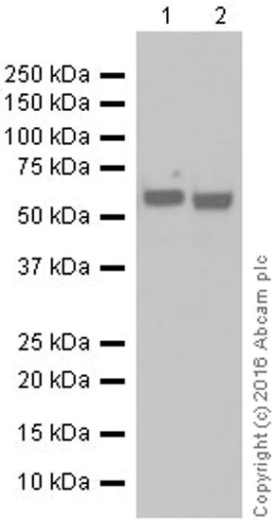
Lane 2:
MCF7 (Human breast adenocarcinoma cell line) whole cell lysate at 20 µg

Secondary

All lanes:
Western blot - Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG H&L (HRP) (ab97051) at 1/100000 dilution

Predicted band size: 56 kDa

Observed band size: 56 kDa



Western blot - Anti-AKT1 + AKT2 antibody [EPR17062] (ab182729)

AKT1 + AKT2 Western blot staining using rabbit Anti-AKT1 + AKT2 antibody

Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFDM/TBST.
All lanes:
Western blot - Anti-AKT1 + AKT2 antibody [EPR17062] (ab182729) at 1/5000 dilution

Lane 1:
Human fetal heart lysate at 10 µg

Lane 2:
Human fetal kidney lysate at 10 µg

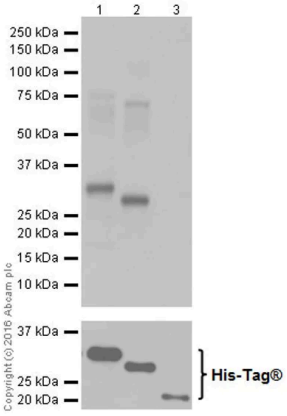
Secondary

All lanes:
Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG Peroxidase Conjugate, specific to the non-reduced form of IgG at 1/10000 dilution

Predicted band size: 56 kDa

Observed band size: 56 kDa

Exposure time: 30s



Western blot - Anti-AKT1 + AKT2 antibody [EPR17062] (ab182729)

AKT1 + AKT2 Western blot staining using rabbit Anti-AKT1 + AKT2 antibody

Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFDM/TBST.
Human AKT1 fragment recombinant protein contains aa281-480 with a His-Tag®. Human AKT2 fragment recombinant protein contains aa282-481 with a His-Tag®. Human AKT3 fragment recombinant protein contains aa351-479 with a His-Tag®.

All lanes:
Western blot - Anti-AKT1 + AKT2 antibody [EPR17062] (ab182729) at 1/1000 dilution

Lane 1:
Human AKT1 fragment recombinant protein at 0.02 µg

Lane 2:
Human AKT2 fragment recombinant protein at 0.02 µg

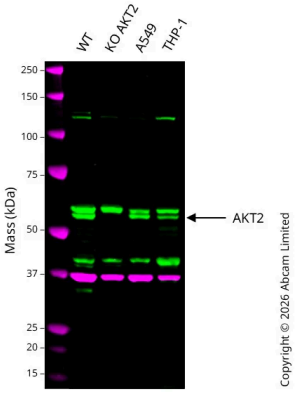
Lane 3:
Human AKT3 fragment recombinant protein at 0.02 µg

Secondary

All lanes:
Western blot - Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG H&L (HRP) (ab97051) at 1/100000 dilution

Predicted band size: 56 kDa

Exposure time: 1s



Western blot - Anti-AKT1 + AKT2 antibody [EPR17062] (ab182729)

AKT1 + AKT2 Western blot staining using rabbit Anti-AKT1 + AKT2 antibody

Western blot: Anti-AKT1 + AKT2 antibody [EPR17062] ab182729 staining at 1/1000 dilution, shown in green; Mouse anti GAPDH ab8245 loading control staining at 1/20000 dilution, shown in magenta. A band was observed at 56, 58 kDa in Wild-type MCF7 cell lysates with no signal observed at this size in AKT2 knockout MCF7 cell line. To generate this image, samples were run on an SDS-PAGE gel then transferred onto a nitrocellulose membrane. Membranes were blocked in 3pc BSA in TBS-0.1 % Tween 20 (TBS-T) before incubation with primary antibodies overnight at 4 C. Blots were washed four times in TBS-T, incubated with secondary antibodies for 1 h at room temperature, washed again four times then imaged. Secondary antibodies used were Goat anti-Rabbit 800CW and Goat anti-Mouse 680RD at 1/20,000 dilution.
All lanes:
Western blot - Anti-AKT1 + AKT2 antibody [EPR17062] (ab182729) at 1/1000 dilution

Lane 1:
Wild-type MCF7 at 20 µg

Lane 2:
Western blot - Human AKT2 knockout MCF7 cell line (ab286253) at 20 µg

Lane 3:
A549 at 20 µg

Lane 4:
THP-1 at 20 µg

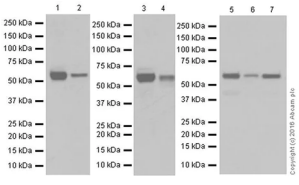
Secondary

All lanes:
Goat anti-Rabbit 800CW & Goat anti-Mouse 680RD at 1/20000 dilution

Performed under reducing conditions.

Predicted band size: 56 kDa, 58 kDa

Observed band size: 56 kDa, 58 kDa



Western blot - Anti-AKT1 + AKT2 antibody [EPR17062] (ab182729)

AKT1 + AKT2 Western blot staining using rabbit Anti-AKT1 + AKT2 antibody

Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFDM/TBST.
Exposure time: Lane 1 2,3 and 4: 5 seconds; Lane 5,6 and 7: 3 seconds.

All lanes:
Western blot - Anti-AKT1 + AKT2 antibody [EPR17062] (ab182729) at 1/5000 dilution

Lane 1:
Mouse brain lysate at 10 µg

Lane 2:
Mouse heart lysate at 10 µg

Lane 3:

Rat brain lysate at 10 µg

Lane 4:
Rat heart lysate at 10 µg

Lane 5:
C6 (Rat glial tumor cell line) whole cell lysate at 10 µg

Lane 6:
RAW 264.7 (Mouse macrophage cell line transformed with Abelson murine leukemia virus) whole cell lysate at 10 µg

Lane 7:
NIH/3T3 (Mouse embryonic fibroblast cell line) whole cell lysate at 10 µg

Secondary

All lanes:
Western blot - Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG H&L (HRP) (ab97051) at 1/100000 dilution

Predicted band size: 56 kDa

Observed band size: 56 kDa

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.