abcam

ab238944

Anti-AKT1 + AKT2 antibody [EPR18405] - BSA and Azide free

Recombinant | RabMAb

Key facts

Isotype	IgG
Host species	Rabbit
Storage buffer	pH: 7.2 - 7.4 Constituents: PBS
Form	Liquid
Clonality	Monoclonal
Immunogen	The exact immunogen used to generate this antibody is proprietary information.
Carrier free	Yes
Clone number	EPR18405
Purification technique	Affinity purification Protein A
Concentration	1.027 mg/mL The concentration of this product may be batch-dependent Batch concentration finder →

Reactivity data

WB

Tested

Species	Synthetic peptide
Dilution info	-

Notes	-

Expected

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

ICC/IF

Tested

Species	Mouse, Synthetic peptide
Dilution info	-
Notes	-

Expected

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

Predicted

Species	Rat
Dilution info	-
Notes	-

Flow Cyt (Intra)

Tested

Species	Human, Synthetic peptide
Dilution info	-
Notes	-

Expected

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

Predicted

Species	Rat
Dilution info	-
Notes	-

IHC-P

Tested

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

Species	Synthetic peptide
Dilution info	-
Notes	-

Expected

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

Predicted

Species	Rat
Dilution info	-
Notes	-

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	Blue Ice
Appropriate short-term storage conditions	+4°C
Appropriate long-term storage conditions	+4°C

Storage information	Do Not Freeze

Notes

ab238944 is the carrier-free version of ab188099.

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.

Conjugation ready

Our carrier-free antibodies are typically supplied in a PBS-only formulation, purified and free of BSA, sodium azide and glycerol. This conjugation-ready format is designed for use with fluorochromes, metal isotopes, oligonucleotides, and enzymes, which makes them ideal for antibody labelling, functional and cell-based assays, flow-based assays (e.g. mass cytometry) and Multiplex Imaging applications.

Use our conjugation kits for antibody conjugates that are ready-to-use in as little as 20 minutes with 1 minute hands-on-time and 100% antibody recovery: available for fluorescent dyes, HRP, biotin and gold.

Compatibility

This product is compatible with the Maxpar® Antibody Labeling Kit from Fluidigm, without the need for antibody preparation. Maxpar® is a trademark of Fluidigm Canada Inc.

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

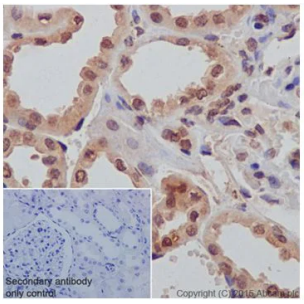
We do not recommend this combination. It is not covered by our product promise.

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.

7 product images

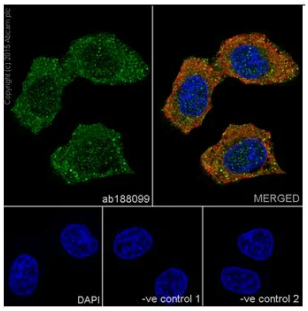


Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) - Anti-AKT1 + AKT2 antibody [EPR18405] - BSA and Azide free (ab238944)

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

Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Human kidney tissue labeling AKT1 + AKT2 with ab188099 at 1/100 dilution followed by Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG H&L (HRP) (ab97051) at 1/500 dilution. Nucleus and cytoplasm staining on normal Human kidney is observed.
Counter stained with Hematoxylin.
Negative control: Used PBS instead of primary ab, secondary ab is Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG H&L (HRP) (ab97051).
Heat mediated antigen retrieval was performed with Tris/EDTA buffer pH 9.0 before commencing with IHC staining protocol.

This data was developed using the same antibody clone in a different buffer formulation containing PBS, BSA, glycerol, and sodium azide (ab188099).



Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence - Anti-AKT1 + AKT2 antibody [EPR18405] - BSA and Azide free (ab238944)

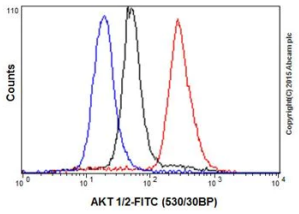
AKT1 + AKT2 Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence staining using rabbit Anti-AKT1 + AKT2 antibody

Immunofluorescent analysis of 4% paraformaldehyde-fixed, 0.1% Triton X-100 permeabilized HeLa (Human epithelial cells from cervix adenocarcinoma) cells labeling AKT1 + AKT2 with ab188099 at 1/500 dilution, followed by Goat anti-rabbit IgG (Alexa Fluor® 488) (ab150077) secondary antibody at 1/500 dilution (green).
Confocal image showing cytoplasmic and weakly nuclear staining on HeLa cells.

The nuclear counterstain is DAPI (blue).

Tubulin is detected with ab7291 (anti-Tubulin mouse mAb) at 1/1000 dilution and ab150120 (AlexaFluor®594 Goat anti-Mouse secondary) at 1/500 dilution (red).
The negative controls are as follows:-
-ve control 1 - ab188099 at 1/500 dilution followed by ab150120 (AlexaFluor®594 Goat anti-Mouse secondary) at 1/500 dilution.
-ve control 2. - ab7291 (anti-Tubulin mouse mAb) at 1/1000 dilution followed by ab150077 (Alexa Fluor®488 Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG H&L) at 1/500 dilution.

This data was developed using the same antibody clone in a different buffer formulation containing PBS, BSA, glycerol, and sodium azide (ab188099).

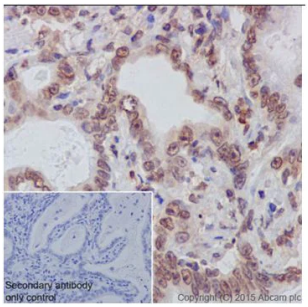


Flow Cytometry (Intracellular) - Anti-AKT1 + AKT2 antibody [EPR18405] - BSA and Azide free (ab238944)

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

Intracellular flow cytometric analysis of 4% paraformaldehyde-fixed HeLa (Human epithelial cells from cervix adenocarcinoma) cells labeling AKT1 + AKT2 with ab188099 at 1/200 dilution (red) compared with a rabbit monoclonal IgG isotype control (ab172730,black) and an unlabelled control (cells without incubation with primary antibody and secondary antibody; blue). Goat anti rabbit IgG (FITC) at 1/500 dilution was used as the secondary antibody.

This data was developed using the same antibody clone in a different buffer formulation containing PBS, BSA, glycerol, and sodium azide (ab188099).



Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) - Anti-AKT1 + AKT2 antibody [EPR18405] - BSA and Azide free (ab238944)

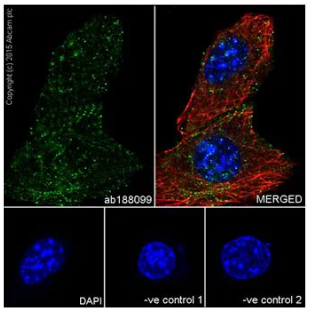
AKT1 + AKT2 Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) staining using rabbit Anti-AKT1 + AKT2 antibody

Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Human gastric adenocarcinoma tissue labeling AKT1 + AKT2 with ab188099 at 1/100 dilution followed by Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG H&L (HRP) (ab97051) at 1/500 dilution.
Nucleus and cytoplasm staining on tumor cells of gastric adenocarcinoma is observed.

Counter stained with Hematoxylin.
Negative control: Used PBS instead of primary ab, secondary ab is Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG H&L (HRP) (ab97051).

Heat mediated antigen retrieval was performed with Tris/EDTA buffer pH 9.0 before commencing with IHC staining protocol.

This data was developed using the same antibody clone in a different buffer formulation containing PBS, BSA, glycerol, and sodium azide (ab188099).



Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence - Anti-AKT1 + AKT2 antibody [EPR18405] - BSA and Azide free (ab238944)

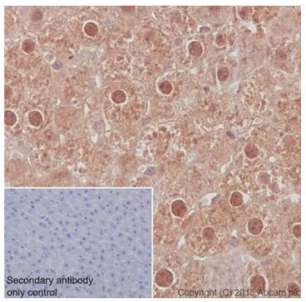
AKT1 + AKT2 Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence staining using rabbit Anti-AKT1 + AKT2 antibody

Immunofluorescent analysis of 4% paraformaldehyde-fixed, 0.1% Triton X-100 permeabilized NIH/3T3 (mouse embryonic fibroblast cell line) cells labeling AKT1 + AKT2 with ab188099 at 1/500 dilution, followed by Goat anti-rabbit IgG (Alexa Fluor® 488) (ab150077) secondary antibody at 1/500 dilution (green).
Confocal image showing cytoplasmic and nuclear staining on NIH/3T3 cells.

The nuclear counterstain is DAPI (blue).

Tubulin is detected with ab7291 (anti-Tubulin mouse mAb) at 1/1000 dilution and ab150120 (AlexaFluor®594 Goat anti-Mouse secondary) at 1/500 dilution (red).
The negative controls are as follows:-
-ve control 1 - ab188099 at 1/500 dilution followed by ab150120 (AlexaFluor®594 Goat anti-Mouse secondary) at 1/500 dilution.
-ve control 2. - ab7291 (anti-Tubulin mouse mAb) at 1/1000 dilution followed by ab150077 (Alexa Fluor®488 Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG H&L) at 1/500 dilution.

This data was developed using the same antibody clone in a different buffer formulation containing PBS, BSA, glycerol, and sodium azide (ab188099).



Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) - Anti-AKT1 + AKT2 antibody [EPR18405] - BSA and Azide free (ab238944)

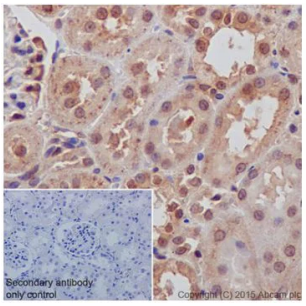
AKT1 + AKT2 Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) staining using rabbit Anti-AKT1 + AKT2 antibody

Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Mouse liver tissue labeling AKT1 + AKT2 with ab188099 at 1/100 dilution followed by Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG H&L (HRP) (ab97051) at 1/500 dilution.
Nucleus and cytoplasm staining on hepatocytes of mouse liver is observed.

Counter stained with Hematoxylin.
Negative control: Used PBS instead of primary ab, secondary ab is Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG H&L (HRP) (ab97051).

Heat mediated antigen retrieval was performed with Tris/EDTA buffer pH 9.0 before commencing with IHC staining protocol.

This data was developed using the same antibody clone in a different buffer formulation containing PBS, BSA, glycerol, and sodium azide (ab188099).



Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) - Anti-AKT1 + AKT2 antibody [EPR18405] - BSA and Azide free (ab238944)

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

Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Rat kidney tissue labeling AKT1 + AKT2 with ab188099 at 1/100 dilution followed by Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG H&L (HRP) (ab97051) at 1/500 dilution.
Nucleus and cytoplasm staining on rat kidney is observed.

Counter stained with Hematoxylin.
Negative control: Used PBS instead of primary ab, secondary ab is Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG H&L (HRP) (ab97051).

Heat mediated antigen retrieval was performed with Tris/EDTA buffer pH 9.0 before commencing with IHC staining protocol.

This data was developed using the same antibody clone in a different buffer formulation containing PBS, BSA, glycerol, and sodium azide (ab188099).

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