10320 Camino Santa Fe, Suite G
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Tel: 858.875.1900 Fax: 858.875.1999

PRAS40 (Thr356) Antibody
Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog # AN1288

Specification

PRAS40 (Thr356) Antibody - Product Information

Application	**WB**
Reactivity	**Drosophila**
Host	**Rabbit**
Clonality	**Polyclonal**

PRAS40 (Thr356) Antibody - Additional Information

Gene Name	**AKT1S1**

Target/Specificity
Synthetic phospho-peptide corresponding to amino acid residues surrounding Thr356 conjugated to KLH

Dilution
WB~~ 1:500

Format
Antigen Affinity Purified from Pooled Serum

Storage
Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions
PRAS40 (Thr356) Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Shipping
Blue Ice

PRAS40 (Thr356) Antibody - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

PRAS40 (Thr356) Antibody - Images

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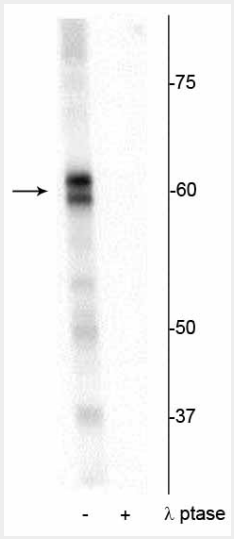

Western blot of Drosophilalysate showing specific immunolabeling of the ~60 kDa PRAS40 protein phosphorylated at Thr356 in the first lane (-). Phosphospecificity is shown in the second lane (+) where the immunolabeling is completely eliminated by blot treatment with lambda phosphatase (λ-Ptase, 1200 units for 30 minutes).

PRAS40 (Thr356) Antibody - Background

PRAS40 (proline-rich Akt/PKB substrate of 40 kDa) acts at the intersection of the Akt- and mTOR-mediated signaling pathways and its phosphorylation by Akt and by mTORC1 results in dissociation of PRAS40 from mTORC1 which may relieve an inhibitory constraint on mTORC1 activity (Wiza et al., 2012). Phosphorylation of PRAS40 by Akt and association with 14-3-3 has also been indicated to be crucial for insulin to stimulate mTOR. (Vander Haar et al., 2007). The primary function of PRAS40 in vivo in Drosophila has been shown to regulate TORC1 activity, and not to act as a downstream target and effector of TORC1 (Pallares et al., 2012).