Product Datasheet

Biological Description

Specificity	Phospho-PRAS40 (Thr246) Antibody [P21B22] detects endogenous levels of PRAS40 protein only when phosphorylated at Thr246.
Background	The proline-rich Akt substrate of 40 kDa (PRAS40) is a key substrate of Akt and an integral component of the mammalian target of rapamycin complex 1 (mTORC1). Positioned at the intersection of the PI3K/Akt and mTOR signaling pathways, PRAS40 is phosphorylated in response to growth factors and other stimuli, subsequently influencing the activation of these pathways. PRAS40 plays a significant role in metabolic disorders and various cancers, with its phosphorylation often linked to the progression of tumors such as melanoma and prostate cancer. It contributes to tumorigenesis by disrupting processes like cellular proliferation, apoptosis, senescence, and metastasis. In insulin-deprived cells, PRAS40 interacts with raptor within mTORC1, inhibiting mTORC1 activation by the cell cycle regulator Rheb. Akt phosphorylates PRAS40 at Thr246, which alleviates its inhibitory effect on mTORC1, while mTORC1 further phosphorylates PRAS40 at Ser183. This dynamic regulation underscores PRAS40's critical role in modulating cellular growth and cancer progression.

Usage Information

Application	WB, IP, IHC	Dilution	WB: 1:1000; IP: 1:50; IHC: 1:800 - 1:3200
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat, Monkey		
Source	Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody	MW	40 kDa
Storage Buffer	PBS, pH 7.2+50% Glycerol+0.05% BSA+0.01% NaN_3		
Storage (from the date of receipt)	–20°C (avoid freeze-thaw cycles), 2 years		

Experimental Methods

WB

Experimental Protocol:

Sample preparation
1. Tissue: Lyse the tissue sample by adding an appropriate volume of ice-cold **RIPA/Tris-HCL Lysis Buffer (containing Protease Inhibitor Cocktail, Phosphatase Inhibitor Cocktail)**，and homogenize the tissue at a low temperature or lyse it by sonication on ice, then incubate on ice for 30 minutes.
2. Adherent cell: Aspirate the culture medium and transfer the cells into an EP tube. Wash the cells with ice-cold PBS twice. Add an appropriate volume of **RIPA/Tris-HCL Lysis Buffer (containing Protease Inhibitor Cocktail, Phosphatase Inhibitor Cocktail)**, sonicate to lyse the cells, and incubate on ice for 30 minutes.
3. Suspension cell: Transfer the culture medium to a pre-cooled centrifuge tube. Centrifuge and aspirate the supernatant. Wash the cells with ice-cold PBS twice.Add an appropriate volume of **RIPA/Tris-HCL Lysis Buffer (containing Protease Inhibitor Cocktail, Phosphatase Inhibitor Cocktail)**, sonicate to lyse the cells, and incubate on ice for 30 minutes.
4. Place the lysate into a pre-cooled microcentrifuge tube. Centrifuge at 4°C for 15 min. Collect the supernatant;
5. Remove a small volume of lysate to determine the protein concentration;
6. Combine the lysate with protein loading buffer. Boil 20 µL sample under 95-100°C for 5 min. Centrifuge for 5 min after cool down on ice.

Electrophoretic separation
1. According to the concentration of extracted protein, load appropriate amount of protein sample and marker onto SDS-PAGE gels for electrophoresis. Recommended separating gel (lower gel) concentration: 10%. Reference Table for Selecting SDS-PAGE Separation Gel Concentrations
2. Power up 80V for 30 minutes. Then the power supply is adjusted (110 V~150 V), the Marker is observed, and the electrophoresis can be stopped when the indicator band of the predyed protein Marker where the protein is located is properly separated. (Note that the current should not be too large when electrophoresis, too large current (more than 150 mA) will cause the temperature to rise, affecting the result of running glue. If high currents cannot be avoided, an ice bath can be used to cool the bath.)

Transfer membrane
1. Take out the converter, soak the clip and consumables in the pre-cooled converter;
2. Activate PVDF membrane with methanol for 1 min and rinse with transfer buffer;
3. Install it in the order of "black edge of clip - sponge - filter paper - filter paper - glue -PVDF membrane - filter paper - filter paper - sponge - white edge of clip";
4. The protein was electrotransferred to PVDF membrane. (0.45 µm PVDF membrane is recommended) Reference Table for Selecting PVDF Membrane Pore Size Specifications
Recommended conditions for wet transfer: **200 mA, 60 min**.
(Note that the transfer conditions can be adjusted according to the protein size. For high-molecular-weight proteins, a higher current and longer transfer time are recommended. However, ensure that the transfer tank remains at a low temperature to prevent gel melting.)

Block
1. After electrotransfer, wash the film with TBST at room temperature for 5 minutes;
2. Incubate the film in the blocking solution **(recommending 5% BSA solution)** for 1 hour at room temperature;
3. Wash the film with TBST for 3 times, 5 minutes each time.

Antibody incubation
1. Use 5% skim milk powder to prepare the primary antibody working liquid (recommended dilution ratio for primary antibody 1:1000), gently shake and incubate with the film at 4°C overnight;
2. Wash the film with TBST 3 times, 5 minutes each time;
3. Add the secondary antibody to the blocking solution and incubate with the film gently at room temperature for 1 hour;
4. After incubation, wash the film with TBST 3 times for 5 minutes each time.

Antibody staining
925. Add the prepared ECL luminescent substrate (or select other color developing substrate according to the second antibody) and mix evenly;
2. Incubate with the film for 1 minute, remove excess substrate (keep the film moist), wrap with plastic film, and expose in the imaging system.

IHC

Experimental Protocol：

Deparaffinization/Rehydration
1. Deparaffinize/hydrate sections:
2. Incubate sections in three washes of xylene for 5 min each.
3. Incubate sections in two washes of 100% ethanol for 10 min each.
4. Incubate sections in two washes of 95% ethanol for 10 min each.
5. Wash sections two times in dH2O for 5 min each.
6.Antigen retrieval: For Citrate: Heat slides in a microwave submersed in 1X citrate unmasking solution until boiling is initiated; continue with 10 min at a sub-boiling temperature (95°-98°C). Cool slides on bench top for 30 min.

Experimental Methods

Staining
1. Wash sections in dH2O three times for 5 min each.
2. Incubate sections in 3% hydrogen peroxide for 10 min.
3. Wash sections in dH2O two times for 5 min each.
4. Wash sections in wash buffer for 5 min.
5. Block each section with 100–400 µl of blocking solution for 1 hr at room temperature.
6. Remove blocking solution and add 100–400 µl primary antibody diluent in to each section. Incubate overnight at 4°C.
7. Remove antibody solution and wash sections with wash buffer three times for 5 min each.
8. Cover section with 1–3 drops HRPas needed. Incubate in a humidified chamber for 30 min at room temperature.
9. Wash sections three times with wash buffer for 5 min each.
10. Add DAB Chromogen Concentrate to DAB Diluent and mix well before use.
11. Apply 100–400 µl DAB to each section and monitor closely. 1–10 min generally provides an acceptable staining intensity.
12. Immerse slides in dH2O.
13. If desired, counterstain sections with hematoxylin.
14. Wash sections in dH2O two times for 5 min each.
15. Dehydrate sections: Incubate sections in 95% ethanol two times for 10 sec each; Repeat in 100% ethanol, incubating sections two times for 10 sec each; Repeat in xylene, incubating sections two times for 10 sec each.
16. Mount sections with coverslips and mounting medium.

References

https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/28978182/

Application Data

WB

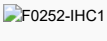
Validated by Capsid Bio



Lane 1: NIH/3T3
Lane 2: NIH/3T3 (Insulin, 150 nM, 15 min)

IHC

Validated by Capsid Bio



Immunohistochemical analysis of formalin fixed paraffin embedded human Breast cancer tissue with F0252 at 1/200 dilution.