

Product datasheet

Anti-mTOR (phospho T2446) antibody ab63552

[8 References](#) [1 Image](#)

Overview

Product name	Anti-mTOR (phospho T2446) antibody
Description	Rabbit polyclonal to mTOR (phospho T2446)
Host species	Rabbit
Tested applications	Suitable for: WB
Species reactivity	Reacts with: Mouse
Immunogen	Synthetic peptide corresponding to Human mTOR (phospho T2446). Database link: P42345

General notes

The Life Science industry has been in the grips of a reproducibility crisis for a number of years. Abcam is leading the way in addressing this with our range of recombinant monoclonal antibodies and knockout edited cell lines for gold-standard validation. Please check that this product meets your needs before purchasing.

If you have any questions, special requirements or concerns, please send us an inquiry and/or contact our Support team ahead of purchase. Recommended alternatives for this product can be found below, along with publications, customer reviews and Q&As

Properties

Form	Liquid
Storage instructions	Shipped at 4°C. Store at -20°C. Stable for 12 months at -20°C.
Storage buffer	pH: 7.40 Preservative: 0.02% Sodium azide Constituents: PBS, 50% Glycerol (glycerin, glycerine), 0.87% Sodium chloride Without Mg ²⁺ and Ca ²⁺
Purity	Immunogen affinity purified
Purification notes	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific phosphopeptide. The antibody against non-phosphopeptide was removed by chromatography using non-phosphopeptide corresponding to the phosphorylation site.
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG

Applications

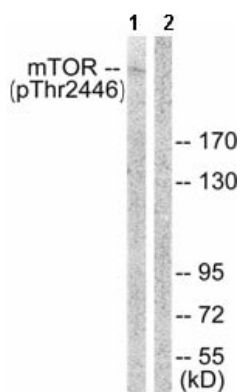
The Abpromise guarantee Our **Abpromise guarantee** covers the use of ab63552 in the following tested applications. The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

Application	Abreviews	Notes
WB		1/500 - 1/1000. Detects a band of approximately 289 kDa (predicted molecular weight: 289 kDa).

Target

Function	<p>Kinase subunit of both mTORC1 and mTORC2, which regulates cell growth and survival in response to nutrient and hormonal signals. mTORC1 is activated in response to growth factors or amino-acids. Growth factor-stimulated mTORC1 activation involves 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-421', which then promotes protein synthesis by phosphorylating PDCD4 and targeting it for degradation. Phosphorylates MAF1 leading to attenuation of its RNA polymerase III-repressive function. mTORC2 is also activated by growth factors, but seems to be nutrient-insensitive. mTORC2 seems to function upstream of Rho GTPases to regulate the actin cytoskeleton, probably by activating one or more Rho-type guanine nucleotide exchange factors. mTORC2 promotes the serum-induced formation of stress-fibers or F-actin. mTORC2 plays a critical role in AKT1 'Ser-473' phosphorylation, which may facilitate the phosphorylation of the activation loop of AKT1 on 'Thr-308' by PDK1 which is a prerequisite for full activation. mTORC2 regulates the phosphorylation of SGK1 at 'Ser-422'. mTORC2 also modulates the phosphorylation of PRKCA on 'Ser-657'.</p>
Tissue specificity	Expressed in numerous tissues, with highest levels in testis.
Sequence similarities	Belongs to the PI3/PI4-kinase family. Contains 1 FAT domain. Contains 1 FATC domain. Contains 7 HEAT repeats. Contains 1 PI3K/PI4K domain.
Post-translational modifications	Autophosphorylated; when part of mTORC1 or mTORC2.
Cellular localization	Endoplasmic reticulum membrane. Golgi apparatus membrane. Mitochondrion outer membrane. Lysosome. Cytoplasm. Nucleus > PML body. Shuttles between cytoplasm and nucleus. Accumulates in the nucleus in response to hypoxia (By similarity). Targeting to lysosomes depends on amino acid availability and RRAGA and RRAGB.

Images



Western blot - Anti-mTOR (phospho T2446) antibody (ab63552)

All lanes : Anti-mTOR (phospho T2446) antibody (ab63552) at 1/500 dilution

Lane 1 : extracts from NIH/3T3 cells, treated with Insulin (0.01U/ml, 15mins)

Lane 2 : extracts from NIH/3T3 cells, treated with Insulin (0.01U/ml, 15mins) with immunizing peptide at 10 µg

Lysates/proteins at 30 µg per lane.

Predicted band size: 289 kDa

Observed band size: 289 kDa

Please note: All products are "FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURES"

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