

Akt (pan) (PT0654R) PT™ Rabbit mAb

CatalogNo: YM8463 **Recombinant** 

Key Features

Host Species

- Rabbit

Reactivity

- Human, Mouse, Rat,

Applications

- WB, IHC, IF, IP, ELISA

MW

- 55kD (Calculated)
- 55kD (Observed)

Isotype

- IgG, Kappa

Recommended Dilution Ratios

IHC 1:200-1:1000

WB 1:2000-1:10000

IF 1:200-1:1000

ELISA 1:5000-1:20000

IP 1:50-1:200

Storage

Storage* -15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)**Formulation** PBS, 50% glycerol, 0.05% Proclin 300, 0.05%BSA

Basic Information

Clonality Monoclonal**Clone Number** PT0654R

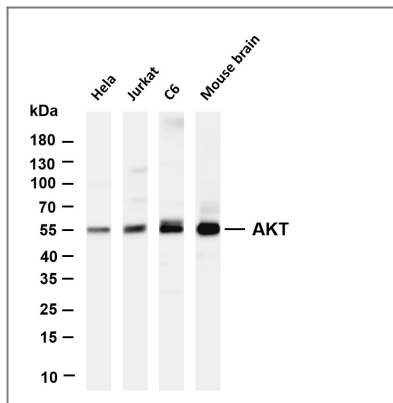
Immunogen Information

Specificity Endogenous

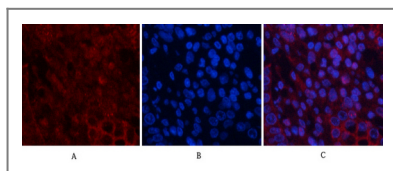
| Target Information

Gene name	AKT1/AKT2/AKT3		
Protein Name	RAC-alpha serine/threonine-protein kinase;RAC-beta serine/threonine-protein kinase;RAC-gamma serine/threonine-protein kinase		
	Organism	Gene ID	UniProt ID
	Human	207 ; 208 ; 10000 ;	P31749 ; P31751 ; Q9Y243 ;
	Mouse	11651 ; 11652 ; 23797 ;	P31750 ;
	Rat	24185 ; 25233 ; 29414 ;	P47196 ; P47197 ; Q63484 ;
Cellular Localization	Cytoplasm . Nucleus . Cell membrane . Nucleus after activation by integrin-linked protein kinase 1 (ILK1). Nuclear translocation is enhanced by interaction with TCL1A. Phosphorylation on Tyr-176 by TNK2 results in its localization to the cell membrane where it is targeted for further phosphorylations on Thr-308 and Ser-473 leading to its activation and the activated form translocates to the nucleus. Colocalizes with WDFY2 in intracellular vesicles (PubMed:16792529). .		
Tissue specificity	Expressed in prostate cancer and levels increase from the normal to the malignant state (at protein level). Expressed in all human cell types so far analyzed. The Tyr-176 phosphorylated form shows a significant increase in expression in breast cancers during the progressive stages i.e. normal to hyperplasia (ADH), ductal carcinoma in situ (DCIS), invasive ductal carcinoma (IDC) and lymph node metastatic (LNMM) stages.		
Function	Plays a role as a 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). General protein kinase capable of phosphorylating several known proteins. Phosphorylates TBC1D4. 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 I (IGF-I). Plays a role in glucose transport by mediating insulin-induced translocation of the GLUT4 glucose transporter to the cell surface. Mediates the antiapoptotic effects of IGF-I. Mediates insulin-stimulated protein synthesis by phosphorylating TSC2 at 'Ser-939' and 'Thr-1462', thereby activating mTORC1 signaling and leading to both phosphorylation of 4E-BP1 and in activation of RPS6KB1. Promotes glycogen synthesis by mediating the insulin-induced activation of glycogen synthase. The activated form can suppress FoxO gene transcription and promote cell cycle progression. Essential for the SPATA13-mediated regulation of cell migration and adhesion assembly and disassembly.		

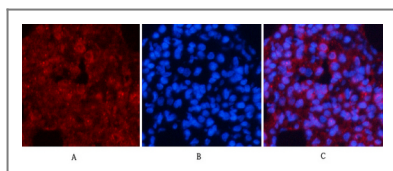
| Validation Data



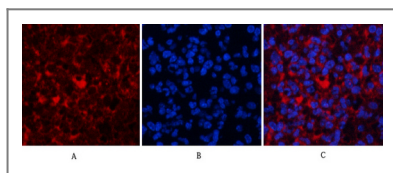
Various whole cell lysates were separated by 4-20% SDS-PAGE, and the membrane was blotted with anti-AKT antibody. The HRP-conjugated Goat anti-Rabbit IgG(H + L) antibody was used to detect the antibody. Lane 1: HeLa Lane 2: Jurkat Lane 3: C6 Lane 4: Mouse brain Predicted band size: 55kDa Observed band size: 55kDa



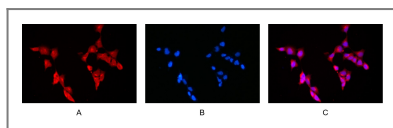
Immunofluorescence analysis of human-stomach tissue. 1, Akt Monoclonal Antibody (red) was diluted at 1:200 (4°C, overnight). 2, Cy3 labeled Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:300 (room temperature, 50 min). 3, Picture B: DAPI (blue) 10 min. Picture A: Target. Picture B: DAPI. Picture C: merge of A+B



Immunofluorescence analysis of rat-lung tissue. 1, Akt Monoclonal Antibody (red) was diluted at 1:200 (4°C, overnight). 2, Cy3 labeled Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:300 (room temperature, 50 min). 3, Picture B: DAPI (blue) 10 min. Picture A: Target. Picture B: DAPI. Picture C: merge of A+B



Immunofluorescence analysis of mouse-spleen tissue. 1, Akt Monoclonal Antibody (red) was diluted at 1:200 (4°C, overnight). 2, Cy3 labeled Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:300 (room temperature, 50 min). 3, Picture B: DAPI (blue) 10 min. Picture A: Target. Picture B: DAPI. Picture C: merge of A+B



Immunofluorescence analysis of HEK293. Picture A: AKT antibody (red). Picture B: DAPI (blue). Picture C: Merge of A+B

Contact information

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