Product Datasheet

pan-AKT antibody

Catalog No: #38602

Package Size: #38602-1 50ul #38602-2 100ul

Orders: order@signalwayantibody.com
Support: tech@signalwayantibody.com

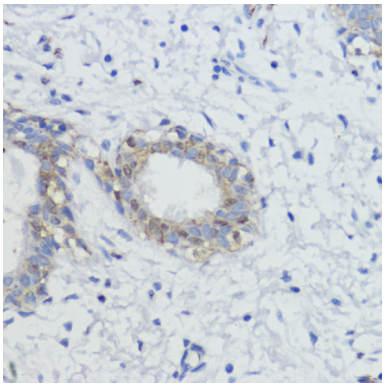
Description

Product Name	pan-AKT antibody
Host Species	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Purification	Antibodies were purified by affinity purification using immunogen.
Applications	WB,IHC,IF
Species Reactivity	Human,Mouse,Rat
Specificity	The antibody detects endogenous level of total pan-AKT protein.
Immunogen Type	Peptide
Immunogen Description	A synthetic peptide of human pan-AKT.
Target Name	pan-AKT
Other Names	PKB;RAC;PRKBA;PKB-ALPHA;RAC-ALPHA;
Accession No.	Swiss-Prot#: P31749NCBI Gene ID: 207
Uniprot	P31749
GeneID	207;
SDS-PAGE MW	56kd
Concentration	1.0mg/ml
Formulation	Supplied at 1.0mg/mL in phosphate buffered saline (without Mg2+ and Ca2+), pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol.
Storage	Store at -20°C

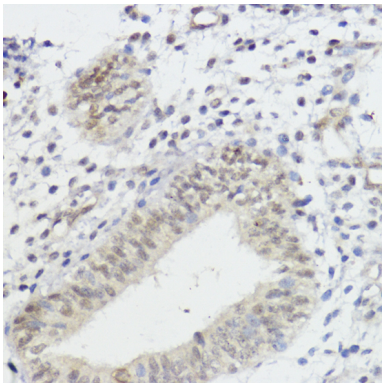
Application Details

WB□1:500 - 1:2000IHC□1:50 - 1:100IF□1:50 - 1:100IP□1:50 - 1:200

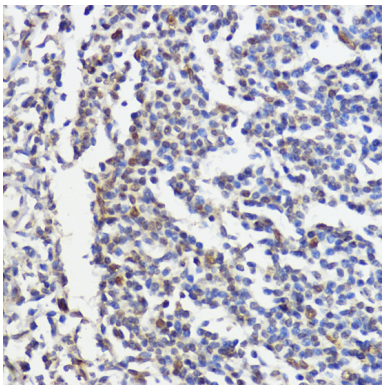
Images



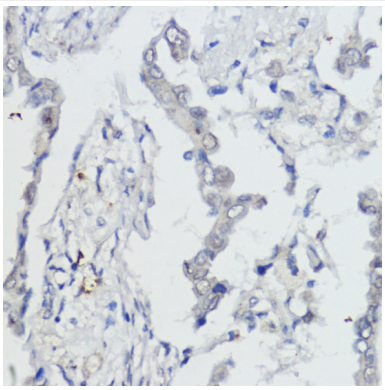
Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded human mammary cancer using AKT at dilution of 1:100 (40x lens).



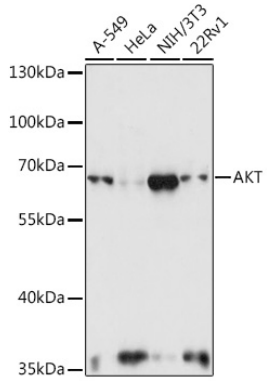
Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded human uterine cancer using AKT at dilution of 1:100 (40x lens).



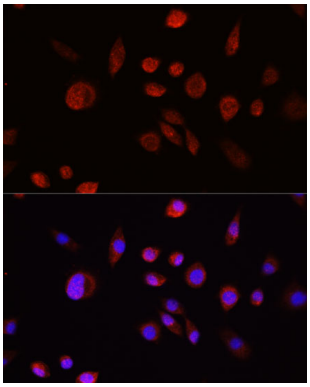
Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded human tonsil using AKT at dilution of 1:100 (40x lens).



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded human lung cancer using AKT at dilution of 1:100 (40x lens).



Western blot analysis of extracts of various cell lines, using AKT at 1:1000 dilution.



Immunofluorescence analysis of L929 cells using AKT at dilution of 1:100. Blue: DAPI for nuclear staining.

Background

The serine-threonine protein kinase encoded by the AKT1 gene is catalytically inactive in serum-starved primary and immortalized fibroblasts. AKT1 and the related AKT2 are activated by platelet-derived growth factor. The activation is rapid and specific, and it is abrogated by mutations in the pleckstrin homology domain of AKT1. It was shown that the activation occurs through phosphatidylinositol 3-kinase. In the developing nervous system AKT is a critical mediator of growth factor-induced neuronal survival. Survival factors can suppress apoptosis in a transcription-independent manner by activating the serine/threonine kinase AKT1, which then phosphorylates and inactivates components of the apoptotic machinery. Mutations in this gene have been associated with the Proteus syndrome. Multiple alternatively spliced transcript variants have been found for this gene.

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only