

AKT1 (Phospho-Thr450) Rabbit mAb

Catalog No: #52689

Package Size: #52689-1 50ul #52689-2 100ul

Description

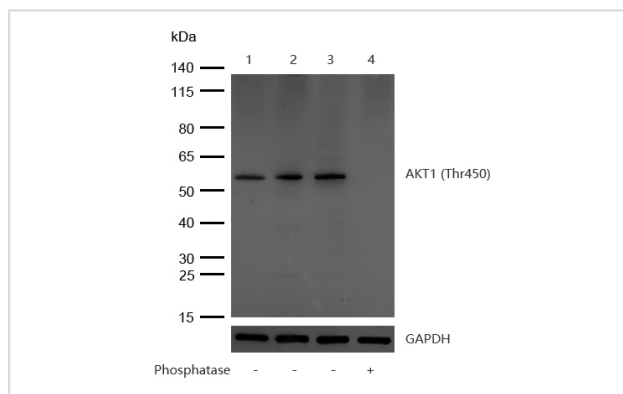
Product Name	AKT1 (Phospho-Thr450) Rabbit mAb
Host Species	Recombinant Rabbit
Clonality	Monoclonal
Clone No.	S07-4A7
Isotype	IgG
Purification	Affinity Purified
Applications	WB,IHC
Species Reactivity	Human,Mouse,Rat
Immunogen Description	A synthetic phosphopeptide corresponding to residues surrounding Thr450 of human AKT1
Conjugates	Unconjugated
Modification	Phosphorylated
Other Names	AKT; PKB; RAC; CWS6; PRKBA; PKB-ALPHA; RAC-ALPHA
Accession No.	Swiss-Prot:P31749GenelD:207
Calculated MW	Predicted band size: 56 kDa
SDS-PAGE MW	Observed band size: 56 kDa
Concentration	0.3 mg/ml
Formulation	Rabbit IgG in 10mM phosphate buffered saline , pH 7.4, 150mM sodium chloride, 0.05% BSA, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol.
Storage	Store at 4°C short term. Aliquot and store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.

Application Details

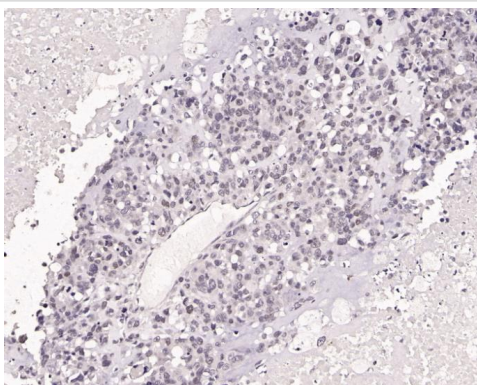
WB: 1:500-1:2000

IHC: 1:50-1:200

Images



All lanes : AKT1 (Phospho-Thr450) Rabbit mAb at 1/1k dilution
 Lane 1 : 3T3 whole cell lysates
 Lane 2 : C6 whole cell lysates
 Lane 3 : MCF7 whole cell lysates
 Lane 4 : MCF7 treated with Lambda Protein Phosphatase for 30min whole cell lysates/proteins at 20 µg per lane.
 Secondary All lanes : Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG H&L (HRP) at 1/20000 dilution
 Predicted band size: 56 kDa Observed band size: 56 kDa
 Exposure time: 6 seconds



Formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded human lung cancer tissue stained for AKT1 (Phospho-T450) using 52689 at 1/100 dilution in immunohistochemical analysis.

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. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2011]

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only and is not intended for use in humans or animals.