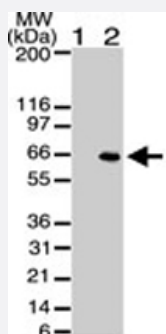


AKT1 (phospho S473) monoclonal antibody, clone 104A282

Catalog # MAB0065

Size 100 ug

Applications



Western Blot (Cell lysate)

Western blot analysis of AKT1. Using AKT1 (phospho-S473) monoclonal antibody, clone 104A282 (Cat # MAB0065) at 2 ug/mL against 10 ug/lane of untreated (lane 1) and PDGF treated (lane 2) NIH/3T3 lysate.

Specification

Product Description	Mouse monoclonal antibody raised against synthetic phosphopeptide of AKT1.
Immunogen	Synthetic phosphopeptide corresponding to residues surrounding S473 of human AKT1.
Host	Mouse
Reactivity	Human, Mouse
Form	Liquid
Isotype	IgG1
Recommend Usage	The optimal working dilution should be determined by the end user.
Storage Buffer	In PBS (0.05% BSA, 0.05% sodium azide)
Storage Instruction	Store at 4°C. For long term storage store at -20°C. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Note	This product contains sodium azide: a POISONOUS AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE which should be handled by trained staff only.

Applications

- Western Blot (Cell lysate)

Western blot analysis of AKT1. Using AKT1 (phospho-S473) monoclonal antibody, clone 104A282 (Cat # MAB0065) at 2 ug/mL against 10 ug/lane of untreated (lane 1) and PDGF treated (lane 2) NIH/3T3 lysate.

- Immunoprecipitation

Gene Info — AKT1

Entrez GeneID [207](#)

Protein Accession# [NP_005154.2](#)

Gene Name AKT1

Gene Alias AKT, MGC99656, PKB, PKB-ALPHA, PRKBA, RAC, RAC-ALPHA

Gene Description v-akt murine thymoma viral oncogene homolog 1

Omim ID [164730](#) [181500](#)

Gene Ontology [Hyperlink](#)

Gene Summary

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. Multiple alternatively spliced transcript variants have been found for this gene. [provided by RefSeq]

Other Designations

RAC-alpha serine/threonine-protein kinase|murine thymoma viral (v-akt) oncogene homolog-1|protein kinase B|rac protein kinase alpha

Publication Reference

- [Deguelin, an Akt inhibitor, suppresses IkkappaBalpha kinase activation leading to suppression of NF-kappaB-regulated gene expression, potentiation of apoptosis, and inhibition of cellular invasion.](#)

Nair AS, Shishodia S, Ahn KS, Kunnumakkara AB, Sethi G, Aggarwal BB.

Journal of Immunology 2006 Oct; 177(8):5612.

Pathway

- [Acute myeloid leukemia](#)
- [Adipocytokine signaling pathway](#)
- [Apoptosis](#)
- [B cell receptor signaling pathway](#)
- [Chemokine signaling pathway](#)
- [Chronic myeloid leukemia](#)
- [Colorectal cancer](#)
- [Endometrial cancer](#)
- [ErbB signaling pathway](#)
- [Fc epsilon RI signaling pathway](#)
- [Fc gamma R-mediated phagocytosis](#)
- [Focal adhesion](#)
- [Glioma](#)
- [Insulin signaling pathway](#)
- [Jak-STAT signaling pathway](#)
- [MAPK signaling pathway](#)
- [Melanoma](#)
- [mTOR signaling pathway](#)
- [Neurotrophin signaling pathway](#)
- [Non-small cell lung cancer](#)
- [Pancreatic cancer](#)
- [Pathways in cancer](#)
- [Prostate cancer](#)
- [Renal cell carcinoma](#)

- [Small cell lung cancer](#)
- [T cell receptor signaling pathway](#)
- [Tight junction](#)
- [Toll-like receptor signaling pathway](#)
- [VEGF signaling pathway](#)

Disease

- [Adenocarcinoma](#)
- [Alzheimer disease](#)
- [Amphetamine-Related Disorders](#)
- [Atherosclerosis](#)
- [Basal Ganglia Diseases](#)
- [Bipolar Disorder](#)
- [Breast Neoplasms](#)
- [Calcinosis](#)
- [Carcinoma](#)
- [Cardiovascular Diseases](#)
- [Cognition](#)
- [Colonic Neoplasms](#)
- [Colorectal Neoplasms](#)
- [Coronary Artery Disease](#)
- [Depressive Disorder](#)
- [Diabetes Complications](#)
- [Diabetes Mellitus](#)
- [Disease Progression](#)
- [Disease Susceptibility](#)

- [Dominance](#)
- [Drug Toxicity](#)
- [Dyskinesia](#)
- [Edema](#)
- [Endometrial Neoplasms](#)
- [Endometriosis](#)
- [Esophageal Neoplasms](#)
- [Genetic Predisposition to Disease](#)
- [HIV Infections](#)
- [Leukemia](#)
- [Liver Cirrhosis](#)
- [Lung Neoplasms](#)
- [Memory](#)
- [Metabolic Syndrome X](#)
- [Necrosis](#)
- [Neoplasm Metastasis](#)
- [Neoplasm Recurrence](#)
- [Neoplasms](#)
- [Neuropsychological Tests](#)
- [Obesity](#)
- [Osteoporosis](#)
- [Ovarian Failure](#)
- [Ovarian Neoplasms](#)
- [Parkinson disease](#)
- [Polycystic Ovary Syndrome](#)
- [Precursor T-Cell Lymphoblastic Leukemia-Lymphoma](#)

- [Prostatic Neoplasms](#)
- [Psychiatric Status Rating Scales](#)
- [Psychoses](#)
- [Psychotic Disorders](#)
- [Puberty](#)
- [Pulmonary Disease](#)
- [Rectal Neoplasms](#)
- [Retinal Neoplasms](#)
- [Retinoblastoma](#)
- [Schizophrenia](#)
- [Space Perception](#)
- [Thrombophilia](#)
- [Thyroid Neoplasms](#)
- [Tobacco Use Disorder](#)
- [Tuberculosis](#)
- [Urinary Bladder Neoplasms](#)
- [Verbal Learning](#)
- [Werner syndrome](#)