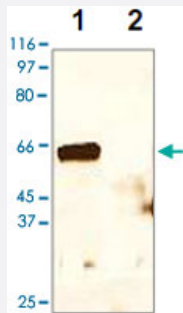


AKT1 polyclonal antibody

Catalog # PAB12650 Size 100 ug

Applications



Western Blot (Cell lysate)

The cell lysate derived from HeLa cell line was immuno-blotted by AKT1 polyclonal antibody (Cat # PAB12650) at 1 : 500 (lane 1), Lane 2 : BSA as a negative control.

Specification

Product Description	Rabbit polyclonal antibody raised against synthetic peptide of AKT1.
Immunogen	A synthetic peptide corresponding to C-terminus of human AKT1.
Host	Rabbit
Theoretical MW (kDa)	60
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Specificity	This antibody only recognizes ~60 KDa of human AKT1, not AKT1 or AKT2. It also reacts with mouse and rat AKT3 protein.
Form	Liquid
Quality Control Testing	Antibody Reactive Against Synthetic Peptide.
Recommend Usage	Western Blot (0.1-1 ug/mL) ELISA (0.01-0.1 ug/mL) Immunoprecipitation (2-5 ug/mL) Immunohistochemistry (0.5-2 ug/mL) The optimal working dilution should be determined by the end user.

Storage Buffer

In TBS, pH 7.2 (BSA, 10% Proclin300)

Storage Instruction

Store at 4°C. For long term storage store at -20°C or lower.
Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

Applications

- Western Blot (Cell lysate)

The cell lysate derived from HeLa cell line was immuno-blotted by AKT1 polyclonal antibody (Cat # PAB12650) at 1 : 500 (lane 1), Lane 2 : BSA as a negative control.

- Immunohistochemistry

- Immunoprecipitation

- Enzyme-linked Immunoabsorbent Assay

Gene Info — AKT1

Entrez GeneID[207](#)**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

- [Up-regulation of Akt3 in estrogen receptor-deficient breast cancers and androgen-independent prostate cancer lines.](#)

Nakatani K, Thompson DA, Barthel A, Sakaue H, Liu W, Weigel RJ, Roth RA.

The Journal of Biological Chemistry 1999 Jul; 274(31):21528.

Application: IP, WB-Ce, Human, 293T, MCF-7, T47D, MDA-MB-231, HBL-100 cells

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](#)