Akt (pan) Rabbit pAb

CatalogNo: YT0185

Key Features

Host Species
- Rabbit

Reactivity
- Human,Mouse,Rat,Chicken

Applications
- IF,WB,IHC,ELISA

MW
- 56kD (Observed)

Isotype
- IgG

Recommended Dilution Ratios

IF 1:50-200
WB 1:500-1:2000
IHC 1:100-1:300
ELISA 1:40000
Not yet tested in other applications

Storage

Storage*	-15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.

Basic Information

Clonality	Polyclonal

Immunogen Information

Immunogen	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human AKT1/2/3. AA range:281-330
Specificity	Akt Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of Akt protein.

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

Contact information

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Please scan the QR code to access additional product information:
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