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[KO Validated] AKT1 Rabbit mAb

Catalog No.: A20799 KO Validated Recombinant 9 Publications

Basic Information

Observed MW
60kDa

Calculated MW
56kDa

Category
Primary antibody

Applications
ELISA,WB

Cross-Reactivity
Human, Mouse, Rat

CloneNo number
ARC51579

Recommended Dilutions

WB	1:500 - 1:1000

Contact

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Background

This gene encodes one of the three members of the human AKT serine-threonine protein kinase family which are often referred to as protein kinase B alpha, beta, and gamma. These highly similar AKT proteins all have an N-terminal pleckstrin homology domain, a serine/threonine-specific kinase domain and a C-terminal regulatory domain. These proteins are phosphorylated by phosphoinositide 3-kinase (PI3K). AKT/PI3K forms a key component of many signalling pathways that involve the binding of membrane-bound ligands such as receptor tyrosine kinases, G-protein coupled receptors, and integrin-linked kinase. These AKT proteins therefore regulate a wide variety of cellular functions including cell proliferation, survival, metabolism, and angiogenesis in both normal and malignant cells. AKT proteins are recruited to the cell membrane by phosphatidylinositol 3,4,5-trisphosphate (PIP3) after phosphorylation of phosphatidylinositol 4,5-bisphosphate (PIP2) by PI3K. Subsequent phosphorylation of both threonine residue 308 and serine residue 473 is required for full activation of the AKT1 protein encoded by this gene. Phosphorylation of additional residues also occurs, for example, in response to insulin growth factor-1 and epidermal growth factor. Protein phosphatases act as negative regulators of AKT proteins by dephosphorylating AKT or PIP3. The PI3K/AKT signalling pathway is crucial for tumor cell survival. Survival factors can suppress apoptosis in a transcription-independent manner by activating AKT1 which then phosphorylates and inactivates components of the apoptotic machinery. AKT proteins also participate in the mammalian target of rapamycin (mTOR) signalling pathway which controls the assembly of the eukaryotic translation initiation factor 4F (eIF4E) complex and this pathway, in addition to responding to extracellular signals from growth factors and cytokines, is disregulated in many cancers. Mutations in this gene are associated with multiple types of cancer and excessive tissue growth including Proteus syndrome and Cowden syndrome 6, and breast, colorectal, and ovarian cancers. Multiple alternatively spliced transcript variants have been found for this gene.

Immunogen Information

Gene ID
207

Swiss Prot
P31749

Immunogen
A synthetic peptide corresponding to a sequence within amino acids 381-480 of human AKT1 (NP_005154.2).

Synonyms
AKT; PKB; RAC; PRKBA; PKB-ALPHA; RAC-ALPHA; T1

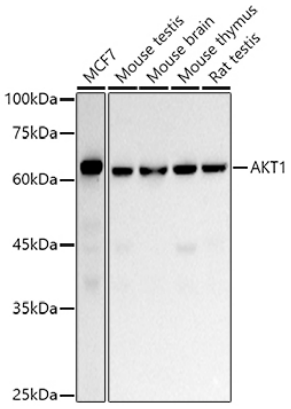
Product Information

Source	Isotype	Purification
Rabbit	IgG	Affinity purification

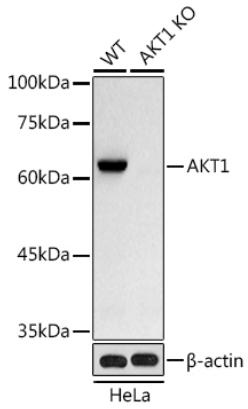
Storage

Store at -20℃. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.
Buffer: PBS with 0.05% proclin300,0.05% BSA,50% glycerol,pH7.3.

Validation Data



Western blot analysis of extracts of various cell lines, using AKT1 antibody (A20799) at1:1000 dilution.
Secondary antibody: HRP Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG (H+L) (AS014) at1:10000 dilution.
Lysates/proteins: 25µg per lane.
Blocking buffer: 3% nonfat dry milk in TBST.
Detection: ECL Basic Kit (RM00020).
Exposure time: 90s.



Western blot analysis of extracts from wild type (WT) and AKT1 knockout (KO) HeLa cells, using AKT1 antibody (A20799) at 1:1000 dilution.
Secondary antibody: HRP Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG (H+L) (AS014) at 1:10000 dilution.
Lysates/proteins: 25µg per lane.
Blocking buffer: 3% nonfat dry milk in TBST.
Detection: ECL Basic Kit (RM00020).
Exposure time: 90s.