

## AKT1

**Reactivity:**Human

**Tested applications:**WB IHC

**Recommended Dilution:**WB 1:500 - 1:2000 IHC 1:50 - 1:100

**Calculated MW:**56kDa

**Observed MW:**Refer to Figures

**Immunogen:**

A synthetic peptide of human AKT1

**Storage Buffer:**

Store at -20. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles. Buffer: PBS with 0.02% sodium azide, 50% glycerol, pH7.3.

**Concentration:**

bopr

**Synonym:**

AKT; PKB; RAC; CWS6; PRKBA; PKB-ALPHA; RAC-ALPHA;

**Catalog #:**A7270

**Antibody Type:**

Polyclonal Antibody

**Species:**Rabbit

**Gene ID:**207

**Isotype:**IgG

**Swiss Prot:**P31749

**Purity:**Affinity purification

For research use only.

**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.

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