

## AKT1 Ab

Cat.#: AF0836  
Size: 100ul,200ul

Concn.: 1mg/ml  
Source: Rabbit

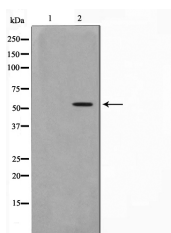
Mol.Wt.: 55kDa  
Clonality: Polyclonal

Application:	WB 1:500-1:2000, IF/ICC 1:100-1:500
Reactivity:	Human,Mouse,Rat
Purification:	The antiserum was purified by peptide affinity chromatography using SulfoLink™ Coupling Resin (Thermo Fisher Scientific).
Specificity:	AKT1 Ab detects endogenous levels of AKT1.
Immunogen:	A synthesized peptide derived from human AKT1.
Uniprot:	P31749
Description:	an AGC kinase that plays a critical role in controlling the balance between survival and AP0ptosis. Phosphorylated and activated by PDK1 in the PI3 kinase pathway. Mediates survival signals downstream of PI3 kinase and several growth factor receptors by phosphorylating AP0ptotic proteins. First found in a mouse transforming retrovirus. Tumorigenic in a mouse lymphoma model and activated (by phospho-Akt staining) and/or overexpressed in a number of cancers including breast, prostate, lung, pancreatic, liver, ovarian and colorectal. Inhibitor: RX-0201. Substrates include tuberin, Bad, Forkhead transcription factors, caspase-9, and glycogen synthase kinase-3.
Subcellular Location:	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.
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.
Similarity:	Binding of the PH domain to phosphatidylinositol

3,4,5-trisphosphate (PI(3,4,5)P3) following phosphatidylinositol 3-kinase alpha (PIK3CA) activity results in its targeting to the plasma membrane. The PH domain mediates interaction with TNK2 and Tyr-176 is also essential for this interaction. The AGC-kinase C-terminal mediates interaction with THEM4. Belongs to the protein kinase superfamily. AGC Ser/Thr protein kinase family. RAC subfamily.

Storage Condition and Buffer:

Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline , pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol. Store at -20 °C. Stable for 12 months from date of receipt.



Western blot analysis on 293 cell lysates using AKT1 Ab, The lane on the left was treated with the antigen-specific peptide.



AF0836 staining 293 by IF/ICC. The sample were fixed with PFA and permeabilized in 0.1% Triton X-100, then blocked in 10% serum for 45 minutes at 25°C. The primary Ab was diluted at 1/200 and incubated with the sample for 1 hour at 37°C. An Alexa Fluor 594 conjugated goat anti-rabbit IgG (H+L) Ab, diluted at 1/600, was used as the secondary Ab.

**IMPORTANT:** For western blot, incubate membrane with diluted primary Ab in 5% w/v milk , 1X TBS, 0.1% Tween@20 at 4°C with gentle shaking, overnight.

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