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| <b>Product name:</b>     | AKT1 Mouse Monoclonal Antibody  |
| <b>Cat number:</b>       | MABN80803   |
| <b>Conjugate:</b>        | Unconjugated  |
| <b>Size:</b>             | 100µL   |
| <b>Clone:</b>            | Monoclonal  |
| <b>Concentration:</b>    | 1mg/ml  |
| <b>Host:</b>             | Mouse   |
| <b>Isotype:</b>          | Mouse IgG1  |
| <b>Immunogen:</b>        | Purified recombinant fragment of human AKT1 expressed in E. Coli.   |
| <b>Reactivity:</b>       | Human,Mouse,Monkey  |
| <b>Applications:</b>     | WB 1:500-1:2000,ELISA 1:5000-1:20000  |
| <b>Molecular Weight:</b> | 56kDa   |
| <b>Purification:</b>     | Affinity Purification   |
| <b>Form:</b>             | Liquid  |
| <b>Buffer:</b>           | Purified antibody in PBS with 0.05% sodium azide.   |
| <b>Storage:</b>          | Store at 4°C short term. Aliquot and store at -20°C for 12 months. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.  |
| <b>Background:</b>       | <p>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.</p> |