

## Basic Information

<b>Product Name</b>	Anti-AKT1 (Phospho-S124) Antibody
<b>Gene Name</b>	AKT1
<b>Source</b>	Rabbit
<b>Clonality</b>	Monoclonal
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG
<b>Species Reactivity</b>	human, mouse, rat
<b>Tested Application</b>	WB, IP
<b>Contents</b>	500 ug/ml; Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline, pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide, 0.4-0.5 mg/ml BSA and 50% glycerol.
<b>Immunogen</b>	A synthesized peptide derived from human AKT1
<b>Concentration</b>	500 ug/ml
<b>Purification</b>	Affinity-chromatography
<b>Observed MW</b>	56-60 kDa
<b>Dilution Ratios</b>	Western blot (WB): 1:500-2000 ImmunoPrecipitation (IP):1:50

## Storage

12 months from date of receipt, -20°C as supplied. 6 months 2 to 8°C after reconstitution. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

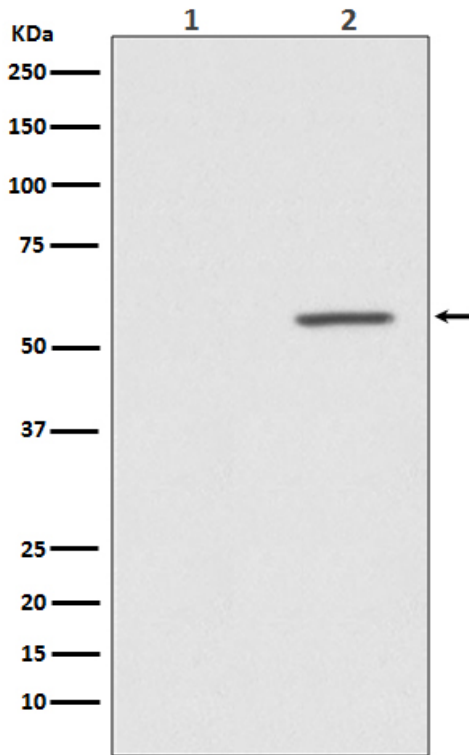
## Background Information

RAC-alpha serine/threonine-protein kinase is an enzyme that in humans is encoded by the AKT1 gene. 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.

## Reference

Anti-AKT1 (Phospho-S124) Antibody被引用在15文献中。

## Selected Validation Data



Western blot analysis of Phospho-AKT1 (S124) expression in (1) MCF-7 cell treated with Alkaline Phosphatase lysate; (2) MCF-7 cell lysate.