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Anti-AKT2 Picoband Antibody

Catalog # ABO11764

Product Information

Application	WB, IHC-P, IHC-F
Primary Accession	P31751
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Clonality	Polyclonal
Format	Lyophilized
Description	Rabbit IgG polyclonal antibody for RAC-beta serine/threonine-protein kinase(AKT2) detection. Tested with WB, IHC-P, IHC-F in Human;Mouse;Rat.
Reconstitution	Add 0.2ml of distilled water will yield a concentration of 500ug/ml.

Additional Information

Gene ID	208
Other Names	RAC-beta serine/threonine-protein kinase, 2.7.11.1, Protein kinase Akt-2, Protein kinase B beta, PKB beta, RAC-PK-beta, AKT2
Calculated MW	55769
Application Details	Immunohistochemistry(Frozen Section), 0.5-1 □g/ml, Mouse, Rat, - Immunohistochemistry(Paraffin-embedded Section), 0.5-1 □g/ml, Human, By Heat Western blot, 0.1-0.5 □g/ml, Human
Subcellular Localization	Cytoplasm. Nucleus. Cell membrane; Peripheral membrane protein. Localizes within both nucleus and cytoplasm of proliferative primary myoblasts and mostly within the nucleus of differentiated primary myoblasts. By virtue of the N-terminal PH domain, is recruited to sites of the plasma membrane containing increased PI(3,4,5)P3 or PI(3,4)P2, cell membrane targeting is also facilitated by interaction with CLIP3.
Tissue Specificity	Expressed in all cell types so far analyzed.
Source	Eukaryota
Protein Name	RAC-beta serine/threonine-protein kinase
Contents	Each vial contains 5mg BSA, 0.9mg NaCl, 0.2mg Na2HPO4, 0.05mg NaN3.
Immunogen	A synthetic peptide corresponding to a sequence at the C-terminus of human AKT2(454-481aa DRYDSLGLLELDQRTHFPQFSYSASIRE), different from the related mouse sequence by two amino acids, and from the related rat

sequence by one amino acid.

Purification	Immunogen affinity purified.
Cross Reactivity	No cross reactivity with other proteins
Storage	At -20˚C for one year. After r˚Constitution, at 4˚C for one month. It˚Can also be aliquotted and stored frozen at -20˚C for a longer time.Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Sequence Similarities	Belongs to the protein kinase superfamily. AGC Ser/Thr protein kinase family. RAC subfamily.

Protein Information

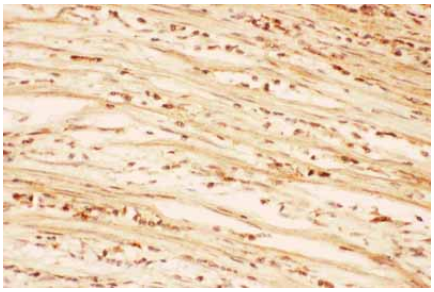
Name	AKT2 (HGNC:392)
Function	Serine/threonine kinase closely related to AKT1 and AKT3. All 3 enzymes, AKT1, AKT2 and AKT3, are collectively known as AKT kinase. AKT regulates many processes including metabolism, proliferation, cell survival, growth and angiogenesis, through the phosphorylation of a range of downstream substrates. Over 100 substrates have been reported so far, although for most of them, the precise AKT kinase catalyzing the reaction was not specified. AKT regulates glucose uptake by mediating insulin-induced translocation of the SLC2A4/GLUT4 glucose transporter to the cell surface. Phosphorylation of PTPN1 at 'Ser-50' negatively modulates its phosphatase activity preventing dephosphorylation of the insulin receptor and the attenuation of insulin signaling. Phosphorylation of TBC1D4 triggers the binding of this effector to inhibitory 14-3-3 proteins, which is required for insulin-stimulated glucose transport. AKT also regulates the storage of glucose in the form of glycogen by phosphorylating GSK3A at 'Ser-21' and GSK3B at 'Ser-9', resulting in inhibition of its kinase activity. Phosphorylation of GSK3 isoforms by AKT is also thought to be one mechanism by which cell proliferation is driven. AKT also regulates cell survival via the phosphorylation of MAP3K5 (apoptosis signal- related kinase). Phosphorylation of 'Ser-83' decreases MAP3K5 kinase activity stimulated by oxidative stress and thereby prevents apoptosis. AKT mediates insulin-stimulated protein synthesis by phosphorylating TSC2 at 'Ser-939' and 'Thr-1462', thereby activating mTORC1 signaling and leading to both phosphorylation of 4E-BP1 and in activation of RPS6KB1. AKT is involved in the phosphorylation of members of the FOXO factors (Forkhead family of transcription factors), leading to binding of 14-3-3 proteins and cytoplasmic localization. In particular, FOXO1 is phosphorylated at 'Thr-24', 'Ser-256' and 'Ser-319'. FOXO3 and FOXO4 are phosphorylated on equivalent sites. AKT has an important role in the regulation of NF-kappa-B-dependent gene transcription and positively regulates the activity of CREB1 (cyclic AMP (cAMP)-response element binding protein). The phosphorylation of CREB1 induces the binding of accessory proteins that are necessary for the transcription of pro-survival genes such as BCL2 and MCL1. AKT phosphorylates 'Ser- 454' on ATP citrate lyase (ACLY), thereby potentially regulating ACLY activity and fatty acid synthesis. Activates the 3B isoform of cyclic nucleotide phosphodiesterase (PDE3B) via phosphorylation of 'Ser-273', resulting in reduced cyclic AMP levels and inhibition of lipolysis. Phosphorylates PIKFYVE on 'Ser-318', which results in increased PI(3)P- 5 activity. The Rho GTPase-activating protein DLC1 is another substrate and its phosphorylation is implicated in the regulation cell proliferation and cell growth. AKT plays a role as key modulator of the AKT-mTOR signaling pathway controlling the tempo of the process of newborn neurons integration during adult neurogenesis, including correct neuron positioning, dendritic development and synapse formation. Signals downstream of

	phosphatidylinositol 3-kinase (PI(3)K) to mediate the effects of various growth factors such as platelet- derived growth factor (PDGF), epidermal growth factor (EGF), insulin and insulin-like growth factor 1 (IGF1). AKT mediates the antiapoptotic effects of IGF1. Essential for the SPATA13-mediated regulation of cell migration and adhesion assembly and disassembly. May be involved in the regulation of the placental development (PubMed:21432781, PubMed:21620960). In response to lysophosphatidic acid stimulation, inhibits the ciliogenesis cascade. In this context, phosphorylates WDR44, hence stabilizing its interaction with Rab11 and preventing the formation of the ciliogenic Rab11-FIP3-RAB3IP complex. Also phosphorylates RAB3IP/Rabin8, thus may affect RAB3IP guanine nucleotide exchange factor (GEF) activity toward Rab8, which is important for cilia growth (PubMed:31204173). Phosphorylates PKP1, facilitating its interaction with YWHAG and translocation to the nucleus, ultimately resulting in a reduction in keratinocyte intercellular adhesion (By similarity). Phosphorylation of PKP1 increases PKP1 protein stability, translocation to the cytoplasm away from desmosome plaques and PKP1- driven cap-dependent translation (PubMed:23444369).
Cellular Location	Cytoplasm. Nucleus Cell membrane; Peripheral membrane protein. Early endosome {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q60823}. Note=Through binding of the N-terminal PH domain to phosphatidylinositol (3,4,5)-trisphosphate (PtdIns(3,4,5)P3) or phosphatidylinositol (3,4)-bisphosphate (PtdIns(3,4)P2), recruited to the plasma membrane. Cell membrane recruitment is facilitated by interaction with CLIP3. Colocalizes with WDFY2 in early endosomes (By similarity). Localizes within both nucleus and cytoplasm in proliferative primary myoblasts and mostly within the nucleus of differentiated primary myoblasts (PubMed:17565718) {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q60823, ECO:0000269|PubMed:17565718}
Tissue Location	Widely expressed. Expressed in myoblasts (PubMed:17565718).

Background

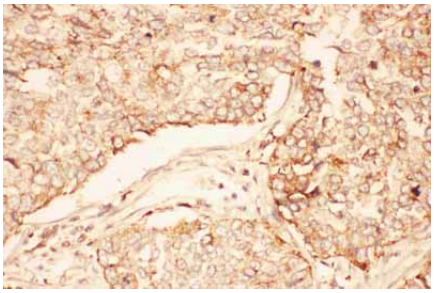
AKT2 is a putative oncogene encoding a protein belonging to a subfamily of serine/threonine kinases containing SH2-like (Src homology 2-like) domains. This gene is mapped to 19q13.2. AKT2 is one of 3 closely related serine/threonine-protein kinases (AKT1, AKT2 and AKT3) called the AKT kinase, and which regulate many processes including metabolism, proliferation, cell survival, growth and angiogenesis. AKT2 seems also to be the principal isoform responsible of the regulation of glucose uptake. AKT2 is also specifically involved in skeletal muscle differentiation, one of its substrates in this process being ANKRD2. Overexpression of AKT2 contributes to the malignant phenotype of a subset of human ductal pancreatic cancers.

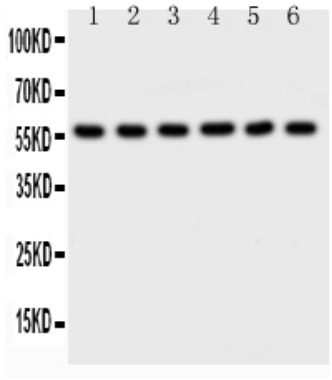
Images



Anti-AKT2 Picoband antibody, ABO11764-1.JPGIHC(P): Human Intestinal Cancer Tissue

Anti-AKT2 Picoband antibody, ABO11764-2.JPGIHC(P): Human Lung Cancer Tissue





Anti-AKT2 Picoband antibody, ABO11764-3.jpgAll lanes: Anti-AKT2(ABO11764) at 0.5ug/mlLane 1: HELA Whole Cell Lysate at 40ugLane 2: PANC Whole Cell Lysate at 40ug Lane 3: A549 Whole Cell Lysate at 40ugLane 4: COLO320 Whole Cell Lysate at 40ugLane 5: HT1080 Whole Cell Lysate at 40ugLane 6: MCF-7 Whole Cell Lysate at 40ugPredicted bind size: 56KDObserved bind size: 56KD

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.