

Anti-Akt (N-terminal region) Antibody

Catalog # AN1624

Product Information

Application WB, ICC
Primary Accession P31749
Host Mouse

Clonality Mouse Monoclonal

IsotypeIgG1Clone NamesM101Calculated MW55686

Additional Information

Gene ID 207

Other Names PKBalpha, PKB, AKT

Target/Specificity Akt (PKB, Rac kinase) is a 60kDa ser/thr kinase critical for controlling diverse

cellular functions, including glucose metabolism, gene transcription, cell proliferation, and apoptosis. Akt phosphorylates a number of substrates including MBP, glycogen synthetase, PKA RII subunit, and histone H1. Akt is activated in response to insulin and growth factors in a PI3-kinase dependent

manner. Activation of PI3-Kinase generates phosphatidylinositol

3,4-bisphosphate, which induces membrane translocation of Akt coincident with its phosphorylation at Thr-308 and Ser-473. Upon activation, Akt associates with members of the PKC family of kinases, such as PKCδ and PKCζ. Ceramide-activated PKCζ leads to phosphorylation of Thr-34 within the pleckstrin homology domain of Akt. This phosphorylation inhibits PIP3 binding to Akt preventing activation of the kinase and may lead to

cermide-induced cell death.

Dilution WB~~1:1000 ICC~~N/A

Format Protein A Purified

Storage Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store

at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions Anti-Akt (N-terminal region) Antibody is for research use only and not for use

in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Shipping Blue Ice

Background

Akt (PKB, Rac kinase) is a 60kDa ser/thr kinase critical for controlling diverse cellular functions, including glucose metabolism, gene transcription, cell proliferation, and apoptosis. Akt phosphorylates a number of

substrates including MBP, glycogen synthetase, PKA RII subunit, and histone H1. Akt is activated in response to insulin and growth factors in a PI3-kinase dependent manner. Activation of PI3-Kinase generates phosphatidylinositol 3,4-bisphosphate, which induces membrane translocation of Akt coincident with its phosphorylation at Thr-308 and Ser-473. Upon activation, Akt associates with members of the PKC family of kinases, such as PKC δ and PKC ζ . Ceramide-activated PKC ζ leads to phosphorylation of Thr-34 within the pleckstrin homology domain of Akt. This phosphorylation inhibits PIP3 binding to Akt preventing activation of the kinase and may lead to cermide-induced cell death.

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