Product Datasheet

Akt (phospho Tyr315) Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog No: #14106

Package Size: #14106-1 50ul #14106-2 100ul

Orders: order@signalwayantibody.com
Support: tech@signalwayantibody.com

Description

Product Name	Akt (phospho Tyr315) Polyclonal Antibody
Host Species	Rabbit
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Applications	IHC-p,IF(paraffin section),WB,ELISA
Species Reactivity	Human,Mouse,Rat
Specificity	Phospho-Akt (Y315) Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of Akt protein only when phosphorylated at Y315.
Immunogen Description	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human AKT1/2/3 around the phosphorylation site of Tyr315/316/312. AA range:281-330
Other Names	AKT1; PKB; RAC; RAC-alpha serine/threonine-protein kinase; Protein kinase B; PKB; Protein kinase B alpha; PKB alpha; Proto-oncogene c-Akt; RAC-PK-alpha; AKT2; RAC-beta serine/threonine-protein kinase; Protein kinase Akt-2; Protein kinase B
Accession No.	Swiss Prot:P31749/P31751/Q9Y243GeneID:207/208/10000
Uniprot	P31749/P31751/Q9Y243
GeneID	207/208/10000
SDS-PAGE MW	56
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Storage	-20°C/1

Application Details

WB 1:500-2000 Immunohistochemistry: 1/100 - 1/300. ELISA: 1/20000. Not yet tested in other applications.

Background

AKT serine/threonine kinase 1(AKT1) Homo sapiens 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. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2011]

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only