ELK Biotechnology

Akt (phospho Tyr326) rabbit pAb

Cat No.:ES1433

For research use only

Overview

Product Name	Akt (phospho Tyr326) rabbit pAb
Host species	Rabbit
Applications	WB;ELISA
Species Cross-Reactivity	Human;Mouse;Rat
Recommended dilutions	Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. ELISA: 1/20000. Not yet tested in other applications.
Immunogen	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human Akt around the phosphorylation site of Tyr326. AA range:292-341
Specificity	Phospho-Akt (Y326) Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of Akt protein only when phosphorylated at Y326.
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Storage	Store at -20°C. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
Protein Name	RAC-alpha serine/threonine-protein kinase
Gene Name	AKT1/AKT2/AKT3
Cellular localization	Cytoplasm . Nucleus . Cell membrane . Nucleus after activation by integrin-linked protein kinase 1 (ILK1). Nuclear translocation is enhanced by interaction with TCL1A. Phosphorylation on Tyr-176 by TNK2 results in its localization to the cell membrane where it is targeted for further phosphorylations on Thr-308 and Ser-473 leading to its activation and the activated form translocates to the nucleus. Colocalizes with WDFY2 in intracellular vesicles (PubMed:16792529). .
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Clonality	Polyclonal
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Observed band	56kD

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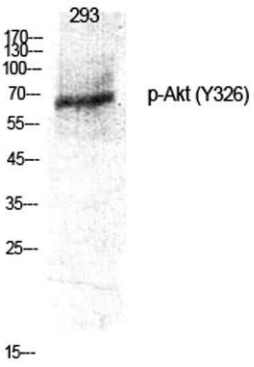
Human Gene ID	207
Human Swiss-Prot Number	P31749
Alternative Names	AKT1; PKB; RAC; RAC-alpha serine/threonine-protein kinase; Protein kinase B; PKB; Protein kinase B alpha; PKB alpha; Proto-oncogene c-Akt; RAC-PK-alpha
Background	The serine-threonine protein kinase encoded by the AKT1 gene is catalytically 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]



Western Blot analysis of various cells using Phospho-Akt (Y326) Polyclonal Antibody diluted at 1:1000

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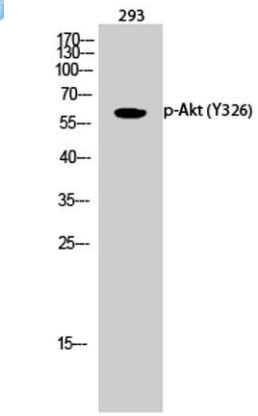
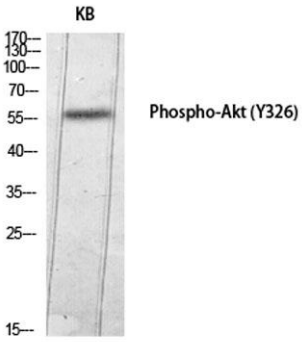
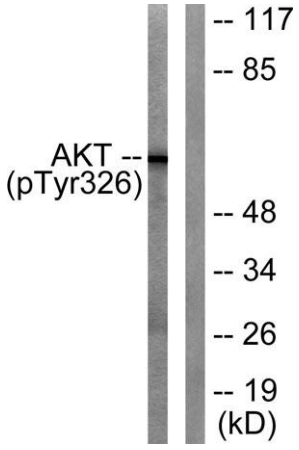


Western Blot analysis of 293 cells using Phospho-Akt (Y326) Polyclonal Antibody diluted at 1:1000



Western Blot analysis of KB using Phospho-Akt (Y326) Polyclonal Antibody diluted at 1:1000



Western blot analysis of lysates from mouse liver, using Akt (Phospho-Tyr326) Antibody. The lane on the right is blocked with the phospho peptide.

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