

Akt (phospho Tyr315) Polyclonal Antibody

Cat No: HR1AP6276

For research use only

Overview

Product Name	Akt (phospho Tyr315) Polyclonal Antibody
Source	Rabbit
Applications	IHC-p, WB, ELISA
Species Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Recommended Dilutions	
Immunogen	
Species	Rabbit
Storage	-20°C/1 year
Isotype	
Clonality	
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Observed band	56kDa
GeneID? Human?	AKT1/AKT2/AKT3
Human Swiss-Prot No.	
Cellular localization	
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; AKT2; RAC-beta serine/threonine-protein kinase;
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]