

Datasheet for ABIN2714512

AKT1 Protein (Transcript Variant 1) (Myc-DYKDDDDK Tag)[Go to Product page](#)**1** Image**1** Publication

Overview

| | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| Quantity: | 20 µg |
| Target: | AKT1 |
| Protein Characteristics: | Transcript Variant 1 |
| Origin: | Human |
| Source: | HEK-293 Cells |
| Protein Type: | Recombinant |
| Purification tag / Conjugate: | This AKT1 protein is labelled with Myc-DYKDDDDK Tag. |
| Application: | Antibody Production (AbP), Standard (STD) |

Product Details

| | |
|------------------|--|
| Characteristics: | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Recombinant human AKT1 / PKB (transcript variant 1) protein expressed in HEK293 cells.• Produced with end-sequenced ORF clone |
| Purity: | > 80 % as determined by SDS-PAGE and Coomassie blue staining |

Target Details

| | |
|-------------------|--|
| Target: | AKT1 |
| Alternative Name: | Akt1,pkb (AKT1 Products) |
| 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 |

Target Details

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.

Molecular Weight: 55.5 kDa

NCBI Accession: [NP_005154](#)

Pathways: [PI3K-Akt Signaling](#), [RTK Signaling](#), [TCR Signaling](#), [AMPK Signaling](#), [Interferon-gamma Pathway](#), [TLR Signaling](#), [Fc-epsilon Receptor Signaling Pathway](#), [EGFR Signaling Pathway](#), [Neurotrophin Signaling Pathway](#), [Response to Water Deprivation](#), [Regulation of Actin Filament Polymerization](#), [Carbohydrate Homeostasis](#), [Glycosaminoglycan Metabolic Process](#), [Cellular Glucan Metabolic Process](#), [Regulation of Muscle Cell Differentiation](#), [Cell-Cell Junction Organization](#), [Regulation of Cell Size](#), [Skeletal Muscle Fiber Development](#), [Regulation of Carbohydrate Metabolic Process](#), [Hepatitis C](#), [Protein targeting to Nucleus](#), [CXCR4-mediated Signaling Events](#), [Signaling Events mediated by VEGFR1 and VEGFR2](#), [Negative Regulation of intrinsic apoptotic Signaling](#), [Thromboxane A2 Receptor Signaling](#), [Signaling of Hepatocyte Growth Factor Receptor](#), [Positive Regulation of fat Cell Differentiation](#), [VEGFR1 Specific Signals](#), [VEGF Signaling](#), [Warburg Effect](#)

Application Details

Application Notes: Recombinant human proteins can be used for:
Native antigens for optimized antibody production
Positive controls in ELISA and other antibody assays

Comment: The tag is located at the C-terminal.

Restrictions: For Research Use only

Handling

Concentration: 50 µg/mL

Buffer: 25 mM Tris.HCl, pH 7.3, 100 mM glycine, 10 % glycerol.

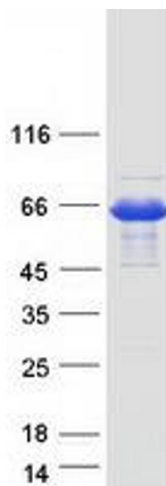
Storage: -80 °C

Storage Comment: Store at -80°C. Thaw on ice, aliquot to individual single-use tubes, and then re-freeze immediately. Only 2-3 freeze thaw cycles are recommended.

Publications

Product cited in: Zeng, Devadoss, Wang, Vomhof-DeKrey, Kuhn, Basson: "Inhibition of pressure-activated cancer cell adhesion by FAK-derived peptides." in: **Oncotarget**, Vol. 8, Issue 58, pp. 98051-98067, (2017) ([PubMed](#)).

Images



Western Blotting

Image 1. Validation with Western Blot