

Datasheet for ABIN3133718
AKT1 Protein (AA 1-480) (His tag)[Go to Product page](#)

1 Image

Overview

Quantity:	1 mg
Target:	AKT1
Protein Characteristics:	AA 1-480
Origin:	Mouse
Source:	Insect Cells
Protein Type:	Recombinant
Purification tag / Conjugate:	This AKT1 protein is labelled with His tag.
Application:	Western Blotting (WB), SDS-PAGE (SDS), ELISA, Crystallization (Crys)

Product Details

Sequence:	MNDVAIVKEG WLHKRGEYIK TWRPRYFLK NDGTFIGYKE RPQDVDQRES PLNNFSVAQC QLMKTERPRP NTFIIRCLQW TTVIERTFHV ETPEEREewa TAIQTVADGL KRQEEETMDF RSGSPSDNSG AEEMEVS LAK PKHRVTMNEF EYLKLLGKGT FGKVLVKEK ATGRYYAMKI LKKEVIVAKD EVAHTLTENR VLQNSRHPFL TALKYSFQTH DRLCFVMEYA NGGELFFHLS RERVFSEDRA RFYGAEIVSA LDYLHSEKNV VYRDLKLENL MLDKDGHIKI TDFGLCKEGI KDGATMKTFC GTPEYLAPEV LEDNDYGRAV DWWGLGVVMY EMMCGRLPFY NQDHEKLFEL ILMEEIRFPR TLGPEAKSLL SGLLKKDPTQ RLGGGSEDAK EIMQHRFFAN IWWQDVYEKK LSPPFKPQVT SETDTRYFDE EFTAQMITIT PPDQDDSMC VDSERRPHFP QFSYSASGTA
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Sequence without tag. Tag location is at the discretion of the manufacturer. If you have a special request, please contact us.

Characteristics:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Made in Germany - from design to production - by highly experienced protein experts.Mouse Akt1 Protein (raised in Insect Cells) purified by multi-step, protein-specific process to
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ensure crystallization grade.

- State-of-the-art algorithm used for plasmid design (Gene synthesis).

This protein is a made to order protein and will be made for the first time for your order. Our experts in the lab will ensure that you receive a correctly folded protein.

The big advantage of ordering our made-to-order proteins in comparison to ordering custom made proteins from other companies is that there is no financial obligation in case the protein cannot be expressed or purified.

In the unlikely event that the protein cannot be expressed or purified we do not charge anything (other companies might charge you for any performed steps in the expression process for custom-made proteins, e.g. fees might apply for the expression plasmid, the first expression experiments or purification optimization).

When you order this made-to-order protein you will only pay upon receipt of the correctly folded protein. With no financial risk on your end you can rest assured that our experienced protein experts will do everything to make sure that you receive the protein you ordered.

The concentration of our recombinant proteins is measured using the absorbance at 280nm. The protein's absorbance will be measured in several dilutions and is measured against its specific reference buffer.

The concentration of the protein is calculated using its specific absorption coefficient. We use the ExPASy's protparam tool to determine the absorption coefficient of each protein.

Purification:	Two step purification of proteins expressed in baculovirus infected SF9 insect cells: <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. In a first purification step, the protein is purified from the cleared cell lysate using three different His-tag capture materials: high yield, EDTA resistant, or DTT resistant. Eluate fractions are analyzed by SDS-PAGE.2. Protein containing fractions of the best purification are subjected to second purification step through size exclusion chromatography. Eluate fractions are analyzed by SDS-PAGE and Western blot.
Purity:	>95 % as determined by SDS PAGE, Size Exclusion Chromatography and Western Blot.
Sterility:	0.22 µm filtered
Endotoxin Level:	Protein is endotoxin free.
Grade:	Crystallography grade

Target Details

Target:	AKT1
Alternative Name:	Akt1 (AKT1 Products)

Background:

AKT1 is one of 3 closely related serine/threonine-protein kinases (AKT1, AKT2 and AKT3) called the AKT kinase, and which regulate many processes including metabolism, proliferation, cell survival, growth and angiogenesis. This is mediated through serine and/or threonine phosphorylation of a range of downstream substrates. Over 100 substrate candidates have been reported so far, but for most of them, no isoform specificity has been reported. AKT is responsible of the regulation of glucose uptake by mediating insulin-induced translocation of the SLC2A4/GLUT4 glucose transporter to the cell surface. Phosphorylation of PTPN1 at 'Ser-50' negatively modulates its phosphatase activity preventing dephosphorylation of the insulin receptor and the attenuation of insulin signaling. Phosphorylation of TBC1D4 triggers the binding of this effector to inhibitory 14-3-3 proteins, which is required for insulin-stimulated glucose transport. AKT regulates also the storage of glucose in the form of glycogen by phosphorylating GSK3A at 'Ser-21' and GSK3B at 'Ser-9', resulting in inhibition of its kinase activity. Phosphorylation of GSK3 isoforms by AKT is also thought to be one mechanism by which cell proliferation is driven. AKT regulates also cell survival via the phosphorylation of MAP3K5 (apoptosis signal-related kinase). Phosphorylation of 'Ser-83' decreases MAP3K5 kinase activity stimulated by oxidative stress and thereby prevents apoptosis. AKT mediates insulin-stimulated protein synthesis by phosphorylating TSC2 at 'Ser-939' and 'Thr-1462', thereby activating mTORC1 signaling and leading to both phosphorylation of 4E-BP1 and in activation of RPS6KB1. AKT is involved in the phosphorylation of members of the FOXO factors (Forkhead family of transcription factors), leading to binding of 14-3-3 proteins and cytoplasmic localization. In particular, FOXO1 is phosphorylated at 'Thr-24', 'Ser-256' and 'Ser-319'. FOXO3 and FOXO4 are phosphorylated on equivalent sites. AKT has an important role in the regulation of NF-kappa-B-dependent gene transcription and positively regulates the activity of CREB1 (cyclic AMP (cAMP)-response element binding protein). The phosphorylation of CREB1 induces the binding of accessory proteins that are necessary for the transcription of pro-survival genes such as BCL2 and MCL1. AKT phosphorylates 'Ser-454' on ATP citrate lyase (ACLY), thereby potentially regulating ACLY activity and fatty acid synthesis. Activates the 3B isoform of cyclic nucleotide phosphodiesterase (PDE3B) via phosphorylation of 'Ser-273', resulting in reduced cyclic AMP levels and inhibition of lipolysis. Phosphorylates PIKFYVE on 'Ser-318', which results in increased PI(3)P-5 activity. The Rho GTPase-activating protein DLC1 is another substrate and its phosphorylation is implicated in the regulation cell proliferation and cell growth. AKT plays a role as key modulator of the AKT-mTOR signaling pathway controlling the tempo of the process of newborn neurons integration during adult neurogenesis, including correct neuron positioning, dendritic development and synapse formation. Signals downstream of phosphatidylinositol 3-kinase (PI(3)K) to mediate the effects of various growth factors such as platelet-derived growth factor (PDGF), epidermal growth factor (EGF), insulin and insulin-like growth factor I (IGF-I). AKT

mediates the antiapoptotic effects of IGF-I. Essential for the SPATA13-mediated regulation of cell migration and adhesion assembly and disassembly. May be involved in the regulation of the placental development. Phosphorylates STK4/MST1 at 'Thr-120' and 'Thr-387' leading to inhibition of its: kinase activity, nuclear translocation, autophosphorylation and ability to phosphorylate FOXO3. Phosphorylates STK3/MST2 at 'Thr-117' and 'Thr-384' leading to inhibition of its: cleavage, kinase activity, autophosphorylation at Thr-180, binding to RASSF1 and nuclear translocation. Phosphorylates SRPK2 and enhances its kinase activity towards SRSF2 and ACIN1 and promotes its nuclear translocation (By similarity). Phosphorylates RAF1 at 'Ser-259' and negatively regulates its activity (By similarity). Phosphorylates KAT6A at 'Thr-369' and this phosphorylation inhibits the interaction of KAT6A with PML and negatively regulates its acetylation activity towards p53/TP53 (By similarity). {ECO:0000250}., AKT1-specific substrates have been recently identified, including palladin (PALLD), which phosphorylation modulates cytoskeletal organization and cell motility, prohibitin (PHB), playing an important role in cell metabolism and proliferation, and CDKN1A, for which phosphorylation at 'Thr-145' induces its release from CDK2 and cytoplasmic relocation. These recent findings indicate that the AKT1 isoform has a more specific role in cell motility and proliferation. Phosphorylates CLK2 thereby controlling cell survival to ionizing radiation. {ECO:0000269|PubMed:10454575, ECO:0000269|PubMed:11282895, ECO:0000269|PubMed:11579209, ECO:0000269|PubMed:11994271, ECO:0000269|PubMed:12783884, ECO:0000269|PubMed:18288188, ECO:0000269|PubMed:19778506, ECO:0000269|PubMed:20333297, ECO:0000269|PubMed:22057101, ECO:0000269|PubMed:9415393}.

Molecular Weight: 56.7 kDa Including tag.

UniProt: [P31750](#)

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:	In addition to the applications listed above we expect the protein to work for functional studies as well. As the protein has not been tested for functional studies yet we cannot offer a guarantee though.
Comment:	Protein has not been tested for activity yet. In cases in which it is highly likely that the recombinant protein with the default tag will be insoluble our protein lab may suggest a higher molecular weight tag (e.g. GST-tag) instead to increase solubility. We will discuss all possible options with you in detail to assure that you receive your protein of interest.
Restrictions:	For Research Use only

Handling

Format:	Liquid
Buffer:	100 mM NaCL, 20 mM Hepes, 10% glycerol. pH value is at the discretion of the manufacturer.
Handling Advice:	Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
Storage:	-80 °C
Storage Comment:	Store at -80°C.
Expiry Date:	Unlimited (if stored properly)

Images



Image 1. „Crystallography Grade“ protein due to multi-step, protein-specific purification process