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Datasheet for ABIN7491341  
**AKT1 Protein (His tag)**

### Overview

|                               |   |
|-------------------------------|---|
| Quantity:                     | 100 µg                                      |
| Target:                       | AKT1  |
| Origin:                       | Human                                       |
| Source:                       | HEK-293 Cells                               |
| Protein Type:                 | Recombinant                                 |
| Purification tag / Conjugate: | This AKT1 protein is labelled with His tag. |

### Product Details

|                  |   |
|------------------|---|
| Purpose:         | Recombinant Human AKT1 Protein with C-terminal 8xHis tag  |
| Specificity:     | AKT1 (Met1-Ala480) 8xHis tag  |
| Characteristics: | Extracellular Domain Protein  |
| Purity:          | The purity of the protein is greater than 85 % as determined by SDS-PAGE and Coomassie blue staining. |

### Target Details

|                   |  |
|-------------------|--|
| Target:           | AKT1   |
| Alternative Name: | AKT1 ( <a href="#">AKT1 Products</a> )   |
| Background:       | AKT, PKB, PKB-ALPHA, PRKBA, RAC, RAC-ALPHA<br>Description: This gene encodes one of the three members of the human AKT serine-threonine protein kinase family which are often referred to as protein kinase B alpha, beta, and gamma. These highly similar AKT proteins all have an N-terminal pleckstrin homology domain, a |

## Target Details

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serine/threonine-specific kinase domain and a C-terminal regulatory domain. These proteins are phosphorylated by phosphoinositide 3-kinase (PI3K). AKT/PI3K forms a key component of many signalling pathways that involve the binding of membrane-bound ligands such as receptor tyrosine kinases, G-protein coupled receptors, and integrin-linked kinase. These AKT proteins therefore regulate a wide variety of cellular functions including cell proliferation, survival, metabolism, and angiogenesis in both normal and malignant cells. AKT proteins are recruited to the cell membrane by phosphatidylinositol 3,4,5-trisphosphate (PIP3) after phosphorylation of phosphatidylinositol 4,5-bisphosphate (PIP2) by PI3K. Subsequent phosphorylation of both threonine residue 308 and serine residue 473 is required for full activation of the AKT1 protein encoded by this gene. Phosphorylation of additional residues also occurs, for example, in response to insulin growth factor-1 and epidermal growth factor. Protein phosphatases act as negative regulators of AKT proteins by dephosphorylating AKT or PIP3. The PI3K/AKT signalling pathway is crucial for tumor cell survival. Survival factors can suppress apoptosis in a transcription-independent manner by activating AKT1 which then phosphorylates and inactivates components of the apoptotic machinery. AKT proteins also participate in the mammalian target of rapamycin (mTOR) signalling pathway which controls the assembly of the eukaryotic translation initiation factor 4F (eIF4E) complex and this pathway, in addition to responding to extracellular signals from growth factors and cytokines, is dysregulated in many cancers. Mutations in this gene are associated with multiple types of cancer and excessive tissue growth including Proteus syndrome and Cowden syndrome 6, and breast, colorectal, and ovarian cancers. Multiple alternatively spliced transcript variants have been found for this gene. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2020]

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**Molecular Weight:** predicted molecular mass of 56.8 kDa after removal of the signal peptide. The apparent molecular mass of AKT1-8xHis is 55-70 kDa due to glycosylation.

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**UniProt:** [P31749](#)

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**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

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Restrictions: For Research Use only

## Handling

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Format: Lyophilized

Buffer: sterile PBS, pH 7.4. Normally 5 % - 8 % trehalose is added as protectants before lyophilization.

Storage: -20 °C,-80 °C

Storage Comment: Store at -20°C to -80°C for 12 months in lyophilized form. After reconstitution, if not intended for use within a month, aliquot and store at -80°C (Avoid repeated freezing and thawing).  
Lyophilized proteins are shipped at ambient temperature.

Expiry Date: 12 months