

Product datasheet for **MC216613**

Akt2 (NM_001110208) Mouse Untagged Clone

Product data:

Product Type:	Expression Plasmids
Product Name:	Akt2 (NM_001110208) Mouse Untagged Clone
Tag:	Tag Free
Symbol:	Akt2
Synonyms:	2410016A19Rik; AW554154; PKB; PKBbeta
Vector:	pCMV6-Entry (PS100001)
E. coli Selection:	Kanamycin (25 ug/mL)
Cell Selection:	Neomycin



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Fully Sequenced ORF: >MC216613 representing NM_001110208
 Red=Cloning site Blue=ORF Orange=Stop codon

TTTTGTAATACGACTCACTATAGGGCGGCCGGGAATTCGTCGACTGGATCCGGTACCGAGGAGATCTGCC
 GCC**CGGATCGCC**

ATGAATGAGGTATCTGTATCAAAAGAAGGCTGGCTCCACAAACGTGGTGAATACATCAAGACCTGGAGGC
 CACGGTACTTCTTCTGAAGAGTGATGGATCTTTCAATTGGGTATAAGGAGAGGCCCGAGGCCCTGACCA
 GACCTTACCCCCCTGAACAATTTCTGTAGCAGAATGCCAGCTGATGAAGACTGAGAGGCCACGACCC
 AACACCTTTGTACATCGCTGCCTGCAGTGGACCACAGTATCGAGAGGACCTTCCATGTAGACTCTCCAG
 ATGAGAGGGAAGAGTGGATGCGGGCTATCCAGATGGTCGCAACAGTCTGAAGCAGCGGGGCCAGGTGA
 GGACGCCATGGATTACAAGTGTGGCTCCCCAGTACTTCCACATCTGAGATGATGGAGGTAGCTGTC
 AACAGGCACGGGCCAAAGTGACCATGAATGACTTCGATTATCTCAAACCTCTCGCAAGGGCACCTTCG
 GCAAGGTCATTCTGGTTCGAGAGAAGGCCACTGGCCGCTATTATGCCATGAAGATCCTGCGCAAGGAGGT
 CATCATTGCAAAGGATGAAGTCGCCACACAGTACAGAGAGCCGGTTCGAGAATACCGGCACCCC
 TTCTTACAGCCCTCAAGTATGCCTTCCAGACCCATGACCGCCTATGCTTTGTGATGGAGTATGCCAACG
 GGGGTGAGCTGTTTTCCACCTCTCTCGGGAGCGAGTCTTACGGAGGATCGGGCGCGCTTTTATGGAGC
 AGAGATTGTGTCAGCTCTGGAGTATTTGCACTCGAGAGATGTGGTGTACCGTGACATCAAGCTGGAAAA
 CTTATGTTGGACAAAGATGGCCACATCAAGTCACTGACTTTGGCTTGTGCAAAGAGGGCATCAGTGATG
 GAGCCACCATGAAAACCTTCTGTGGTACCCCGGAGTACTTGGCGCTGAGGTGCTAGAGGACAATGACTA
 TGGCGGAGCAGTGGACTGGTGGGGGCTGGTGTGGTCAATGATGAGATGATGTGTGGCCGCTGCCATTC
 TACAACAGGACCAGAGCGCTCTTTGAGTCACTTATGGAGGAGATCCGCTTCCCGGCACACTCG
 GGCCAGAGGCCAAGTCCCTGCTGGCTGGACTGCTGAAGAAGGACCCAAAGCAGAGGCTCGCGGAGGTCC
 CAGTGATGCGAAGGAGGTATGGAGCATAGATTCTTCTCAGCATCAACTGGCAGGACGTGGTACAGAAA
 AAGCTCTGCCACCCTTCAAACCTCAGGTCACTTCAAGAAGTGACACAAGGTACTTTGATGACGAGTTCA
 CCGCCAGTCCATCAAAATCACACCCAGACCGATATGACAGCCTGGACCCGCTGGAACCTGGACCAGCG
 GACGCACTTCCCCAGTTCTCTACTCAGCCAGCATCCGAGAG**TGA**

ACGGTACGGCGCGCTCGAGCAGAACTCATCTCAGAAGAGGATCTGGCAGCAAATGATATCCTGGATT
 ACAAGGATGACGACGATAAGGTTTAA

Restriction Sites: SgfI-MluI

ACCN: NM_001110208

Insert Size: 1446 bp

OTI Disclaimer: Our molecular clone sequence data has been matched to the reference identifier above as a point of reference. Note that the complete sequence of our molecular clones may differ from the sequence published for this corresponding reference, e.g., by representing an alternative RNA splicing form or single nucleotide polymorphism (SNP).

Components: The ORF clone is ion-exchange column purified and shipped in a 2D barcoded Matrix tube containing 10ug of transfection-ready, dried plasmid DNA (reconstitute with 100 ul of water).

Reconstitution Method:

1. Centrifuge at 5,000xg for 5min.
2. Carefully open the tube and add 100ul of sterile water to dissolve the DNA.
3. Close the tube and incubate for 10 minutes at room temperature.
4. Briefly vortex the tube and then do a quick spin (less than 5000xg) to concentrate the liquid at the bottom.
5. Store the suspended plasmid at -20°C. The DNA is stable for at least one year from date of shipping when stored at -20°C.

RefSeq: [NM_001110208.1](#), [NP_001103678.1](#)
RefSeq Size: 3199 bp
RefSeq ORF: 1446 bp
Locus ID: 11652
UniProt ID: [Q60823](#)
Cytogenetics: 7 15.94 cM

Gene Summary:

AKT2 is one of 3 closely related serine/threonine-protein kinases (AKT1, AKT2 and AKT3) called the AKT kinases, 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.[UniProtKB/Swiss-Prot Function]

Transcript Variant: This variant (1) differs in the 5' UTR compared to variant 3. Variants 1-4 encode the same protein.