

Product datasheet for **TA396764**

AKT1 Mouse Monoclonal Antibody [Clone ID: 17F6.B11]

Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Clone Name:	17F6.B11
Applications:	ELISA, FC, IF, IHC, WB
Recommended Dilution:	WB: 1:500 - 1:3,000 IHC: 20 µg/ml IF: 1:500 - 1:3,000 FC: User Optimized ELISA: 1:20,000
Reactivity:	Human, Mouse
Host:	Mouse
Isotype:	IgG1, kappa
Clonality:	Monoclonal
Immunogen:	This monoclonal antibody was produced by repeated immunizations with a synthetic peptide corresponding to residues surrounding S473 of human AKT1 protein.
Specificity:	This product was purified from concentrated tissue culture supernate by Protein A chromatography. This antibody is specific for human and mouse AKT protein phosphorylated at S473. A BLAST analysis was used to suggest cross-reactivity with AKT pS473 from human, mouse, rat and chimpanzee sources based on 100% homology with the immunizing sequence. Cross-reactivity with AKT from other sources has not been determined. Cross-reactivity with AKT2 and AKT3 has not been determined.
Formulation:	0.02 M Potassium Phosphate, 0.15 M Sodium Chloride, pH 7.2
Concentration:	1.0 mg/mL - lot specific
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Storage:	Store vial at -20° C prior to opening. Aliquot contents and freeze at -20° C or below for extended storage. Avoid cycles of freezing and thawing. Centrifuge product if not completely clear after standing at room temperature. This product is stable for several weeks at 4° C as an undiluted liquid. Dilute only prior to immediate use.
Stability:	Expiration date is one (1) year from date of receipt.
Gene Name:	AKT serine/threonine kinase 1



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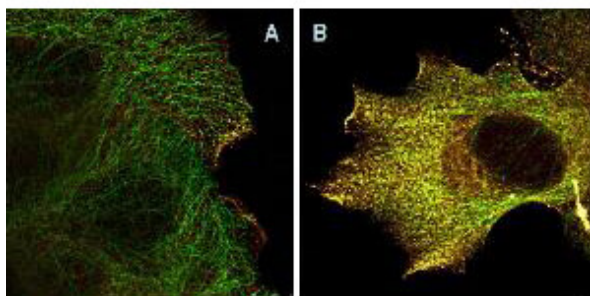
Database Link: [Entrez Gene 207 Human P31749](#)

Background: AKT is a component of the PI-3 kinase pathway and is activated by phosphorylation at Ser 473 and Thr 308. AKT is a cytoplasmic protein also known as AKT1, Protein Kinase B (PKB) and rac (related to A and C kinases). AKT is a key regulator of many signal transduction pathways. AKT Exhibits tight control over cell proliferation and cell viability. Overexpression or inappropriate activation of AKT is noted in many types of cancer. AKT mediates many of the downstream events of PI 3-kinase (a lipid kinase activated by growth factors, cytokines and insulin). PI 3-kinase recruits AKT to the membrane, where it is activated by PDK1 phosphorylation. Once phosphorylated, AKT dissociates from the membrane and phosphorylates targets in the cytoplasm and the cell nucleus. AKT has two main roles: (i) inhibition of apoptosis; (ii) promotion of proliferation. Anti-AKT pS473 (MOUSE) Monoclonal Antibody is ideal for investigators involved in Cell Signaling, Cancer, Neuroscience, Signal Transduction research.

Synonyms: mouse anti-AKT pS473 Antibody, RAC-PK-alpha, Protein kinase B, PKB, C-AKT, RAC-alpha serine/threonine-protein kinase, Proto-oncogene c-Akt, AKT1, AKT 1, AKT-1

Note: This monoclonal antibody is tested in ELISA, immunohistochemistry, immunofluorescent microscopy, and western blotting. Expect a band approximately 56 kDa in size corresponding to phosphorylated AKT protein by western blotting in the appropriate cell lysate or extract. This phospho-specific monoclonal antibody reacts with human and mouse AKT pS473 and shows minimal reactivity by ELISA against the non-phosphorylated form of the immunizing peptide. Specific conditions for reactivity should be optimized by the end user. For immunohistochemistry use formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded sections. No pre-treatment of sample is required. Cell Signaling, Cancer, Neuroscience, Signal Transduction research.

Product images:



Immunofluorescence Microscopy of Mouse Anti-AKTpS473 antibody using STED nanoscopy to evaluate AKT activation and migration. Tissue: A431 cells. Antigen retrieval: Panel A: serum starved, unstimulated cells. Panel B: serum starved, EGF stimulated for 15 mins. A massive increase in AKT-pS473 activation, as measured by intensity signal, peaked at 15 minutes and was associated with depolymerized tubulin. Staining: Panel A shows STED data (AKT-pS473, red channel) collected simultaneously with confocal signal (α-tubulin, green channel). Upon stimulation of cells with EGF, a rapid activation of AKT is observed (Panel B) along with a coincident change in the tubulin organization (yellow signal), as well as an extensive cell shape-change (cell membrane folding) and accumulation of AKTpS473 at the cell periphery.