

**Note:** Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

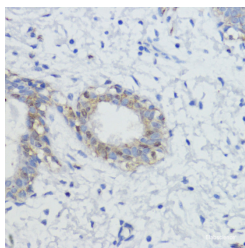
## Description

<b>Reactivity</b>	Human,Mouse,Rat
<b>Immunogen</b>	A synthetic peptide of human AKT (NP_005154.2).
<b>Host</b>	Rabbit
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG
<b>Purification</b>	Affinity purification
<b>Conjugation</b>	Unconjugated
<b>Formulation</b>	PBS with 0.02% sodium azide, 50% glycerol, pH7.3.

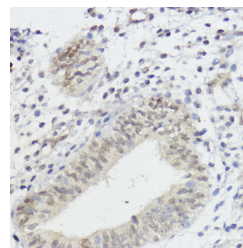
## Applications Recommended Dilution

<b>IHC</b>	1:50-1:100
<b>IF</b>	1:50-1:100

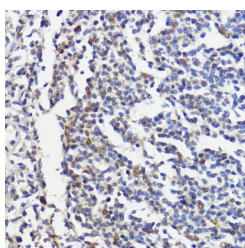
## Data



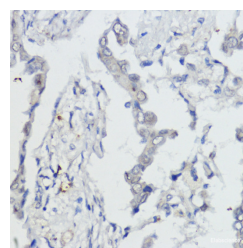
Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human mammary cancer using AKT Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:100 (40x lens).



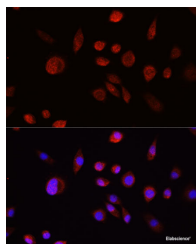
Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human uterine cancer using AKT Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:100 (40x lens).



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human tonsil using AKT Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:100 (40x lens).



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human lung cancer using AKT Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:100 (40x lens).



Immunofluorescence analysis of L929 cells using AKT Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:100. Blue: DAPI staining of nuclei.

## For Research Use Only

A Reliable Research Partner in Life Science and Medicine

Toll-free: 1-888-852-8623

Web: [www.elabscience.com](http://www.elabscience.com)

Tel: 1-832-243-6086

Email: [techsupport@elabscience.com](mailto:techsupport@elabscience.com)

Fax: 1-832-243-6017

DAPI for nuclear staining.

## Preparation & Storage

**Storage** Store at -20°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.

## 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 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.

## For Research Use Only

A Reliable Research Partner in Life Science and Medicine

Toll-free: 1-888-852-8623

Web: [www.elabscience.com](http://www.elabscience.com)

Tel: 1-832-243-6086

Email: [techsupport@elabscience.com](mailto:techsupport@elabscience.com)

Fax: 1-832-243-6017