# Pan-Akt Polyclonal Antibody

**catalog number:** **E-AB-30471**

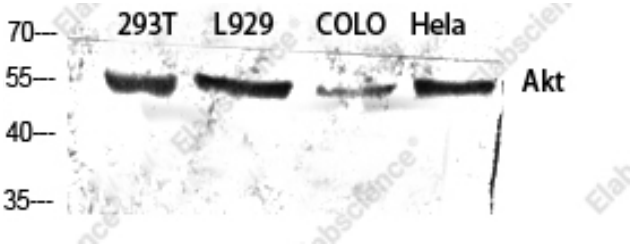
**Note:** *Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.*

## Description

| | |
|---|---|
| **Reactivity** | Human;Mouse;Rat |
| **Immunogen** | Synthesized peptide derived from human Akt around the non-phosphorylation site of Tyr315. |
| **Host** | Rabbit |
| **Isotype** | Rabbit IgG |
| **Purification** | Affinity purification |
| **Buffer** | Phosphate buffered solution, pH 7.4, containing 0.05% stabilizer, 0.5% protein protectant and 50% glycerol. |

| Applications | Recommended Dilution |
|---|---|
| **WB** | 1:500-1:2000 |
| **IHC** | 1:100-1:300 |
| **IF** | 1:50-1:200 |

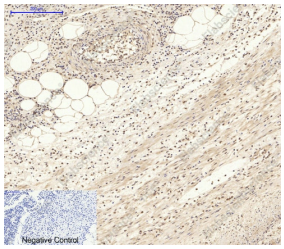
## Data



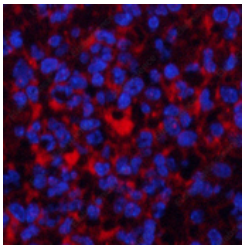

Western Blot analysis of various cells using Pan-Akt Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:1000.

**Observed-MW:50 kDa**

**Calculated-MW:56 kDa**



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human appendix tissue using Pan-Akt Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:200.



Immunofluorescence analysis of Mouse spleen tissue using Pan-Akt Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:200.

## Preparation & Storage

| | |
|---|---|
| **Storage** | Store at -20°C Valid for 12 months. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles. |
| **Shipping** | The product is shipped with ice pack,upon receipt,store it immediately at the temperature recommended. |

## Background


Toll-free: 1-888-852-8623
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Plays a role as a 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 (By similarity). General protein kinase capable of phosphorylating several known proteins. Phosphorylates TBC1D4. 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). Plays a role in glucose transport by mediating insulin-induced translocation of the GLUT4 glucose transporter to the cell surface. Mediates the antiapoptotic effects of IGF-I. 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. Promotes glycogen synthesis by mediating the insulin-induced activation of glycogen synthase. The activated form can suppress FoxO gene transcription and promote cell cycle progression. Essential for the SPATA13-mediated regulation of cell migration and adhesion assembly and disassembly.


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