

Recombinant Human AKT3 Protein (GST Tag)

Catalog Number: PKSH031438

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

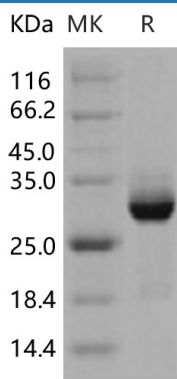
Description

Species	Human
Source	Baculovirus-Insect Cells-derived Human AKT3 protein Met 1-Glu 479, with an N-terminal GST
Calculated MW	81.0 kDa
Observed MW	81 kDa
Accession	NP_005456.1
Bio-activity	Not validated for activity

Properties

Purity	> 90 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
Endotoxin	< 1.0 EU per µg of the protein as determined by the LAL method.
Storage	Generally, lyophilized proteins are stable for up to 12 months when stored at -20 to -80°C. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20°C for 3 months.
Shipping	This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.
Formulation	Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4 Normally 5% - 8% trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween 80 are added as protectants before lyophilization. Please refer to the specific buffer information in the printed manual.
Reconstitution	Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.

Data



> 90 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Background

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v-akt murine thymoma viral oncogene homolog 3 (AKT3), also known as PKB-GAMMA, with AKT1/PKBalpha, AKT2/PKBbeta, are the members of Akt kinase family, share extensive structural similarity and perform common as well as unique functions within cells. The Akt signaling cascade initiates at the cell surface when growth factors or other extracellular stimuli activate phosphoinositide 3-kinase (PI3K). AKT3 was discovered to be the predominant isoform activated in sporadic melanomas. Levels of activity increased during melanoma progression with metastatic melanomas having the highest activity. Although mechanisms of AKT3 activation remain to be fully characterized, overexpression of AKT3 and decreased PTEN activity play important roles in this process. Targeted reduction of AKT3 activity decreased survival of melanoma tumor cells leading to inhibition of tumor development, which may be therapeutically effective for shrinking tumors in melanoma patients. AKT2 and AKT3 play an important role in the viability of human malignant glioma cells. Targeting AKT2 and AKT3 may hold promise for the treatment of patients with gliomas.

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