

## Akt1 Polyclonal Antibody

## Description

Product type	Primary Antibody
Code	BT-AP00340
Host	Rabbit
Isotype	IgG
Size	20ul, 50ul, 100ul
Immunogen	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human Akt. AA range:95-144
Mol wt	55686
Species reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Clonality	Polyclonal
Recommended application	WB, IHC-p, IF, ELISA
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Full name	Akt1 Antibody
Synonyms	AKT1; PKB; RAC; RAC-alpha serine/threonine-protein kinase; Protein kinase B; PKB; Protein kinase B alpha; PKB alpha; Proto-oncogene c-Akt; RAC-PK-alpha

This product is for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic procedure.

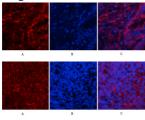
## Background

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 AKT1 have been associated with the Proteus syndrome. Multiple alternatively spliced transcript variants have been found for AKT1.

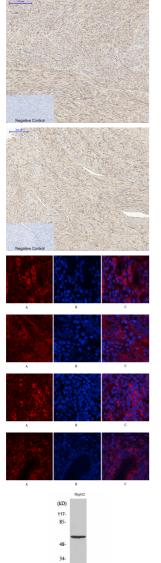
## **Recommended Dilution**

WB: 1: 500 - 1: 2000 IHC: 1: 100 - 1: 300 IF: 1: 200 - 1: 1000 ELISA: 1: 40000 Not yet tested in other applications.

Images



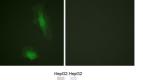
Immunofluorescence analysis of human-lung tissue. 1,Akt1 Polyclonal Antibody(red) was diluted at 1:200(4°C,overnight). 2, Cy3 labled Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:300(room temperature, 50min).3, Picture B: DAPI(blue) 10min. Picture A:Target. Picture B: DAPI. Picture C: merge of A+B Immunofluorescence analysis of rat-spleen tissue. 1,Akt1 Polyclonal Antibody(red) was diluted at 1:200(4°C,overnight). 2, Cy3 labled Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:300(room temperature, 50min).3, Picture B: DAPI(blue) 10min. Picture A:Target. Picture B: DAPI. Picture C: merge of A+B



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Human-uterus tissue. 1,Akt1 Polyclonal Antibody was diluted at 1:200(4°C,overnight). 2, Sodium citrate pH 6.0 was used for antibody retrieval(>98°C,20min). 3,Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:200(room tempeRature, 30min). Negative control was used by secondary antibody only.

Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Human-uterus-cancer tissue. 1,Akt1 Polyclonal Antibody was diluted at 1:200(4°C,overnight). 2, Sodium citrate pH 6.0 was used for antibody retrieval(>98°C,20min). 3,Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:200(room tempeRature, 30min). Negative control was used by secondary antibody only.

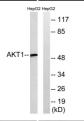
Immunofluorescence analysis of human-stomach tissue. 1,Akt1 Polyclonal Antibody(red) was diluted at 1:200(4°C,overnight). 2, Cy3 labled Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:300(room temperature, 50min).3, Picture B: DAPI(blue) 10min. Picture A:Target. Picture B: DAPI. Picture C: merge of A+B Immunofluorescence analysis of human-stomach tissue. 1,Akt1 Polyclonal Antibody(red) was diluted at 1:200(4°C,overnight). 2, Cy3 labled Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:300(room temperature, 50min).3, Picture B: DAPI(blue) 10min. Picture A:Target. Picture B: DAPI. Picture C: merge of A+B Immunofluorescence analysis of rat-spleen tissue. 1,Akt1 Polyclonal Antibody(red) was diluted at 1:200(4°C,overnight). 2, Cy3 labled Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:300(room temperature, 50min).3, Picture B: DAPI(blue) 10min. Picture A:Target. Picture B: DAPI. Picture C: merge of A+B Immunofluorescence analysis of rat-spleen tissue. 1,Akt1 Polyclonal Antibody(red) was diluted at 1:200(4°C,overnight). 2, Cy3 labled Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:300(room temperature, 50min).3, Picture B: DAPI(blue) 10min. Picture A:Target. Picture B: DAPI. Picture C: merge of A+B Immunofluorescence analysis of human-lung tissue. 1,Akt1 Polyclonal Antibody(red) was diluted at 1:200(4°C,overnight). 2, Cy3 labled Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:300(room temperature, 50min).3, Picture B: DAPI(blue) 10min. Picture A:Target. Picture B: DAPI. Picture C: merge of A+B Immunofluorescence analysis of human-lung tissue. 1,Akt1 Polyclonal Antibody(red) was diluted at 1:200(4°C,overnight). 2, Cy3 labled Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:300(room temperature, 50min).3, Picture B: DAPI(blue) 10min. Picture A:Target. Picture B: DAPI. Picture C: merge of A+B



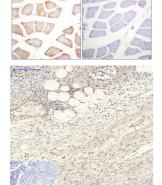
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with the synthesized peptide.

Immunofluorescence analysis of HeLa cells, using Akt Antibody. The picture on the right is blocked



Western blot analysis of lysates from HepG2 cells, treated with Serum 30% 30', using Akt Antibody. The lane on the right is blocked with the synthesized peptide.



Immunohistochemistry analysis of paraffin-embedded human skeletal muscle tissue, using Akt Antibody. The picture on the right is blocked with the synthesized peptide.

Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Human-Appendix tissue. 1,Akt1 Polyclonal Antibody was diluted at 1:200(4°C,overnight). 2, Sodium citrate pH 6.0 was used for antibody retrieval(>98°C,20min). 3,Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:200(room tempeRature, 30min). Negative control was used by secondary antibody only. 501 Changsheng S Rd, Nanhu Dist, Jiaxing, Zhejiang, China

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