

## Phospho-Akt (Y315) Polyclonal Antibody

### Description

<b>Product type</b>	Primary Antibody
<b>Code</b>	BT-PHS01035
<b>Host</b>	Rabbit
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG
<b>Size</b>	20ul, 50ul, 100ul
<b>Immunogen</b>	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human AKT1/2/3 around the phosphorylation site of Tyr315/316/312. AA range:281-330
<b>Mol wt</b>	55716
<b>Species reactivity</b>	Human, mouse, rat
<b>Clonality</b>	Polyclonal
<b>Recommended application</b>	IHC-p, WB, ELISA
<b>Concentration</b>	1 mg/ml
<b>Full name</b>	Phospho-Akt (Y315) Antibody
<b>Synonyms</b>	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; AKT2; RAC-beta serine/threonine-protein kinase;

**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 this gene.

### Recommended Dilution

IHC: 1: 100 - 1: 300

WB: 1: 500 - 2000

ELISA: 1: 20000

Not yet tested in other applications.

### Images

No images.

### Storage

-20°C for one year