

# AKT Rabbit mAb

Catalog # AP75046

## Product Information

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<b>Application</b>	WB
<b>Primary Accession</b>	<a href="#">Q9Y243</a>
<b>Reactivity</b>	Rat, Human, Mouse
<b>Host</b>	Rabbit
<b>Clonality</b>	Monoclonal Antibody
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG
<b>Conjugate</b>	Unconjugated
<b>Purification</b>	Affinity Purified
<b>Calculated MW</b>	55775

## Additional Information

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<b>Gene ID</b>	10000
<b>Other Names</b>	AKT3
<b>Dilution</b>	WB~~1:500-1:1000
<b>Format</b>	Liquid in 50mM Tris-Glycine(pH 7.4), 0.15M NaCl, 40%Glycerol, 0.01% sodium azide and 0.05% BSA.
<b>Storage</b>	Store at 4°C short term. Aliquot and store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.

## Protein Information

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<b>Name</b>	AKT3
<b>Synonyms</b>	PKBG
<b>Function</b>	<p>AKT3 is one of 3 closely related serine/threonine-protein kinases (AKT1, AKT2 and AKT3) called the AKT kinase, and which regulate many processes including metabolism, proliferation, cell survival, growth and angiogenesis. This is mediated through serine and/or threonine phosphorylation of a range of downstream substrates. Over 100 substrate candidates have been reported so far, but for most of them, no isoform specificity has been reported. AKT3 is the least studied AKT isoform. It plays an important role in brain development and is crucial for the viability of malignant glioma cells. AKT3 isoform may also be the key molecule in up-regulation and down-regulation of MMP13 via IL13. Required for the coordination of mitochondrial biogenesis with growth factor-induced increases in cellular energy demands. Down- regulation by RNA interference reduces the expression of the phosphorylated form of BAD, resulting in the induction of caspase- dependent apoptosis.</p>

## Cellular Location

Nucleus. Cytoplasm. Membrane; Peripheral membrane protein  
Note=Membrane-associated after cell stimulation leading to its translocation

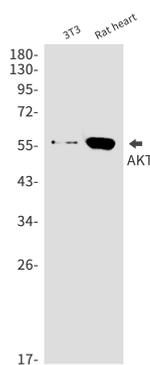
## Tissue Location

In adult tissues, it is highly expressed in brain, lung and kidney, but weakly in heart, testis and liver. In fetal tissues, it is highly expressed in heart, liver and brain and not at all in kidney

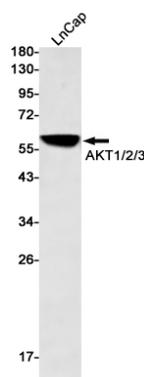
## Background

AKT3 is one of 3 closely related serine/threonine-protein kinases (AKT1, AKT2 and AKT3) called the AKT kinase, and which regulate many processes including metabolism, proliferation, cell survival, growth and angiogenesis. This is mediated through serine and/or threonine phosphorylation of a range of downstream substrates. Over 100 substrate candidates have been reported so far, but for most of them, no isoform specificity has been reported. AKT3 is the least studied AKT isoform. It plays an important role in brain development and is crucial for the viability of malignant glioma cells. AKT3 isoform may also be the key molecule in up-regulation and down-regulation of MMP13 via IL13. Required for the coordination of mitochondrial biogenesis with growth factor-induced increases in cellular energy demands. Down-regulation by RNA interference reduces the expression of the phosphorylated form of BAD, resulting in the induction of caspase-dependent apoptosis.

## Images

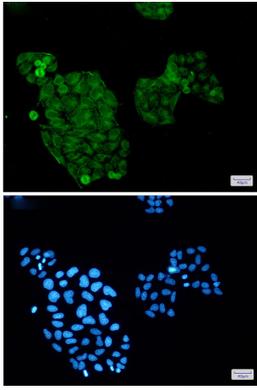


Western blot analysis of AKT in 3T3, rat heart lysates using AKT antibody.



Western blot analysis of AKT1/2/3 in LnCap lysates using AKT antibody.

Immunocytochemistry analysis of AKT1/2/3(green) in Hela using AKT antibody, and DAPI(blue)



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