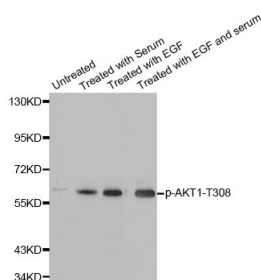


<b>Cat. No:</b>	ABP-0304
<b>Conjugate:</b>	Unconjugated
<b>Size:</b>	100 ug
<b>Clone:</b>	Poly
<b>Concentration:</b>	1mg/ml
<b>Host:</b>	Rb
<b>Isotype:</b>	IgG
<b>Immunogen:</b>	A phospho specific peptide corresponding to residues surrounding T308 of human AKT1.
<b>Reactivity:</b>	Hu, Ms, Rt
<b>Applications:</b>	WB 1:1,000
<b>Molecular Weight:</b>	60 kDa
<b>Purification:</b>	antibody is produced by immunizing animals with a synthetic phosphopeptide corresponding to residues around Thr308 of mouse Akt1
<b>Synonyms:</b>	AKT;CWS6;PKB;PKB-ALPHA;PRKBA;RAC;RAC-ALPHA
<b>Background:</b>	<p>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 this gene have been associated with the Proteus syndrome. Multiple alternatively spliced transcript variants have been found for this gene.</p>
<b>Form:</b>	liquid
<b>Buffer:</b>	PBS with 0.02% sodium azide,50% glycerol,pH7.3.
<b>Storage:</b>	Store at -20°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.



Western blot analysis of extracts from HeLa cells using Phospho-AKT1-T308 antibody (ABP-0304). Secondary antibody: HRP Goat Anti- Rabbit IgG (H+L) at 1:10000 dilution.

Lysates/proteins: 25ug per lane.  
Blocking buffer: 3% BSA.

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