



Recombinant Protein Technical Manual
Recombinant Human AKT1/PKB/PKB α Protein (His
Tag)(Active)
RPES3042

Product Data:

Product SKU: RPES3042

Size: 20 μ g

Species: Human

Expression host: Baculovirus-Insect Cells

Uniprot: NP_001014431.1

Protein Information:

Molecular Mass: 57 kDa

AP Molecular Mass: 57 kDa

Tag: C-His

Bio-activity: 1. No Kinase Activity 2. Measured by its ability to bind biotinylated human CD136 in a functional ELISA.

Purity: > 87 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Endotoxin: < 1.0 EU per μ g as determined by the LAL method.

Storage: 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 50mM Tris, 100mM NaCl, 3mM DTT, 0.5mM PMSF, 5% Glycerol, pH 8.0

Reconstitution: Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.

Application: Functional ELISA

Synonyms: AKT;CWS6;PKB;PKB-ALPHA;PRKBA;RAC;RAC-ALPHA

Immunogen Information:

Sequence: Met 1-Ala 480

Background:

v-akt murine thymoma viral oncogene homolog 1 (AKT1), or protein kinase B-alpha (PKB-ALPHA) is a serine-threonine protein kinase, belonging to the Protein Kinase Superfamily. AKT1 is a major mediator of the responses to insulin, insulin-like growth factor 1 (IGF1), and glucose. AKT1 also plays a key role in the regulation of both muscle cell hypertrophy and atrophy. AKT1 activity is required for physiologic cardiac growth in response to IGF1 stimulation or exercise training. In contrast, AKT1 activity was found to antagonize pathologic cardiac growth that occurs in response to endothelin 1 stimulation or pressure overload. AKT1 selectively promotes physiological cardiac growth while AKT2 selectively promotes insulin-stimulated cardiac glucose metabolism. AKT1 deletion prevented tumor initiation as well as tumor progression, coincident with decreased Akt signaling in tumor tissues. AKT1 is the primary Akt isoform activated by mutant K-ras in lung tumors, and that AKT3 may oppose AKT1 in lung tumorigenesis and lung tumor progression. A number of separate studies have implicated AKT1 as an inhibitor of breast epithelial cell motility and invasion. AKT1 may have a dual role in tumorigenesis, acting not only pro-oncogenically by suppressing apoptosis but also anti-oncogenically by suppressing invasion and metastasis.