

Recombinant Human AKT1 Over-expression Lysate, C-Myc/DDK tagged

Cat. No. AKT1-03H **Lot. No.** (See product label)

SPECIFICATION

Product Overview	AKT1 HEK293T cell transient overexpression lysate (as WB positive control) 1 vial of 20 µg lyophilized gene specific transient over-expression cell lysate
Species	Human
Source	HEK293
Description	This gene encodes one of the three members of the human AKT serine-threonine protein kinase family which are often referred to as protein kinase B alpha, beta, and gamma. These highly similar AKT proteins all have an N-terminal pleckstrin homology domain, a serine/threonine-specific kinase domain and a C-terminal regulatory domain. These proteins are phosphorylated by phosphoinositide 3-kinase (PI3K). AKT/PI3K forms a key component of many signalling pathways that involve the binding of membrane-bound ligands such as receptor tyrosine kinases, G-protein coupled receptors, and integrin-linked kinase. These AKT proteins therefore regulate a wide variety of cellular functions including cell proliferation, survival, metabolism, and angiogenesis in both normal and malignant cells. AKT proteins are recruited to the cell membrane by phosphatidylinositol 3,4,5-trisphosphate (PIP3) after phosphorylation of phosphatidylinositol 4,5-bisphosphate (PIP2) by PI3K. Subsequent phosphorylation of both threonine residue 308 and serine residue 473 is required for full activation of the AKT1 protein encoded by this gene. Phosphorylation of additional residues also occurs, for example, in response to insulin growth factor-1 and epidermal growth factor. Protein phosphatases act as negative regulators of AKT

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proteins by dephosphorylating AKT or PIP3. The PI3K/AKT signalling pathway is crucial for tumor cell survival. Survival factors can suppress apoptosis in a transcription-independent manner by activating AKT1 which then phosphorylates and inactivates components of the apoptotic machinery. AKT proteins also participate in the mammalian target of rapamycin (mTOR) signalling pathway which controls the assembly of the eukaryotic translation initiation factor 4F (eIF4E) complex and this pathway, in addition to responding to extracellular signals from growth factors and cytokines, is dysregulated in many cancers. Mutations in this gene are associated with multiple types of cancer and excessive tissue growth including Proteus syndrome and Cowden syndrome 6, and breast, colorectal, and ovarian cancers. Multiple alternatively spliced transcript variants have been found for this gene.

Molecular Mass 55.7 kDa

Stability Lysate samples are stable for 12 months from date of receipt when stored at -20 centigrade.

Storage Upon receiving, store the sample at -20 centigrade. Lysate samples can be reconstituted with SDS Sample Buffer. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles after reconstitution.

Shipping The lysate can be shipped at ambient temperature.

GENE INFORMATION

Gene Name [AKT1 AKT serine/threonine kinase 1 \[Homo sapiens \(human\) \]](#)

Official Symbol [AKT1](#)

Synonyms AKT1; AKT serine/threonine kinase 1; AKT; PKB; RAC; PRKBA; PKB-ALPHA; RAC-ALPHA; RAC-alpha serine/threonine-protein kinase; AKT1m; PKB alpha; RAC-PK-

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alpha; protein kinase B alpha; proto-oncogene c-Akt; rac protein kinase alpha; serine-threonine protein kinase; v-akt murine thymoma viral oncogene homolog 1; v-akt murine thymoma viral oncogene-like protein 1; EC 2.7.11.1

Gene ID [207](#)

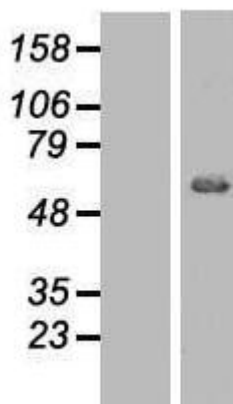
mRNA Refseq [NM_005163](#)

Protein Refseq [NP_005154](#)

MIM [164730](#)

UniProt ID [P31749](#)

WB



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