



Anti-Serine/threonine protein kinase1 (AKT1), Chicken-Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog No. PY-10178

Antigen species: Human

Host species: Chicken

Quantity: 100 μ g

Reactivity: Human, mouse, rat

Form: Antigen affinity-purified antibody

Applications: ELISA

Target description

AKT1 is a serine-threonine protein kinase. It 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.

Antigen

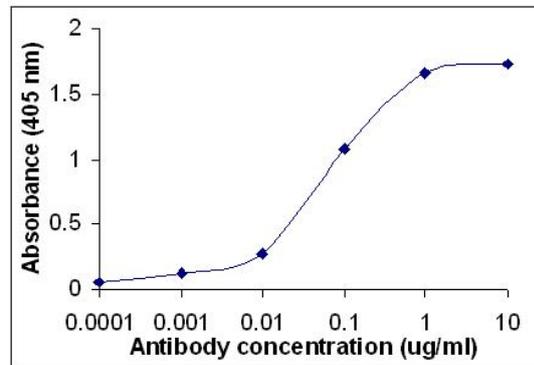
This polyclonal antibody was raised by immunizing chicken with AKT1 (106-122 amino acids).

Application

Western blotting, tissue or cell immunostaining. Recommended starting dilution for Western blot analysis is 1: 500, for tissue or cell staining is 1: 200 and 1 μ g/ml for ELISA. Optimal working dilutions must be determined by the end user.

Related Products

1. Anti-serine/threonine protein kinase (AKT), Chicken pAb (PY-10176)
2. Anti-serine/threonine protein kinase2 (AKT2), Chicken pAb (PY-10179)
3. Anti-serine/threonine protein kinase3 (AKT3), Chicken pAb (PY-10200)



Free peptide as test antigen.

Direct Elisa Test:

Affi-pure IgY as primary antibody and Goat anti-IgY HRP as 2nd antibody.

Storage

It is supplied as antigen affinity purified antibody in lyophilized powder. Redissolve the powder with 100 microliter sterile water will restore to the original concentration 1mg/ml (1 \times PBS). Store at 4 $^{\circ}$ C for short-term application. For long-term storage, aliquot and store at -20 $^{\circ}$ C.

References:

1. Chen, W.S., Xu, P.-Z., Gottlob, K., Chen, M.-L., Sokol, K., Shiyanova, T., Roninson, I., Weng, W., Suzuki, R., Tobe, K., Kadowaki, T., Hay, N. Growth retardation and increased apoptosis in mice with homozygous disruption of the akt1 gene. *Genes Dev.* 15: 2203-2208, 2001

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