Anti-Phospho-AKT1 (Ser124) Rabbit mAb

Purified Recombinant Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody

Catalog # R014678

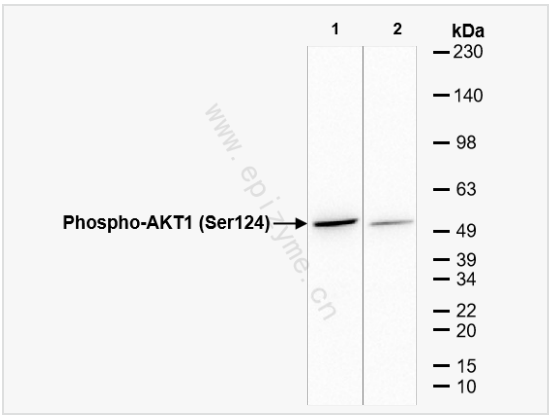
Product Information

Application	WB, ELISA
Reactivity	Rat, Mouse
Dilution	WB 1:1,000~1:2,000
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Monoclonal
Clone No.	24C82H88
Isotype	IgG
Label	Unconjugated
Immunogen	A synthetic phosphopeptide corresponding to residues surrounding Ser124 of human AKT1
Format	Affinity purified monoclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.01% sodium azide and 50% glycerol, pH 7.3.
Storage	Shipped on wet ice. Store at -20°C. Stable for 24 months from date of receipt. Aliquoting is unnecessary for -20°C storage.
Precautions	Anti-Phospho-AKT1 (Ser124) Rabbit mAb [24C82H88] is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

Synonyms	AKT 1, AKT, AKT1, AKT1_HUMAN, C AKT, cAKT, MGC99656, PKB alpha, PKB, PKB-ALPHA, PRKBA, Protein Kinase B Alpha, Protein kinase B, Proto-oncogene c-Akt, RAC Alpha, RAC, Rac protein kinase alpha, RAC Serine/Threonine Protein Kinase, RAC-alpha serine/threonine-protein kinase, RAC-PK-alpha, v akt murine thymoma viral oncogene homolog 1, vAKT Murine Thymoma Viral Oncogene Homolog 1.
Calculated MW	Calculated MW: 56 kDa; Observed MW: 56 kDa
Uniprot ID	P31749
Gene ID	207
Background	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. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2011]
Cellular Location	Cytoplasm. Nucleus. Cell membrane. Nucleus after activation by integrin-linked protein kinase 1 (ILK1). Nuclear translocation is enhanced by interaction with TCL1A. Phosphorylation on Tyr-176 by TNK2 results in its localization to the cell membrane

Validation Images



Western Blot - Anti-Phospho-AKT1 (Ser124) Rabbit mAb [24C82H88]
All lanes: R014678 at 1:1,000 dilution
Lane 1: Raw264.7 (Mouse mononuclear macrophage leukemia cell) whole cell lysates
Lane 2: C2C12 (Mouse myoblasts epithelial cell) whole cell lysates
Lysates/proteins at 10 µg per lane.
Secondary antibody: Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG (H+L), HRP Conjugated (Cat. No. LF102) at 1:5,000 dilution
Predicted band size: 56 kDa
Observed band size: 56 kDa
Developed using the ECL technique (Cat. No. SQ201).