

## Akt3 Monoclonal Antibody

<b>Catalog No :</b>	YM0020
<b>Reactivity :</b>	Human
<b>Applications :</b>	WB;ELISA
<b>Target :</b>	Akt3
<b>Fields :</b>	>>EGFR tyrosine kinase inhibitor resistance;>>Endocrine resistance;>>Platinum drug resistance;>>MAPK signaling pathway;>>ErbB signaling pathway;>>Ras signaling pathway;>>Rap1 signaling pathway;>>cGMP-PKG signaling pathway;>>cAMP signaling pathway;>>Chemokine signaling pathway;>>HIF-1 signaling pathway;>>FoxO signaling pathway;>>Sphingolipid signaling pathway;>>Phospholipase D signaling pathway;>>Autophagy - animal;>>mTOR signaling pathway;>>PI3K-Akt signaling pathway;>>AMPK signaling pathway;>>Apoptosis;>>Longevity regulating pathway;>>Longevity regulating pathway - multiple species;>>Cellular senescence;>>Adrenergic signaling in cardiomyocytes;>>VEGF signaling pathway;>>Apelin signaling pathway;>>Osteoclast differentiation;>>Focal adhesion;>>Signaling pathways regulating pluripotency of stem cells;>>Platelet activation;>>Neutrophil extracellular trap formation;>>Toll-like receptor signaling pathway;>>C-type lectin receptor signaling pathway;>>JAK-STAT signaling pathway;>>T cell recept
<b>Gene Name :</b>	AKT3
<b>Protein Name :</b>	RAC-gamma serine/threonine-protein kinase
<b>Human Gene Id :</b>	10000
<b>Human Swiss Prot No :</b>	Q9Y243
<b>Mouse Swiss Prot No :</b>	Q9WUA6
<b>Immunogen :</b>	Purified recombinant fragment of Akt3 expressed in E. Coli.
<b>Specificity :</b>	Akt3 Monoclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of Akt3 protein.
<b>Formulation :</b>	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.

<b>Source :</b>	Monoclonal, Mouse
<b>Dilution :</b>	WB 1:500 - 1:2000. ELISA: 1:10000. Not yet tested in other applications.
<b>Purification :</b>	Affinity purification
<b>Storage Stability :</b>	-15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)
<b>Observed Band :</b>	56kD
<b>Cell Pathway :</b>	Regulation_Microtubule; Stem cell pathway; T_Cell_Receptor; Regulates Angiogenesis; Insulin Receptor; Toll_Like; ErbB/HER; AMPK; MAPK_ERK_Growth;MAPK_G_Protein; B_Cell_Antigen; Adherens_Junction; PI3K
<b>P References :</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Rachael M. Easton, Han Cho, Kristin Roovers. Mol. Cell. Biol., Mar 2005; 25: 1869 – 1878</li> <li>2. Jill M. Stahl, Arati Sharma, Mitchell Cheung. Cancer Res., Oct 2004; 64: 7002–7010.</li> </ol>
<b>Background :</b>	The protein encoded by this gene is a member of the AKT, also called PKB, serine/threonine protein kinase family. AKT kinases are known to be regulators of cell signaling in response to insulin and growth factors. They are involved in a wide variety of biological processes including cell proliferation, differentiation, apoptosis, tumorigenesis, as well as glycogen synthesis and glucose uptake. This kinase has been shown to be stimulated by platelet-derived growth factor (PDGF), insulin, and insulin-like growth factor 1 (IGF1). Alternatively splice transcript variants encoding distinct isoforms have been described. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008],
<b>Function :</b>	<p>catalytic activity:ATP + a protein = ADP + a phosphoprotein.,domain:Binding of the PH domain to the phosphatidylinositol 3-kinase alpha (PI(3)K) results in its targeting to the plasma membrane.,enzyme regulation:Two specific sites, one in the kinase domain (Thr-305) and the other in the C-terminal regulatory region (Ser-472), need to be phosphorylated for its full activation.,function:IGF-1 leads to the activation of AKT3, which may play a role in regulating cell survival. Capable of phosphorylating several known proteins. Truncated isoform 2/PKB gamma 1 without the second serine phosphorylation site could still be stimulated but to a lesser extent.,PTM:Phosphorylated upon DNA damage, probably by ATM or ATR.,similarity:Belongs to the protein kinase superfamily.,similarity:Belongs to the protein kinase superfamily. AGC Ser/Thr protein kinase family. RAC subfamily.,similarity:Contains 1 AG</p>
<b>Subcellular Location :</b>	<p>Nucleus . Cytoplasm . Membrane ; Peripheral membrane protein . Membrane-associated after cell stimulation leading to its translocation.</p> <p>In adult tissues, it is highly expressed in brain, lung and kidney, but weakly in</p>

**Expression :** heart, testis and liver. In fetal tissues, it is highly expressed in heart, liver and brain and not at all in kidney.

**Sort :** 1871

**No4 :** 1

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