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Mouse Akt2 Antibody (N-term)

Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP13906a

Specification

Mouse Akt2 Antibody (N-term) - Product Information

Application	**IHC-P, WB,E**
Primary Accession	Q60823
Other Accession	P47197, NP_001103678.1
Reactivity	**Human, Mouse**
Predicted	**Rat**
Host	**Rabbit**
Clonality	**Polyclonal**
Isotype	**Rabbit IgG**
Calculated MW	**55742**
Antigen Region	**93-122**

Mouse Akt2 Antibody (N-term) - Additional Information

Gene ID 11652

Other Names
RAC-beta serine/threonine-protein kinase, Protein kinase Akt-2, Protein kinase B beta, PKB beta, RAC-PK-beta, Akt2

Target/Specificity
This Mouse Akt2 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 93-122 amino acids from the N-terminal region of mouse Akt2.

Dilution
IHC-P~~1:10~50
WB~~1:1000
E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.

Format
Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.

Storage
Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions
Mouse Akt2 Antibody (N-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Mouse Akt2 Antibody (N-term) - Protein Information

Name Akt2

Function AKT2 is one of 3 closely related serine/threonine-protein kinases (AKT1, AKT2 and AKT3) called the AKT kinases, and which regulate many processes including metabolism, proliferation, cell survival, growth and angiogenesis (PubMed:21954288, PubMed:26286748, PubMed:29678907, PubMed:31548312). This is mediated through serine and/or threonine phosphorylation of a range of downstream substrates. Over 100 substrate candidates have been reported so far, but for most of them, no isoform specificity has been reported (PubMed:21954288, PubMed:26286748, PubMed:29678907, PubMed:31548312). AKT is responsible of the regulation of glucose uptake by mediating insulin-induced translocation of the SLC2A4/GLUT4 glucose transporter to the cell surface (PubMed:26286748, PubMed:31548312). Phosphorylation of PTPN1 at 'Ser-50' negatively modulates its phosphatase activity preventing dephosphorylation of the insulin receptor and the attenuation of insulin signaling. Phosphorylation of TBC1D4 triggers the binding of this effector to inhibitory 14-3-3 proteins, which is required for insulin-stimulated glucose transport. AKT also regulates the storage of glucose in the form of glycogen by phosphorylating GSK3A at 'Ser-21' and GSK3B at 'Ser-9', resulting in inhibition of its kinase activity. Phosphorylation of GSK3 isoforms by AKT is also thought to be one mechanism by which cell proliferation is driven. AKT also regulates cell survival via the phosphorylation of MAP3K5 (apoptosis signal- related kinase). Phosphorylation of 'Ser-83' decreases MAP3K5 kinase activity stimulated by oxidative stress and thereby prevents apoptosis. AKT mediates insulin-stimulated protein synthesis by phosphorylating TSC2 at 'Ser-939' and 'Thr-1462', thereby activating mTORC1 signaling and leading to both phosphorylation of 4E-BP1 and in activation of RPS6KB1. AKT is involved in the phosphorylation of members of the FOXO factors (Forkhead family of transcription factors), leading to binding of 14-3-3 proteins and cytoplasmic localization (PubMed:31548312). In particular, FOXO1 is phosphorylated at 'Thr-24', 'Ser-256' and 'Ser- 319'. FOXO3 and FOXO4 are phosphorylated on equivalent sites. AKT has an important role in the regulation of NF-kappa-B-dependent gene transcription and positively regulates the activity of CREB1 (cyclic AMP (cAMP)-response element binding protein). The phosphorylation of CREB1 induces the binding of accessory proteins that are necessary for the transcription of pro-survival genes such as BCL2 and MCL1. AKT phosphorylates 'Ser-454' on ATP citrate lyase (ACLY), thereby potentially regulating ACLY activity and fatty acid synthesis. Activates the 3B isoform of cyclic nucleotide phosphodiesterase (PDE3B) via phosphorylation of 'Ser-273', resulting in reduced cyclic AMP levels and inhibition of lipolysis. Phosphorylates PIKFYVE on 'Ser-318', which results in increased PI(3)P-5 activity. The Rho GTPase- activating protein DLC1 is another substrate and its phosphorylation is implicated in the regulation cell proliferation and cell growth. AKT plays a role as key modulator of the AKT-mTOR signaling pathway controlling the tempo of the process of newborn neurons integration during adult neurogenesis, including correct neuron positioning, dendritic development and synapse formation. Signals downstream of phosphatidylinositol 3-kinase (PI(3)K) to mediate the effects of various growth factors such as platelet-derived growth factor (PDGF), epidermal growth factor (EGF), insulin and insulin-like growth factor I (IGF-I). AKT mediates the antiapoptotic effects of IGF-I. Essential for the SPATA13-mediated regulation of cell migration and adhesion assembly and disassembly. May be involved in the regulation of the placental development (PubMed:21432781, PubMed:21620960). In response to lysophosphatidic acid stimulation, inhibits the ciliogenesis cascade. In this context, phosphorylates WDR44, hence stabilizing its interaction with Rab11 and preventing the formation of the ciliogenic Rab11-FIP3-RAB3IP complex. Also phosphorylates RAB3IP/Rabin8, thus may affect RAB3IP guanine nucleotide exchange factor (GEF) activity toward Rab8, which is important for cilia growth (By similarity). Phosphorylates PKP1, facilitating its interaction with YWHAG and translocation to the nucleus, ultimately resulting in a reduction in keratinocyte intercellular adhesion (PubMed:29678907). Phosphorylation of PKP1 increases PKP1 protein stability, translocation to the cytoplasm away from desmosome plaques and PKP1-driven cap-dependent translation (By similarity).

Cellular Location
Cytoplasm. Nucleus. Cell membrane; Peripheral membrane protein. Early endosome. Note=Through binding of the N-terminal PH domain to phosphatidylinositol (3,4,5)-trisphosphate (PtdIns(3,4,5)P3) or phosphatidylinositol (3,4)-bisphosphate (PtdIns(3,4)P2), recruited to the plasma membrane. Cell membrane recruitment is facilitated by interaction with CLIP3. Colocalizes

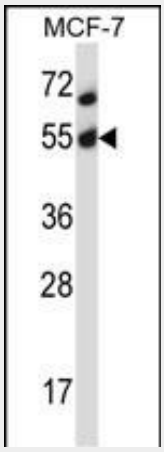
with WDFY2 in early endosomes (PubMed:20189988). Localizes within both nucleus and cytoplasm in proliferative primary myoblasts and mostly within the nucleus of differentiated primary myoblasts (By similarity) {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P31751, ECO:0000269|PubMed:20189988}

Mouse Akt2 Antibody (N-term) - Protocols

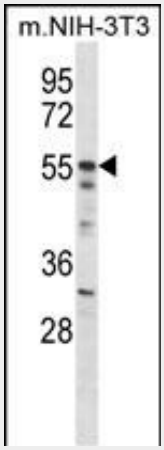
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

Mouse Akt2 Antibody (N-term) - Images



Mouse Akt2 Antibody (N-term) (Cat. #AP13906a) western blot analysis in MCF-7 cell line lysates (35ug/lane).This demonstrates the Akt2 antibody detected the Akt2 protein (arrow).



Mouse Akt2 Antibody (N-term) (Cat. #AP13906a) western blot analysis in mouse NIH-3T3 cell line lysates (35ug/lane).This demonstrates the Akt2 antibody detected the Akt2 protein (arrow).

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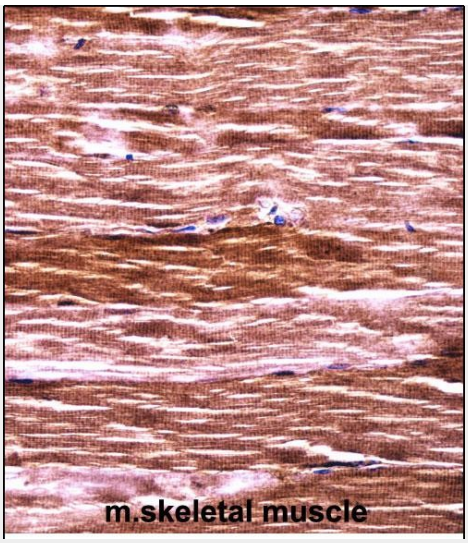

Mouse Akt2 Antibody (N-term) (AP13906a)immunohistochemistry analysis in formalin fixed and paraffin embedded mouse skeletal muscle followed by peroxidase conjugation of the secondary antibody and DAB staining.This data demonstrates the use of Mouse Akt2 Antibody (N-term) for immunohistochemistry. Clinical relevance has not been evaluated.

Mouse Akt2 Antibody (N-term) - Background

General protein kinase capable of phosphorylating several known proteins.

Mouse Akt2 Antibody (N-term) - References

Zhou, F., et al. Am. J. Pathol. 177(4):2124-2133(2010) Mouton, V., et al. Biochem. J. 431(2):267-275(2010) Lazorchak, A.S., et al. Mol. Cell 39(3):433-443(2010) Goncalves, M.D., et al. PLoS ONE 5 (9), E12707 (2010) : Rotte, A., et al. Cell. Physiol. Biochem. 25(6):695-704(2010)