

AKT (pan) (5A11) Mouse mAb
Catalog # AP53521**Specification**

AKT (pan) (5A11) Mouse mAb - Product Information

Application	WB
Primary Accession	P31749 , P31751 , Q9Y243
Reactivity	Rat
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal Antibody

AKT (pan) (5A11) Mouse mAb - Additional Information**Other Names**

AKT; PKB; RAC; CWS6; PRKBA; PKB-ALPHA; RAC-ALPHA; AKT1.

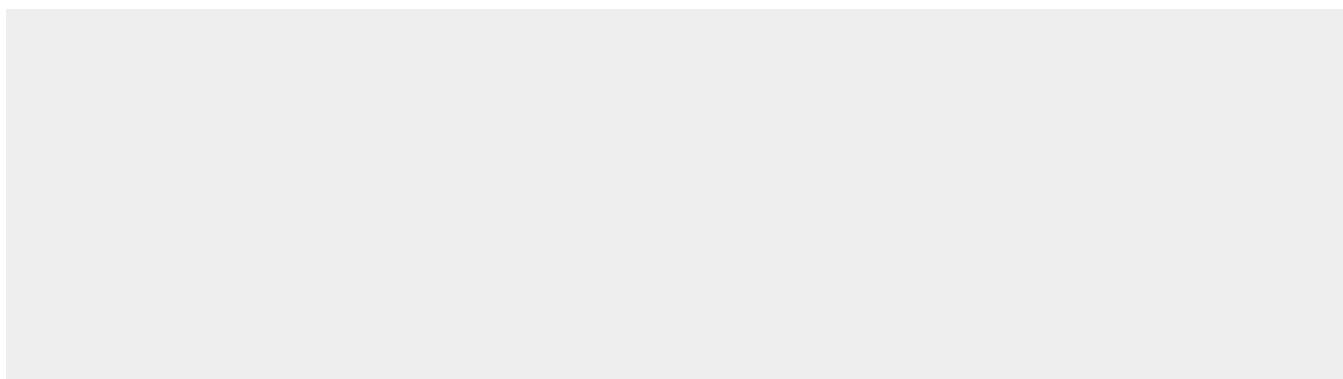
Dilution

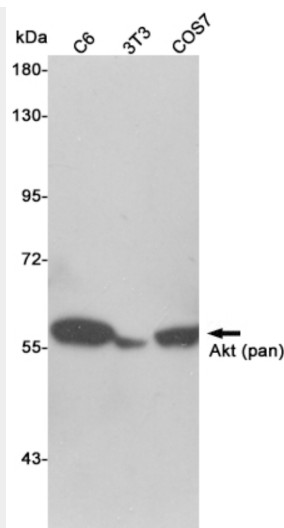
WB~~1:1000

AKT (pan) (5A11) Mouse mAb - Protein Information**AKT (pan) (5A11) Mouse mAb - Protocols**

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

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

AKT (pan) (5A11) Mouse mAb - Images



Western blot detection of Akt (pan) in C6,3T3 and COS7 cell lysates using Akt (pan) mouse mAb(dilution 1:1000).Predicted band size:60kDa.Observed band size:60kDa.

AKT (pan) (5A11) Mouse mAb - Background

Swiss-Prot Acc.P31749,P31751,Q9Y243.Plays a role as a 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 (By similarity). General protein kinase capable of phosphorylating several known proteins. Phosphorylates TBC1D4. 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). Plays a role in glucose transport by mediating insulin-induced translocation of the GLUT4 glucose transporter to the cell surface. Mediates the antiapoptotic effects of IGF-I. 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. Promotes glycogen synthesis by mediating the insulin-induced activation of glycogen synthase. The activated form can suppress FoxO gene transcription and promote cell cycle progression. Essential for the SPATA13-mediated regulation of cell migration and adhesion assembly and disassembly.