

**Anti-AKT2 (RAT) Phycoerythrin Conjugated Monoclonal Antibody**  
**AKT2 PE Antibody**  
**Catalog # ASR4792****Specification**

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**Anti-AKT2 (RAT) Phycoerythrin Conjugated Monoclonal Antibody - Product Information**

Host	Rat
Conjugate	R-Phycoerythrin (RPE)
FP Value	1-2
Target Species	Human
Reactivity	Human
Clonality	Monoclonal
Application	WB, IHC, E, I, LCI
Application Note	Anti-AKT2 Phycoerythrin Conjugated Antibody has been tested by dot blot and is suitable for Flow Cytometry, ELISA, immunohistochemistry, and western blotting. Expect a band approximately 56 kDa in size corresponding to AKT2 protein by western blotting in the appropriate cell lysate or extract. This monoclonal antibody reacts with human AKT. Specific conditions for reactivity should be optimized by the end user. For immunohistochemistry we recommend the use of fresh frozen tissues. Attempts at staining paraffin-embedded formalin fixed tissues were negative. No pre-treatment of sample is required.
Physical State	Lyophilized
Buffer	0.02 M Potassium Phosphate, 0.5 M Sodium Chloride, pH 7.2
Immunogen	Anti-AKT2 Antibody was produced in rat by repeated immunizations with a synthetic peptide corresponding to internal residues of human AKT2 protein.
Reconstitution Volume	50 µL
Reconstitution Buffer	Restore with deionized water (or equivalent)
Stabilizer	10 mg/mL Bovine Serum Albumin (BSA) - Immunoglobulin and Protease free

**Anti-AKT2 (RAT) Phycoerythrin Conjugated Monoclonal Antibody - Additional Information****Gene ID 208****Other Names**  
208**Purity**  
Anti-AKT2 antibody is directed against human AKT2. The antibody detects both unphosphorylated

and phosphorylated forms of the protein. Anti-AKT2 was purified from concentrated tissue culture supernate by Protein G chromatography. Cross reactivity with AKT2 from other species has not been determined, however, the sequence of the immunogen shows 88% identity to mouse and 90% identity with rat, therefore, cross reactivity is expected.

#### **Storage Condition**

Store vial at 4° C prior to restoration. Restore with deionized water (or equivalent). This product is stable at 4° C as an undiluted liquid. Dilute only prior to immediate use. Centrifuge product if not completely clear after standing at room temperature. Do not freeze after reconstitution. Store reagent in the dark. Use subdued lighting during handling and incubation of cells prior to analysis.

#### **Precautions Note**

This product is for research use only and is not intended for therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

### **Anti-AKT2 (RAT) Phycoerythrin Conjugated Monoclonal Antibody - Protein Information**

**Name** AKT2 ([HGNC:392](#))

#### **Function**

Serine/threonine kinase closely related to AKT1 and AKT3. All 3 enzymes, AKT1, AKT2 and AKT3, are collectively known as AKT kinase. AKT regulates many processes including metabolism, proliferation, cell survival, growth and angiogenesis, through the phosphorylation of a range of downstream substrates. Over 100 substrates have been reported so far, although for most of them, the precise AKT kinase catalyzing the reaction was not specified. AKT regulates glucose uptake by mediating insulin-induced translocation of the SLC2A4/GLUT4 glucose transporter to the cell surface. 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. 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 1 (IGF1). AKT mediates the antiapoptotic effects of IGF1. 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:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/21432781" target="\_blank">21432781</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/21620960" target="\_blank">21620960</a>). 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 (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/31204173" target="\_blank">31204173</a>). Phosphorylates PKP1, facilitating its interaction with YWHAG and translocation to the nucleus, ultimately resulting in a reduction in keratinocyte intercellular adhesion (By similarity). Phosphorylation of PKP1 increases PKP1 protein stability, translocation to the cytoplasm away from desmosome plaques and PKP1- driven cap-dependent translation (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/23444369" target="\_blank">23444369</a>).

#### **Cellular Location**

Cytoplasm. Nucleus Cell membrane; Peripheral membrane protein. Early endosome {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q60823}. 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 (By similarity). Localizes within both nucleus and cytoplasm in proliferative primary myoblasts and mostly within the nucleus of differentiated primary myoblasts (PubMed:17565718) {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q60823, ECO:0000269|PubMed:17565718}

#### **Tissue Location**

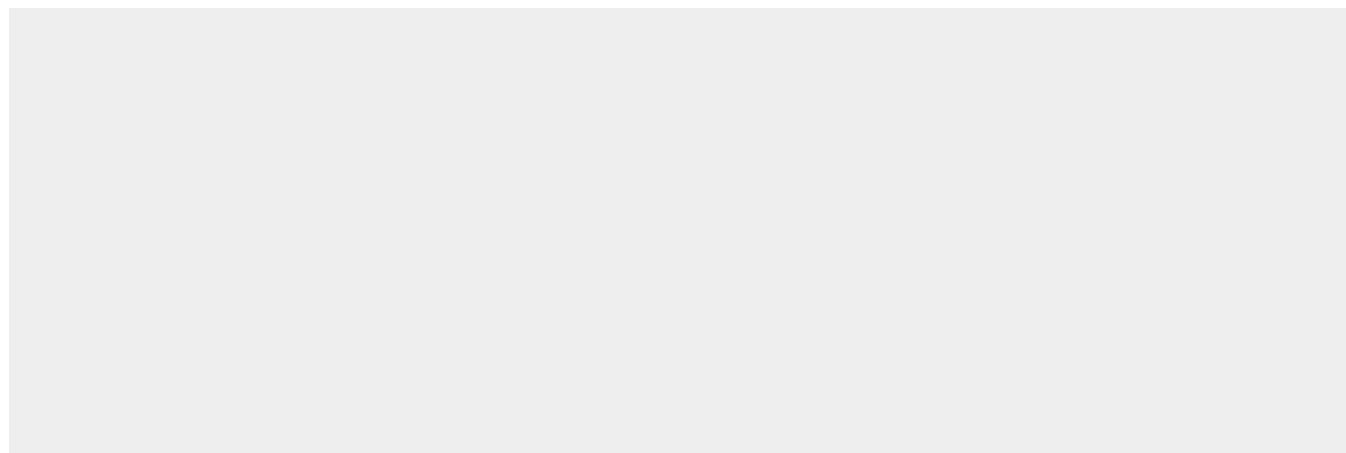
Widely expressed. Expressed in myoblasts (PubMed:17565718).

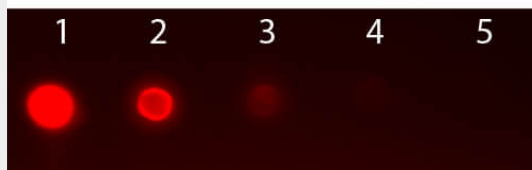
### **Anti-AKT2 (RAT) Phycoerythrin Conjugated Monoclonal Antibody - Protocols**

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](#)

### **Anti-AKT2 (RAT) Phycoerythrin Conjugated Monoclonal Antibody - Images**





Dot Blot of AKT2 Phycoerythrin Conjugated Monoclonal Antibody. Antigen: AKT2 non-phosphorylated. Load: Lane 1: 50 ng. Lane 2: 16.67 ng. Lane 3: 5.56 ng. Lane 4: 1.85 ng. Lane 5: 0.62 ng. Primary antibody: none. Secondary antibody: AKT2 Phycoerythrin Conjugated Monoclonal Antibody at 1:1,000 in MB-070 for 60 min at RT. Block: MB-070 for 60 min at RT.

#### **Anti-AKT2 (RAT) Phycoerythrin Conjugated Monoclonal Antibody - Background**

AKT is a component of the PI-3 kinase pathway and is activated by phosphorylation at Ser 473 and Thr 308. AKT is a cytoplasmic protein also known as AKT1, Protein Kinase B (PKB) and rac (related to A and C kinases). AKT is a key regulator of many signal transduction pathways. AKT Exhibits tight control over cell proliferation and cell viability. Overexpression or inappropriate activation of AKT is noted in many types of cancer. AKT mediates many of the downstream events of PI 3-kinase (a lipid kinase activated by growth factors, cytokines and insulin). PI 3-kinase recruits AKT to the membrane, where it is activated by PDK1 phosphorylation. Once phosphorylated, AKT dissociates from the membrane and phosphorylates targets in the cytoplasm and the cell nucleus. AKT has two main roles: (i) inhibition of apoptosis; (ii) promotion of proliferation. Anti-AKT2 (RAT) PE conjugated Monoclonal Antibody is ideal for investigators involved in Cell Signaling, Cancer, Neuroscience, Signal Transduction research.