

AKT3 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide
Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP7030b

Specification

AKT3 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Product Information

Other Accession [P31751](#)

AKT3 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Additional Information

Target/Specificity

The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody [AP7030b](#) was selected from the C-term region of human AKT3. A 10 to 100 fold molar excess to antibody is recommended. Precise conditions should be optimized for a particular assay.

Format

Peptides are lyophilized in a solid powder format. Peptides can be reconstituted in solution using the appropriate buffer as needed.

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C.

Precautions

This product is for research use only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

AKT3 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Protein Information

AKT3 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Protocols

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

AKT3 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Images

AKT3 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Background

AKT3 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).

AKT3 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - References

Xu, Z., et al., *Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun.* 312(2):388-396 (2003). Tiwari, G., et al., *Mol. Cancer Res.* 1(6):475-484 (2003). Brozinick, J.T. Jr., et al., *Diabetes* 52(4):935-941 (2003). Deregibus, M.C., et al., *J. Biol. Chem.* 277(28):25195-25202 (2002). Brodbeck, D., et al., *J. Biol. Chem.* 276(31):29550-29558 (2001).