

Phospho-Akt (Thr308) Blocking Peptide

✓ 100 µg
(10 western blots)

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This product is intended for research purposes only. This product is not intended to be used for therapeutic or diagnostic purposes in humans or animals.

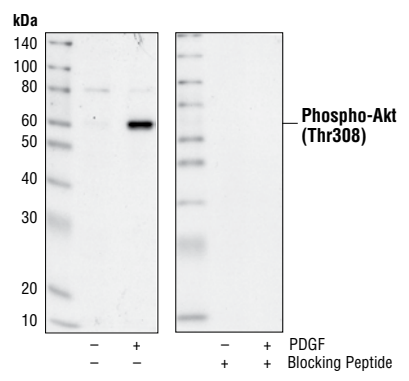
Background: Akt, also referred to as PKB or Rac, plays a critical role in controlling survival and apoptosis (1-3). This protein kinase is activated by insulin and various growth and survival factors to function in a wortmannin-sensitive pathway involving PI3 kinase (2,3). Akt is activated by phospholipid binding and activation loop phosphorylation at Thr308 by PDK1 (4) and by phosphorylation within the carboxy terminus at Ser473. The previously elusive PDK2 responsible for phosphorylation of Akt at Ser473 has been identified as mammalian target of rapamycin (mTor) in a rapamycin-insensitive complex with rictor and Sin1 (5,6). Akt promotes cell survival by inhibiting apoptosis by phosphorylating and inactivating several targets, including Bad (7), forkhead transcription factors (8), c-Raf (9) and caspase-9. PTEN phosphatase is a major negative regulator of the PI3 kinase/Akt signaling pathway (10). LY294002 is a specific PI3 kinase inhibitor (11).

Another essential Akt function is the regulation of glycogen synthesis through phosphorylation and inactivation of GSK-3α and β (12,13). Akt may also play a role in insulin stimulation of glucose transport (12).

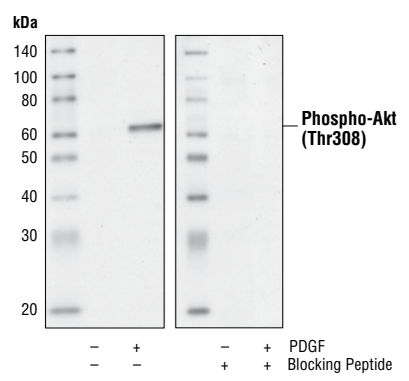
In addition to its role in survival and glycogen synthesis, Akt is involved in cell cycle regulation by preventing GSK-3β mediated phosphorylation and degradation of cyclin D1 (14) and by negatively regulating the cyclin dependent kinase inhibitors p27 Kip (15) and p21 Waf1 (16). Akt also plays a critical role in cell growth by directly phosphorylating mTOR in a rapamycin-sensitive complex containing raptor (17). More importantly, Akt phosphorylates and inactivates tuberlin (TSC2), an inhibitor of mTOR within the mTOR-raptor complex (18). Inhibition of mTOR stops the protein synthesis machinery due to inactivation of its effector, p70 S6 kinase and activation of the eukaryotic initiation factor 4E binding protein 1 (4E-EP1), an inhibitor of translation (18,19).

Background References:

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(2) Burgering, B.M. and Coffey, P.J. (1995) *Nature* 376, 599-602.
(3) Franke, T.F. et al. (1995) *Cell* 81, 727-36.
(4) Alessi, D.R. et al. (1996) *EMBO J* 15, 6541-51.
(5) Sarbassov, D.D. et al. (2005) *Science* 307, 1098-101.
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(7) Cardone, M.H. et al. (1998) *Science* 282, 1318-21.
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(10) Cantley, L.C. and Neel, B.G. (1999) *Proc Natl Acad Sci USA* 96, 4240-5.



Western Blot analysis of extracts from NIH/3T3 cells, untreated or PDGF-treated using Phospho-Akt (Thr308) (244F9) Rabbit mAb #4056 or the same antibody preincubated with Phospho-Akt (Thr308) Blocking Peptide.



Western Blot analysis of extracts from NIH/3T3 cells, untreated or PDGF-treated using Phospho-Akt (Thr308) Antibody #9275 or the same antibody preincubated with Phospho-Akt (Thr308) Blocking Peptide.

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(12) Hajduch, E. et al. (2001) *FEBS Lett* 492, 199-203.
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(14) Diehl, J.A. et al. (1998) *Genes Dev* 12, 3499-511.
(15) Gesbert, F. et al. (2000) *J Biol Chem* 275, 39223-30.
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Entrez-Gene ID #207
Swiss-Prot Acc. #P31749

Storage: Supplied in 20 mM potassium phosphate (pH 7.0), 50 mM NaCl, 0.1 mM EDTA, 1 mg/ml BSA and 5% glycerol. Store at -20°C.

For application specific protocols please see the web page for this product at www.cellsignal.com.

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Description: This peptide can be used to specifically block Phospho-Akt (Thr308) (244F9) Rabbit mAb #4056 and Phospho-Akt (Thr308) Antibody #9275 reactivity.

Quality Control: The quality of the peptide was evaluated by reversed-phase HPLC and by mass spectrometry. The peptide blocks Phospho-Akt (Thr308) (244F9) Rabbit mAb #4056 and Phospho-Akt (Thr308) Antibody #9275 signal in western blotting.

Applications: Use as a blocking reagent to evaluate the specificity of antibody reactivity for western immunoblot analysis.

Directions for Use: For western immunoblotting, add 10 µl of antibody and 10 µl of blocking peptide to 10 ml of antibody dilution buffer, and incubate at room temperature for 30 minutes before allowing to react with the blot.

