

Akt2 (D6G4) Rabbit mAb (Sephacose Bead Conjugated)

✓ 400 µl
(40 immunoprecipitations)

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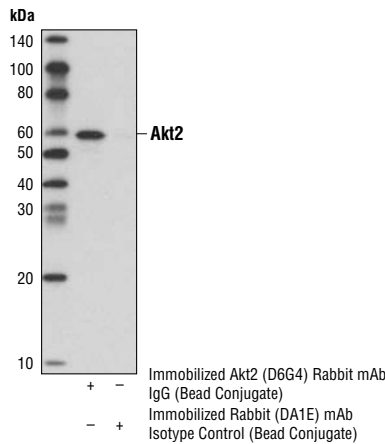
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This product is intended for research purposes only. This product is not intended to be used for therapeutic or diagnostic purposes in humans or animals.

Applications	Species Cross-Reactivity*	Molecular Wt.	Isotype
IP Endogenous	H, M, R, Mk	60 kDa	Rabbit IgG

Description: This Cell Signaling Technology (CST) antibody is immobilized via covalent binding of primary amino groups to N-hydroxysuccinimide (NHS)activated sephacose beads. It is useful for the immunoprecipitation of Akt2. CST expects that Akt2 (D6G4) Rabbit mAb (Sephacose Bead Conjugate) will display the same species cross-reactivity as the unconjugated antibody (Akt2 (D6G4) Rabbit mAb #3063).

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-3 α 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-3 β mediated phosphorylation and degradation of cyclin D1 (14) and by negatively regulating the cyclin dependent kinase inhibitors p27 Kip (15) and p21 Waf1/CIP1 (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 by inactivating p70 S6 kinase and activating the eukaryotic initiation factor 4E binding protein 1 (4E-BP1), an inhibitor of translation (18,19).



Immunoprecipitation of HeLa cell lysates using Rabbit (DA1E) XP™ mAb IgG Isotype Control (Sephacose Bead Conjugate) #3423 and Akt2 (D6G4) Rabbit mAb (Sephacose Bead Conjugate). The western blot was probed using Akt2 (D6G4) Rabbit mAb #3063.

Specificity/Sensitivity: Akt2 (D6G4) Rabbit mAb (Sephacose Bead Conjugate) detects endogenous levels of total Akt2 protein. It does not cross-react with Akt1 or Akt3.

Source/Purification: Monoclonal antibody is produced by immunizing animals with a synthetic peptide corresponding to residues of human Akt2 protein.

Entrez-Gene ID # 208
Swiss-Prot Acc. # P31751

Storage: Supplied in 10 mM sodium HEPES (pH 7.5), 150 mM NaCl, 100 µg/ml BSA, 50% glycerol and less than 0.02% sodium azide. Store at -20°C. Do not aliquot the antibody.

***Species cross-reactivity other than human is determined by western blot using the unconjugated antibody.**

Directions for Use: Add 10 µl of well-vortexed beads to 200 µl of cell lysate at 1 mg/ml in 1X Cell Lysis Buffer (10X) #9803. See protocol for more details.

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

Please visit www.cellsignal.com for a complete listing of recommended companion products.

Background References:

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