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Phospho-Akt Pathway Antibody Sampler Kit

1 Kit (7 x 20 microliters)

For Research Use Only. Not for Use in Diagnostic Procedures.

Product Includes	Product #	Quantity	Mol. Wt	Isotype/Source
Phospho-Akt (Ser473) (D9E) XP® Rabbit mAb	4060	20 µl	60 kDa	Rabbit IgG
Akt (pan) (C67E7) Rabbit mAb	4691	20 µl	60 kDa	Rabbit IgG
Phospho-c-Raf (Ser259) Antibody	9421	20 µl	74 kDa	Rabbit
Phospho-GSK-3β (Ser9) (D85E12) XP® Rabbit mAb	5558	20 µl	46 kDa	Rabbit IgG
Phospho-PTEN (Ser380) Antibody	9551	20 µl	54 kDa	Rabbit
Phospho-PDK1 (Ser241) (C49H2) Rabbit mAb	3438	20 µl	58 to 68 kDa	Rabbit IgG
Phospho-Akt (Thr308) (D25E6) XP® Rabbit mAb	13038	20 µl	60 kDa	Rabbit IgG
Anti-rabbit IgG, HRP-linked Antibody	7074	100 µl		Goat

Please visit cellsignal.com for individual component applications, species cross-reactivity, dilutions, protocols, and additional product information.

Description

The Phospho-Akt Pathway Antibody Sampler Kit provides an economical means to evaluate the activation status of the Akt signaling pathway, including PTEN and phosphorylated Akt, GSK-3beta, c-Raf and PDK1. The kit includes enough primary and secondary antibodies to perform two Western blot experiments.

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.

Background

Akt, also referred to as PKB or Rac, plays a critical role in controlling cell 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 through phosphorylation and inactivation of several targets, including Bad (7), forkhead transcription factors (8), c-Raf (9), and caspase-9. PTEN phosphatase is a major negative regulator of the PI3K/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 Kip1 (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 (18,19).

Background References

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