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Akt3, Active recombinant protein

Akt, RAC-alpha serine/threonine-protein kinase
Catalog # PBV11279r

Specification

Akt3, Active recombinant protein - Product info

Primary Accession	Q9Y243
Concentration	**0.1**
Calculated MW	**~84.0 kDa KDa**

Akt3, Active recombinant protein - Additional Info

Gene ID	**10000**
Gene Symbol	**AKT3**

Other Names
Akt, RAC-alpha serine/threonine-protein kinase

Source	**Baculovirus (Sf9 insect cells)**
Assay&Purity	**SDS-PAGE; ≥90%**
Assay2&Purity2	**HPLC;**
Recombinant	**Yes**

Format
Liquid

Storage
-80°C; Recombinant proteins in storage buffer (50 mM Tris-HCl, pH 7.5, 150 mM NaCl, 0.25 mM DTT, 0.1 mM EGTA, 0.1 mM EDTA, 0.1 mM PMSF, 25% glycerol).

Akt3, Active recombinant protein - Protocols

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

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

Akt3, Active recombinant protein - Images

Akt3, Active recombinant protein - Background

Akt3 or Protein Kinase B γ (PKB) is a serine/threonine kinase that is a member of the Akt family. In mammals, the Akt family comprises of three highly homologous members known as Akt1 (PKB), Akt2 (PKB), and Akt 3. Akt 3 like the other family members is activated in cells exposed to diverse stimuli such as hormones, growth factors, and extracellular matrix components. The activation

mechanism remains to be fully characterized but occurs downstream of phosphoinositide 3-kinase (PI3K). PI3K generates phosphatidylinositol-3,4,5-trisphosphate (PIP3), a lipid second messenger essential for the translocation of Akt family members to the plasma membrane where they are phosphorylated and activated by phosphoinositide-dependent kinase-1 (PDK-1) and phosphoinositide-dependent kinase-2 (PDK-2 possibly ILK). Akt 3 like the other family members phosphorylates and regulates the function of many cellular proteins involved in processes that include cellular metabolism, survival/apoptosis, and proliferation. Recent evidence indicates that Akt 3 is frequently overexpressed in many types of human cancers including breast and prostate. Although the mechanisms have not yet been fully characterized, increased expression and activation of Akt is believed to promote cell proliferation and survival thereby contributing to cancer progression.