

Resource Summary Report

Generated by [dkNET](#) on Aug 13, 2026

pcDNA3-AKT-PH[R25C]-GFP

RRID:Addgene_18837

Type: Plasmid

Proper Citation

RRID:Addgene_18837

Plasmid Information

URL: <http://www.addgene.org/18837>

Proper Citation: RRID:Addgene_18837

Insert Name: AKT-PH domain

Organism: Homo sapiens

Bacterial Resistance: Ampicillin

Defining Citation: [PMID:17317623](#)

Vector Backbone Description: Backbone Size:5000; Vector Backbone:pcDNA3; Vector Types:Mammalian Expression; Bacterial Resistance:Ampicillin

Plasmid Name: pcDNA3-AKT-PH[R25C]-GFP

Relevant Mutation: R25C

Record Creation Time: 20220422T222043+0000

Record Last Update: 20260808T081346+0000

Ratings and Alerts

No rating or validation information has been found for pcDNA3-AKT-PH[R25C]-GFP.

No alerts have been found for pcDNA3-AKT-PH[R25C]-GFP.

Data and Source Information

Source: [Addgene](#)

Usage and Citation Metrics

We found 3 mentions in open access literature.

Listed below are recent publications. The full list is available at [dkNET](#) .

Domma AJ, et al. (2023) Human cytomegalovirus attenuates AKT activity by destabilizing insulin receptor substrate proteins. *Journal of virology*, 97(10), e0056323.

Domma AJ, et al. (2023) Human cytomegalovirus attenuates AKT activity by destabilizing insulin receptor substrate proteins. *bioRxiv : the preprint server for biology*.

Yang S, et al. (2019) The flavonoid baicalin improves glucose metabolism by targeting the PH domain of AKT and activating AKT/GSK3?? phosphorylation. *FEBS letters*, 593(2), 175.