

Resource Summary Report

Generated by [kravitz2](#) on Sep 1, 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: 20260829T080138+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 [kravitz2](#) .

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.