Anti-PRKAR2A Polyclonal Antibody

Cat: AC51592

Summary:

【**Product name**】: Anti-PRKAR2A antibody

【**Source**】: Rabbit

【**Isotype**】: IgG

【**Species reactivity**】: Human Mouse Rat

【**Swiss Prot**】: P13861

【**Gene ID**】: 5576

【**Calculated**】: MW:46kDa

【**Observed**】: MW:50kDa

【**Purification**】: Affinity purification

【**Tested applications**】: WB

【**Recommended dilution**】: WB 1:1000-2000.

【**WB Positive sample**】: HeLa,Jurkat,SW480,LO2,Mouse liver,Mouse lung,Mouse heart,Mouse skeletal muscle

【**Subcellular location**】: Cell membrane Cytoplasm

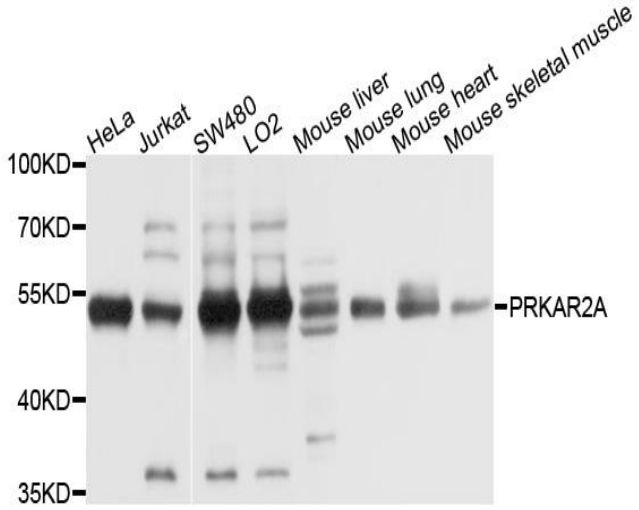
【**Immunogen**】: Recombinant protein of human PRKAR2A

【**Storage**】: Shipped at 4°C. Upon delivery aliquot and store at -20°C

Background:

cAMP is a signaling molecule important for a variety of cellular functions. cAMP exerts its effects by activating the cAMP-dependent protein kinase, which transduces the signal through phosphorylation of different target proteins. The inactive kinase holoenzyme is a tetramer composed of two regulatory and two catalytic subunits. cAMP causes the dissociation of the inactive holoenzyme into a dimer of regulatory subunits bound to four cAMP and two free monomeric catalytic subunits. Four different regulatory subunits and three catalytic subunits have been identified in humans. The protein encoded by this gene is one of the regulatory subunits. This subunit can be phosphorylated by the activated catalytic subunit. It may interact with various A-kinase anchoring proteins and determine the subcellular localization of cAMP-dependent protein kinase. This subunit has been shown to regulate protein transport from endosomes to the Golgi apparatus and further to the endoplasmic reticulum (ER).

Verified picture



Western blot analysis with PRKAR2A antibody diluted at 1:1000