Product Name: cAMP Protein Kinase Catalytic Subunit Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody
Catalog #: AMRe04058

Summary

Production Name	cAMP Protein Kinase Catalytic Subunit Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody
Description	Rabbit Monoclonal antibody
Host	Rabbit
Application	WB,IHC-F,IHC-P,ICC/IF,IP
Reactivity	Human,Mouse,Rat

Performance

Conjugation	Unconjugated
Modification	Unmodified
Isotype	IgG
Clonality	Monoclonal
Form	Liquid
Storage	Store at 4°C short term. Aliquot and store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.
Buffer	50mM Tris-Glycine(pH 7.4), 0.15M NaCl, 40% Glycerol, 0.01% Sodium azide and 0.05% BSA
Purification	Affinity Purification

Immunogen

Gene Name	PRKACA
Alternative Names	PKACA; PPNAD4
Gene ID	5566
SwissProt ID	P17612.

Application

Dilution Ratio	WB: 1:500-1:1000 IHC: 1:50-1:100 IF: 1:50-1:200 IP: 1:20
Molecular Weight	Calculated MW: 41 kDa; Observed MW: 41 kDa

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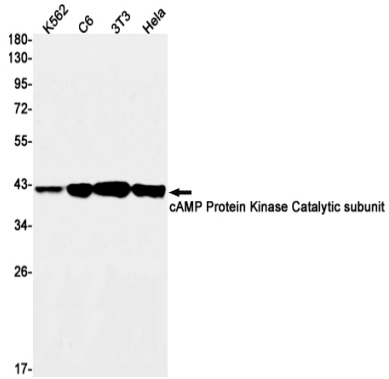
Background

Phosphorylates a large number of substrates in the cytoplasm and the nucleus. Regulates the abundance of compartmentalized pools of its regulatory subunits through phosphorylation of PJA2 which binds and ubiquitinates these subunits, leading to their subsequent proteolysis. Phosphorylates CDC25B, ABL1, NFKB1, CLDN3, PSMC5/RPT6, PJA2, RYR2, RORA and VASP. RORA is activated by phosphorylation. Required for glucose-mediated adipogenic differentiation increase and osteogenic differentiation inhibition from osteoblasts. Involved in the regulation of platelets in response to thrombin and collagen; maintains circulating platelets in a resting state by phosphorylating proteins in numerous platelet inhibitory pathways when in complex with NF-kappa-B (NFKB1 and NFKB2) and I-kappa-B-alpha (NFKBIA), but thrombin and collagen disrupt these complexes and free active PRKACA stimulates platelets and leads to platelet aggregation by phosphorylating VASP. Prevents the antiproliferative and anti-invasive effects of alpha-difluoromethylornithine in breast cancer cells when activated. RYR2 channel activity is potentiated by phosphorylation in presence of luminal Ca2+, leading to reduced amplitude and increased frequency of store overload-induced Ca2+ release (SOICR) characterized by an increased rate of Ca2+ release and propagation velocity of spontaneous Ca2+ waves, despite reduced wave amplitude and resting cytosolic Ca2+. PSMC5/RPT6 activation by phosphorylation stimulates proteasome. Negatively regulates tight junctions (TJs) in ovarian cancer cells via CLDN3 phosphorylation. NFKB1 phosphorylation promotes NF-kappa-B p50-p50 DNA binding. Involved in embryonic development by down-regulating the Hedgehog (Hh) signaling pathway that determines embryo pattern formation and morphogenesis. Prevents meiosis resumption in prophase-arrested oocytes via CDC25B inactivation by phosphorylation. May also regulate rapid eye movement (REM) sleep in the pedunculopontine tegmental (PPT). Phosphorylates APOBEC3G and AICDA. Isoform 2 phosphorylates and activates ABL1 in sperm flagellum to promote spermatozoa capacitation. Phosphorylates HSF1; this phosphorylation promotes HSF1 nuclear localization and transcriptional activity upon heat shock (PubMed:21085490).

Research Area

Signal Transduction

Image Data



Western blot analysis of cAMP Protein Kinase Catalytic subunit in K562, C6, 3T3, Hela lysates using cAMP Protein Kinase

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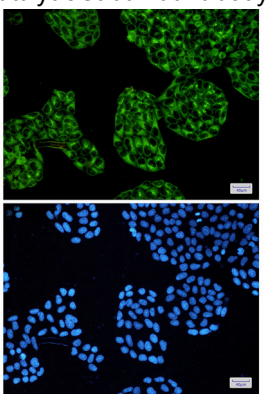
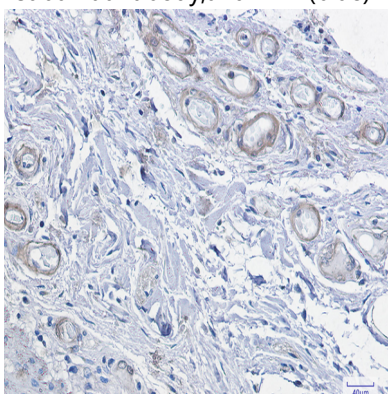
Catalytic Subunit antibody.



Immunocytochemistry analysis of cAMP Protein Kinase Catalytic subunit (green) in Hela using cAMP Protein Kinase Catalytic subunit antibody,and DAPI(blue)



Immunohistochemistry analysis of paraffin-embedded Human colon cancer using cAMP Protein Kinase Catalytic subunit antibody. High-pressure and temperature Sodium Citrate pH 6.0 was used for antigen retrieval.

Note

For research use only.