Product Name: AKAP 10 Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog #: APRab06717

Summary

Production Name	AKAP 10 Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Description	Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Host	Rabbit
Application	WB,IHC-P,IF-P,IF-F,ICC/IF,ELISA
Reactivity	Human,Mouse,Rat

Performance

Conjugation	Unconjugated
Modification	Unmodified
Isotype	IgG
Clonality	Polyclonal
Form	Liquid
Storage	Store at 4°C short term. Aliquot and store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.
Buffer	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% New type preservative N.
Purification	Affinity purification

Immunogen

Gene Name	AKAP10
Alternative Names	AKAP10; A-kinase anchor protein 10; mitochondrial; AKAP-10; Dual specificity A kinase-anchoring protein 2; D-AKAP-2; Protein kinase A-anchoring protein 10; PRKA10
Gene ID	11216.0
SwissProt ID	O43572.The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human AKAP10. AA range:10-59

Application

Dilution Ratio	WB 1:500-1:2000, IHC-P 1:100-1:300, IF-P/IF-F/ICC/IF 1:200-1:1000, ELISA 1:10000.Not yet tested in other applications.
Molecular Weight	73kDa

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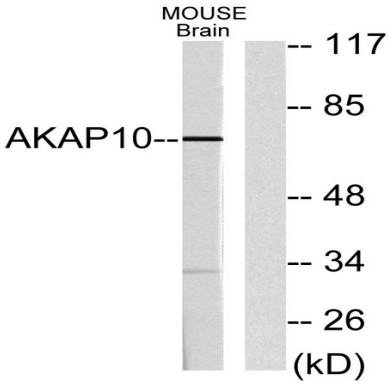
Background

This gene encodes a member of the A-kinase anchor protein family. A-kinase anchor proteins bind to the regulatory subunits of protein kinase A (PKA) and confine the holoenzyme to discrete locations within the cell. The encoded protein is localized to mitochondria and interacts with both the type I and type II regulatory subunits of PKA. Polymorphisms in this gene may be associated with increased risk of arrhythmias and sudden cardiac death. [provided by RefSeq, May 2012],domain:RII-alpha binding site, predicted to form an amphipathic helix, could participate in protein-protein interactions with a complementary surface on the R-subunit dimer.,function:Differentially targeted protein that binds to type I and II regulatory subunits of protein kinase A and anchors them to the mitochondria or the plasma membrane. Although the physiological relevance between PKA and AKAPS with mitochondria is not fully understood, one idea is that BAD, a proapoptotic member, is phosphorylated and inactivated by mitochondria-anchored PKA. It cannot be excluded too that it may facilitate PKA as well as G protein signal transduction, by acting as an adapter for assembling multiprotein complexes. With its RGS domain, it could lead to the interaction to G-alpha proteins, providing a link between the signaling machinery and the downstream kinase.,similarity:Contains 2 RGS domains.,subcellular location:Predominantly mitochondrial but also membrane associated and cytoplasmic.,

Research Area

Image Data



Western blot analysis of lysates from mouse brain, using AKAP10 Antibody. The lane on the right is blocked with the synthesized peptide.

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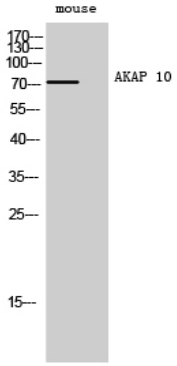

Western Blot analysis of mouse cells using AKAP 10 Polyclonal Antibody

Note

For research use only.