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**Product Name: PRKACA Mouse Monoclonal Antibody****Catalog #: AMM81363**

For research use only.

**Summary**

<b>Description</b>	Mouse monoclonal Antibody
<b>Host</b>	Mouse
<b>Application</b>	ELISA
<b>Reactivity</b>	Human
<b>Conjugation</b>	Unconjugated
<b>Modification</b>	Unmodified
<b>Isotype</b>	Mouse IgG1
<b>Clonality</b>	Monoclonal
<b>Form</b>	Liquid
<b>Concentration</b>	1mg/ml
<b>Storage</b>	Aliquot and store at -20°C (valid for 12 months). Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.
<b>Shipping</b>	Ice bags
<b>Buffer</b>	Purified antibody in PBS with 0.05% sodium azide.
<b>Purification</b>	Affinity Purification

**Application**

<b>Dilution Ratio</b>	ELISA 1:5000-1:20000
<b>Molecular Weight</b>	40.6kDa

**Antigen Information**

<b>Gene Name</b>	PRKACA
<b>Alternative Names</b>	PKACA
<b>Gene ID</b>	5566.0
<b>SwissProt ID</b>	P17612
<b>Immunogen</b>	Purified recombinant fragment of human PRKACA (AA: 1-120) expressed in E. Coli.

**Background**

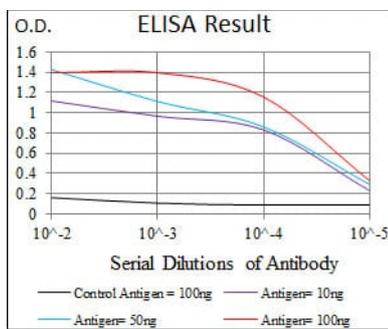
cAMP is a signaling molecule important for a variety of cellular functions. cAMP exerts its effects by activating the cAMP-dependent protein kinase, which transduces the signal through phosphorylation of different target proteins. The inactive kinase holoenzyme is a tetramer composed of two regulatory 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 a member of the Ser/Thr protein kinase family and is a catalytic subunit of cAMP-dependent protein kinase. Alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding distinct isoforms have been observed.

## Research Area

MAPK signaling pathway

## Image Data



Black line: Control Antigen (100 ng); Purple line: Antigen(10ng); Blue line: Antigen (50 ng); Red line: Antigen (100 ng);