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

For research use only.

**Summary**

<b>Description</b>	Rabbit polyclonal Antibody
<b>Host</b>	Rabbit
<b>Application</b>	WB,IHC,ICC/IF,ELISA
<b>Reactivity</b>	Human,Mouse,Rat
<b>Conjugation</b>	Unconjugated
<b>Modification</b>	Unmodified
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG
<b>Clonality</b>	Polyclonal
<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>	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% protective protein and 0.02% New type preservative N.
<b>Purification</b>	Affinity purification

**Application**

<b>Dilution Ratio</b>	WB 1:500-1:2000,IHC 1:100-1:300,ICC/IF 1:200-1:1000,ELISA 1:5000-1:20000
<b>Molecular Weight</b>	73kDa

**Antigen Information**

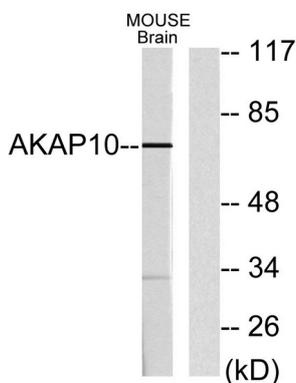
<b>Gene Name</b>	AKAP10
<b>Alternative Names</b>	AKAP10; A-kinase anchor protein 10; mitochondrial; AKAP-10; Dual specificity A kinase-anchoring protein 2; D-AKAP-2; Protein kinase A-anchoring protein 10; PRKA10
<b>Gene ID</b>	11216.0
<b>SwissProt ID</b>	O43572
<b>Immunogen</b>	The antiserum was produced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

**Background**

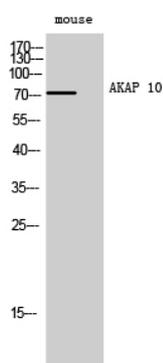
This gene encodes a member of the A-kinase anchor protein family. A-kinase anchor proteins bind to the regulatory subunits of protein kinase A (PKA) and confine the holoenzyme to discrete locations within the cell. The encoded protein is localized to mitochondria and interacts with both the type I and 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.



Western Blot analysis of mouse cells using AKAP 10 Polyclonal Antibody