
Product Name: AKAP9 Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody**Catalog #: APRab06730**

For research use only.

Summary

Description	Rabbit polyclonal Antibody
Host	Rabbit
Application	IHC,ICC/IF
Reactivity	Human,Rat,Mouse
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Modification	Unmodified
Isotype	IgG
Clonality	Polyclonal
Form	Liquid
Concentration	1mg/ml
Storage	Aliquot and store at -20°C (valid for 12 months). Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.
Shipping	Ice bags
Buffer	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, and 0.02% New type preservative N.
Purification	Affinity purification

Application

Dilution Ratio	IHC 1:50-1:300,ICC/IF 1:50-1:200
Molecular Weight	430kDa

Antigen Information

Gene Name	AKAP9
Alternative Names	AKAP350 AKAP450 KIAA0803
Gene ID	10142.0
SwissProt ID	Q99996
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human protein . at AA range: 2610-2690

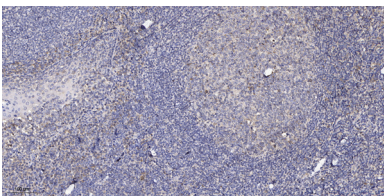
Background

The A-kinase anchor proteins (AKAPs) are a group of structurally diverse proteins which have the common function of binding to the regulatory subunit of protein kinase A (PKA) and confining the holoenzyme to discrete locations within the cell. This gene encodes a member of the AKAP family. Alternate splicing of this gene results in at least two isoforms that localize to the

centrosome and the Golgi apparatus, and interact with numerous signaling proteins from multiple signal transduction pathways. These signaling proteins include type II protein kinase A, serine/threonine kinase protein kinase N, protein phosphatase 1, protein phosphatase 2a, protein kinase C-epsilon and phosphodiesterase 4D3. [provided by RefSeq, Aug 2008],disease:Defects in AKAP9 are the cause of long QT syndrome type 11 (LQT11) [MIM:611820]. Long QT syndromes are heart disorders characterized by a prolonged QT interval on the ECG and polymorphic ventricular arrhythmias. They cause syncope and sudden death in response to exercise or emotional stress. They can present with a sentinel event of sudden cardiac death in infancy.,domain:RII-binding site, predicted to form an amphipathic helix, could participate in protein-protein interactions with a complementary surface on the R-subunit dimer.,function:Binds to type II regulatory subunits of protein kinase A. Scaffolding protein that assembles several protein kinases and phosphatases on the centrosome and Golgi apparatus. May be required to maintain the integrity of the Golgi apparatus. Isoform 4/Yotiao is associated with the N-methyl-D-aspartate receptor and is specifically found in the neuromuscular junction (NMJ) as well as in neuronal synapses, suggesting a role in the organization of postsynaptic specializations.,PTM:Phosphorylated upon DNA damage, probably by ATM or ATR.,similarity:Belongs to the protein kinase superfamily.,subcellular location:Cytoplasmic in parietal cells.,subunit:Interacts with the regulatory region of protein kinase N (PKN), protein phosphatase 2A (PP2A), protein phosphatase 1 (PP1) and the immature non-phosphorylated form of PKC epsilon. Interacts with CIP4 and FNBP1.,tissue specificity:Widely expressed. Isoform 4/Yotiao is highly expressed in skeletal muscle and in pancreas.,

Research Area

Image Data



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human tonsil. 1, Antibody was diluted at 1:200 (4° overnight) . 2, Tris-EDTA,pH9.0 was used for antigen retrieval. 3,Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:200 (room temperature, 30min) .