
Product Name: PKA II α reg Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody**Catalog #: APRab16180**

For research use only.

Summary

Description	Rabbit polyclonal Antibody
Host	Rabbit
Application	WB,IHC,ICC/IF,ELISA
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, 0.5% protective protein and 0.02% New type preservative N.
Purification	Affinity purification

Application

Dilution Ratio	WB 1:500-1:2000,IHC 1:100-1:300,ICC/IF 1:200-1:1000,ELISA 1:5000-1:20000
Molecular Weight	45kDa

Antigen Information

Gene Name	PRKAR2A
Alternative Names	PRKAR2A; PKR2; PRKAR2; cAMP-dependent protein kinase type II-alpha regulatory subunit
Gene ID	5576.0
SwissProt ID	P13861
Immunogen	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human KAP2. AA range:41-90

Background

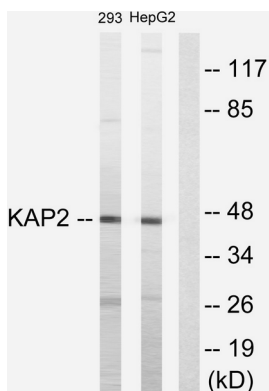
protein kinase cAMP-dependent type II regulatory subunit alpha(PRKAR2A) Homo sapiens cAMP is a signaling molecule

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 one of the regulatory subunits. This subunit can be phosphorylated by the activated catalytic subunit. It may interact with various A-kinase anchoring proteins and determine the subcellular localization of cAMP-dependent protein kinase. This subunit has bfunction:Type II regulatory chains mediate membrane association by binding to anchoring proteins, including the MAP2 kinase.,PTM:Phosphorylated by the activated catalytic chain.,similarity:Belongs to the cAMP-dependent kinase regulatory chain family.,similarity:Contains 2 cyclic nucleotide-binding domains.,subunit:The inactive form of the enzyme is composed of two regulatory chains and two catalytic chains. Activation by cAMP produces two active catalytic monomers and a regulatory dimer that binds four cAMP molecules. Interacts with AKAP4 and CBFA2T3.,tissue specificity:Four types of regulatory chains are found: I-alpha, I-beta, II-alpha, and II-beta. Their expression varies among tissues and is in some cases constitutive and in others inducible.,

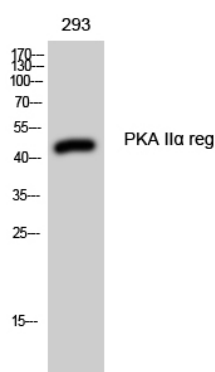
Research Area

Apoptosis_Inhibition;Apoptosis_Mitochondrial;Apoptosis_Overview;Insulin_Receptor;

Image Data



Western blot analysis of lysates from 293 and HepG2 cells, using KAP2 Antibody. The lane on the right is blocked with the synthesized peptide.



Western Blot analysis of 293 cells using PKA II α reg Polyclonal Antibody