

PRKAR2A Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog No. E-AB-63707

Note: Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

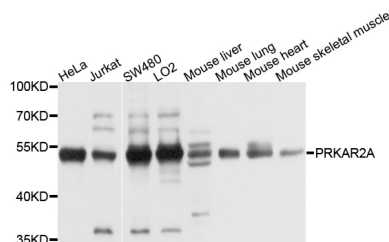
Description

Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Immunogen	Recombinant protein of human PRKAR2A
Host	Rabbit
Isotype	IgG
Purification	Affinity purification
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Buffer	PBS with 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol pH 7.4.

Applications Recommended Dilution

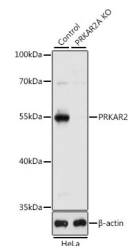
WB 1:1000-1:2000

Data



Western blot analysis of extracts of various cell lines with PRKAR2A Polyclonal Antibody

Observed Mw:46kDa
Calculated Mw:43kDa/45kDa



Western blot analysis of extracts from normal (control) and PRKAR2A knockout (KO) HeLa cells, using PRKAR2A Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:1000.

Preparation & Storage

Storage Store at -20°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.

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 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 been shown to regulate protein transport from endosomes to the Golgi apparatus and further to the endoplasmic reticulum (ER).

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