

PRKACA Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog No. E-AB-40205

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

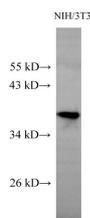
Description

Reactivity	Mouse
Immunogen	Recombinant Mouse cAMP-dependent protein kinase catalytic subunit alpha protein
Host	Rabbit
Isotype	IgG
Purification	Affinity purification
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Buffer	PBS with 0.05% Proclin300 and 50% glycerol, pH7.4.

Applications Recommended Dilution

WB 1:500-1:2000

Data



Western Blot analysis of NIH/3T3 cell using PRKACA Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:500

Observed Mw:39kDa
Calculated Mw:39kDa

Preparation & Storage

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

Background

This gene encodes one of the catalytic subunits of protein kinase A, which exists as a tetrameric holoenzyme with two regulatory subunits and two catalytic subunits, in its inactive form. 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. cAMP-dependent phosphorylation of proteins by protein kinase A is important to many cellular processes, including differentiation, proliferation, and apoptosis. Constitutive activation of this gene caused either by somatic mutations, or genomic duplications of regions that include this gene, have been associated with hyperplasias and adenomas of the adrenal cortex and are linked to corticotropin-independent Cushing's syndrome. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants encoding different isoforms. Tissue-specific isoforms that differ at the N-terminus have been described, and these isoforms may differ in the post-translational modifications that occur at the N-terminus of some isoforms.

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