Human CAMP-dependent protein kinase catalytic subunit gamma (PRKACG) ELISA Kit

Catalog No: #EK8267

Package Size: #EK8267-1 48T #EK8267-2 96T

Orders: order@signalwayantibody.com
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Description

Product Name	Human CAMP-dependent protein kinase catalytic subunit gamma (PRKACG) ELISA Kit
Brief Description	ELISA Kit
Applications	ELISA
Species Reactivity	Human (Homo sapiens)
Other Names	KAPG; PKACg; PKA C-gamma|serine(threonine) protein kinase
Accession No.	P22612
Uniprot	P22612
GeneID	5568;
Storage	The stability of ELISA kit is determined by the loss rate of activity. The loss rate of this kit is less than 5% within the expiration date under appropriate storage condition. The loss rate was determined by accelerated thermal degradation test. Keep the kit at 37C for 4 and 7 days, and compare O.D.values of the kit kept at 37C with that of at recommended temperature. (referring from China Biological Products Standard, which was calculated by the Arrhenius equation. For ELISA kit, 4 days storage at 37C can be considered as 6 months at 2 - 8C, which means 7 days at 37C equaling 12 months at 2 - 8C).

Application Details

Detect Range:Request Information

Sensitivity:Request Information

Sample Type:Serum, Plasma, Other biological fluids

Sample Volume: 1-200 µL

Assay Time:1-4.5h

Detection wavelength:450 nm

Product Description

Detection Method:SandwichTest principle:This assay employs a two-site sandwich ELISA to quantitate PRKACG in samples. An antibody specific for PRKACG has been pre-coated onto a microplate. Standards and samples are pipetted into the wells and anyPRKACG present is bound by the immobilized antibody. After removing any unbound substances, a biotin-conjugated antibody specific for PRKACG is added to the wells. After washing, Streptavidin conjugated Horseradish Peroxidase (HRP) is added to the wells. Following a wash to remove any unbound avidin-enzyme reagent, a substrate solution is added to the wells and color develops in proportion to the amount of PRKACG bound in the initial step. The color development is stopped and the intensity of the color is measured.Product Overview:Cyclic AMP-dependent protein kinase (PKA) consists of two catalytic subunits and a regulatory subunit dimer. This gene encodes the gamma form of its catalytic subunit. The gene is intronless and is thought to be a retrotransposon derived from the gene for the alpha form of the PKA catalytic subunit.

The PRKACG gene is intronless, contains remnants of a poly(A) tail, is flanked by direct repeats, and is colinear with the PRKACA gene. Thus, the authors concluded that the PRKACG gene is a PRKACA-derived retroposon. Northern blot analysis detected PRKACG expression in fractionated germ cells of human testes.Whereas at the amino acid level C-alpha and C-beta showed 93% homology, C-gamma showed only about 80% homology to both C-alpha and C-beta.

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only