

PRKAR2A Antibody

Catalog No: #43522



Orders: order@signalwayantibody.com
Support: tech@signalwayantibody.com

Description

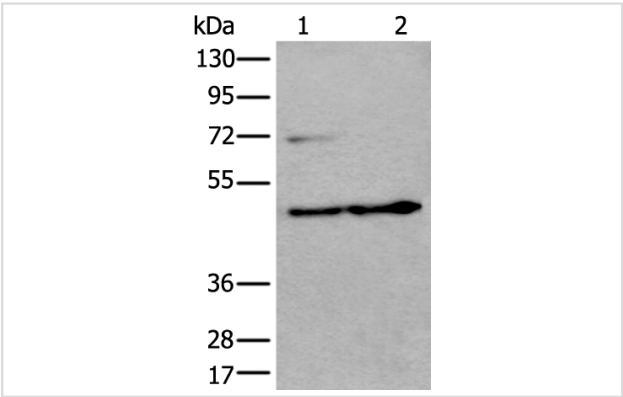
Product Name	PRKAR2A Antibody
Host Species	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Purification	Antigen affinity purification
Applications	IHC WB
Species Reactivity	Hu
Specificity	The antibody detects endogenous levels of total PRKAR2A protein.
Immunogen Type	protein
Immunogen Description	Fusion protein of human PRKAR2A
Target Name	PRKAR2A
Other Names	PKR2; PRKAR2
Accession No.	Swiss-Prot#: P13861NCBI Gene ID: 5576
Uniprot	P13861
GeneID	5576;
Calculated MW	46kd
Concentration	1.3mg/ml
Formulation	Rabbit IgG in pH7.4 PBS, 0.05% NaN3, 40% Glycerol.
Storage	Store at -20°C

Application Details

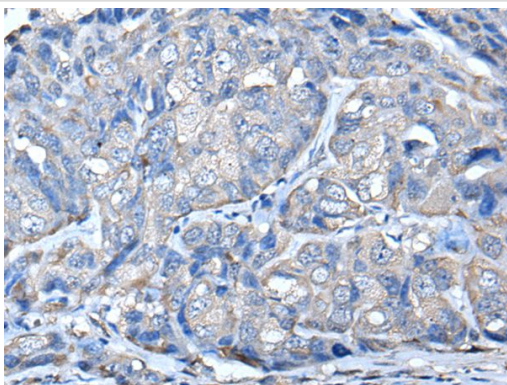
Western blotting: 1:500-2000

Immunohistochemistry: 1: 100-200

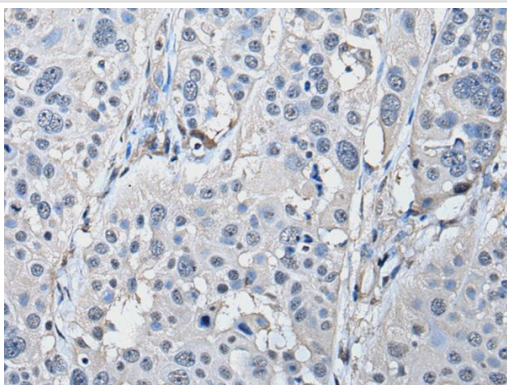
Images



Gel: 8%SDS-PAGE
Lysate: 40 µg, Lane 1-2: HEPG2 cell and Human testis tissue lysates,
Primary antibody:PRKAR2A antibody at dilution 1/550,
Secondary antibody: Goat anti rabbit IgG at 1/8000 dilution,
Exposure time: 30 seconds



The image on the left is immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human breast cancer tissue using PRKAR2A Antibody at dilution 1/100, on the right is treated with fusion protein. (Original magnification: x200)



The image on the left is immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human esophagus cancer tissue using PRKAR2A Antibody at dilution 1/100, on the right is treated with fusion protein. (Original magnification: x200)

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).

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only