Recombinant cAMP Protein Kinase Catalytic Subunit Monoclonal Antibody

catalog number: E-AB-81539

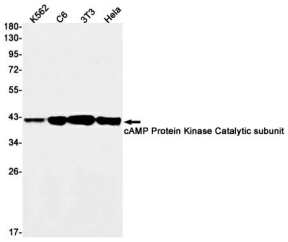
Note: *Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.*

Description

Reactivity	Human;Mouse;Rat
Immunogen	A synthetic peptide of human cAMP Protein Kinase Catalytic subunit
Host	Rabbit
Isotype	IgG
Clone	R07-8H3
Purification	Affinity Purified
Buffer	50mM Tris-Glycine(pH 7.4), 0.15M NaCl, 40% Glycerol, 0.05% stabilizer and 0.05% protective protein.

Applications	Recommended Dilution
WB	1:1000-1:2000
IHC	1:50-1:100
IF	1:50-1:100

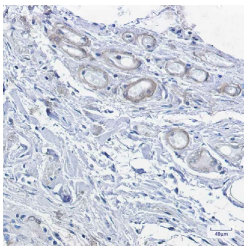
Data



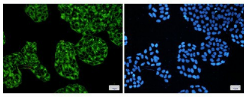
Western blot detection of cAMP Protein Kinase Catalytic subunit in K562,C6,3T3,Hela cell lysates using cAMP Protein Kinase Catalytic subunit Rabbit mAb(1:1000 diluted).Predicted band size:41kDa.Observed band size:41kDa.

Observed-MW:41 kDa

Calculated-MW:41 kDa



Immunohistochemistry of cAMP Protein Kinase Catalytic subunit in paraffin-embedded Human colon cancer tissue using cAMP Protein Kinase Catalytic subunit Rabbit mAb at dilution 1:100



Immunofluorescence of cAMP Protein Kinase Catalytic subunit (green) in Hela cells using cAMP Protein Kinase Catalytic subunit Rabbit mAb at dilution 1:50, and DAPI(blue)

Preparation & Storage

Storage	Store at -20°C Valid for 12 months. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.

For Research Use Only

Shipping	The product is shipped with ice pack,upon receipt,store it immediately at the temperature recommended.

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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