

PKA α / β Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog No :	YT3748
Reactivity :	Human;Mouse;Rat
Applications :	WB;IHC;IF;ELISA
Target :	PKA
Fields :	>>Endocrine resistance;>>MAPK signaling pathway;>>Ras signaling pathway;>>Calcium signaling pathway;>>cAMP signaling pathway;>>Chemokine signaling pathway;>>Oocyte meiosis;>>Autophagy - animal;>>Longevity regulating pathway;>>Longevity regulating pathway - multiple species;>>Adrenergic signaling in cardiomyocytes;>>Vascular smooth muscle contraction;>>Wnt signaling pathway;>>Hedgehog signaling pathway;>>Apelin signaling pathway;>>Tight junction;>>Gap junction;>>Platelet activation;>>Circadian entrainment;>>Thermogenesis;>>Long-term potentiation;>>Retrograde endocannabinoid signaling;>>Glutamatergic synapse;>>Cholinergic synapse;>>Serotonergic synapse;>>GABAergic synapse;>>Dopaminergic synapse;>>Olfactory transduction;>>Taste transduction;>>Inflammatory mediator regulation of TRP channels;>>Insulin signaling pathway;>>Insulin secretion;>>GnRH signaling pathway;>>Ovarian steroidogenesis;>>Progesterone-mediated oocyte maturation;>>Estrogen signaling pathway;>>Melanogenesis;>>Thyroid hormo
Gene Name :	PRKACA/PRKACB
Protein Name :	cAMP-dependent protein kinase catalytic subunit alpha/beta
Human Gene Id :	5566/5567
Human Swiss Prot No :	P17612/P22694
Mouse Gene Id :	18747/18749
Rat Gene Id :	293508
Rat Swiss Prot No :	P27791/P68182
Immunogen :	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human KAPC A/B. AA range:1-50

Specificity :	PKA α / β cat Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of PKA α / β cat protein.
Formulation :	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source :	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
Dilution :	WB 1:500 - 1:2000. IHC 1:100 - 1:300. IF 1:200 - 1:1000. ELISA: 1:20000. Not yet tested in other applications.
Purification :	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Concentration :	1 mg/ml
Storage Stability :	-15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)
Observed Band :	38kD
Cell Pathway :	MAPK_ERK_Growth;MAPK_G_Protein;Calcium;Chemokine;Oocyte meiosis;Apoptosis_Inhibition;Apoptosis_Mitochondrial;Apoptosis_Overview;Vascular smooth muscle contraction;WNT;WNT-T CELLHedgehog;Gap junction;L
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. Altern
Function :	catalytic activity:ATP + a protein = ADP + a phosphoprotein.,enzyme regulation:Activated by cAMP.,function:Phosphorylates a large number of substrates in the cytoplasm and the nucleus.,PTM:Asn-3 is partially deaminated to Asp giving rise to 2 major isoelectric variants, called CB and CA respectively.,similarity:Belongs to the protein kinase superfamily.,similarity:Belongs to the protein kinase superfamily. AGC Ser/Thr protein kinase family. cAMP subfamily.,similarity:Contains 1 AGC-kinase C-terminal domain.,similarity:Contains 1 protein kinase domain.,subcellular location:Translocates into the nucleus (monomeric catalytic subunit) (By similarity). The inactive holoenzyme is found in the cytoplasm.,subunit:A number of inactive tetrameric holoenzymes are produced by the combination of homo- or

heterodimers of the different regulatory subunits associated with two catalytic subunits. cAMP ca

Subcellular Location :

Cytoplasm. Cell membrane. Nucleus . Mitochondrion . Membrane ; Lipid-anchor . Translocates into the nucleus (monomeric catalytic subunit). The inactive holoenzyme is found in the cytoplasm. Distributed throughout the cytoplasm in meiotically incompetent oocytes. Associated to mitochondrion as meiotic competence is acquired. Aggregates around the germinal vesicles (GV) at the immature GV stage oocytes (By similarity). Colocalizes with HSF1 in nuclear stress bodies (nSBs) upon heat shock (PubMed:21085490). .; [Isoform 2]: Cell projection, cilium, flagellum . Cytoplasmic vesicle, secretory vesicle, acrosome . Expressed in the midpiece region of the sperm flagellum (PubMed:10906071). Colocalizes with MROH2B and TCP11 on the acrosome and tail regions in round spermatids and spermatozoa regardle

Expression :

Isoform 1 is ubiquitous. Isoform 2 is sperm-specific and is enriched in pachytene spermatocytes but is not detected in round spermatids.

Sort :

12734

No4 :

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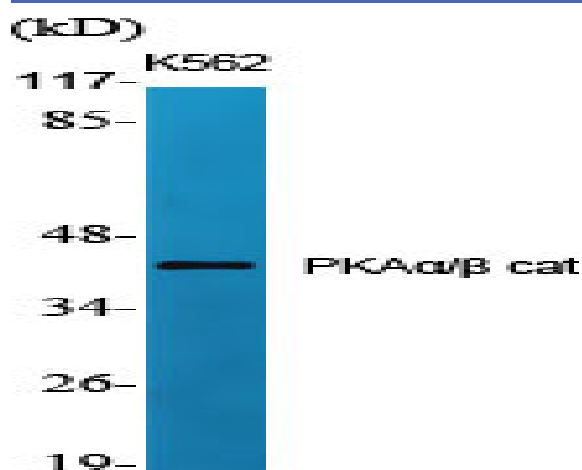
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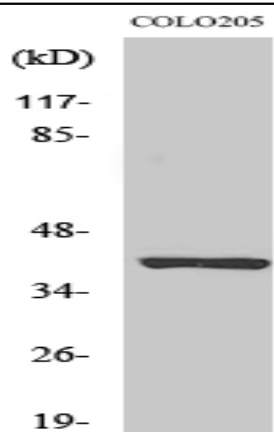
Rabbit

Modifications :

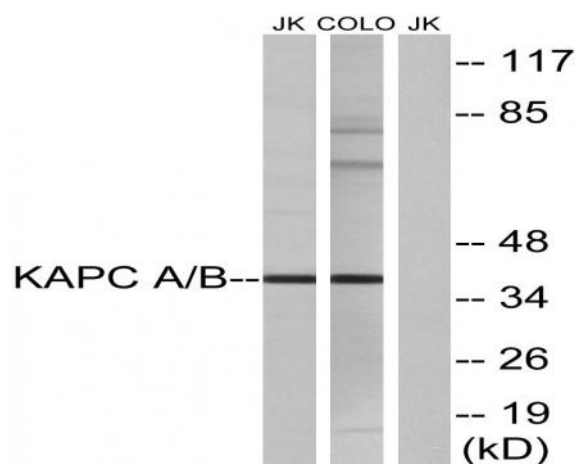
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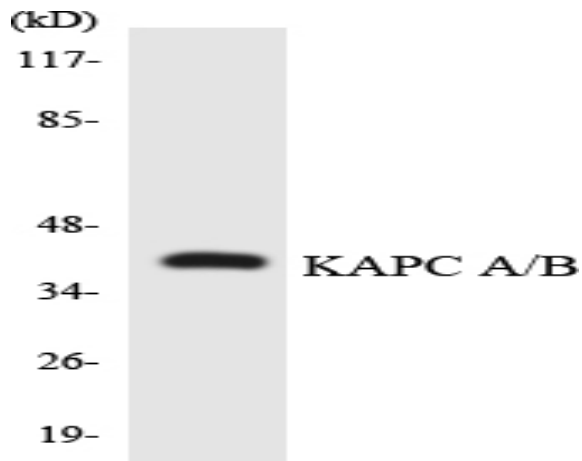




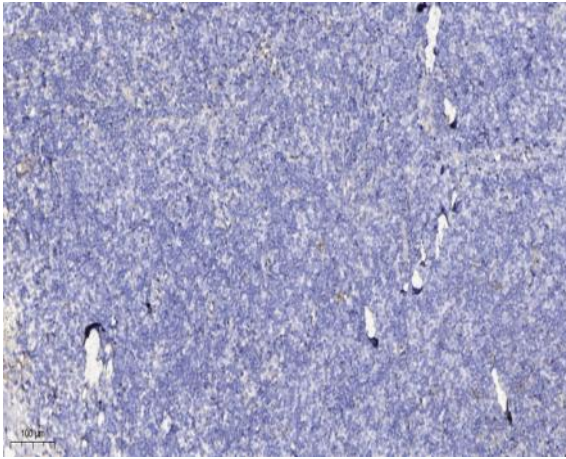
Western Blot analysis of Jurkat cells using PKA α / β cat Polyclonal Antibody diluted at 1:1000



Western blot analysis of lysates from COLO and Jurkat cells, using KAPC A/B Antibody. The lane on the right is blocked with the synthesized peptide.



Western blot analysis of the lysates from RAW264.7 cells using KAPC A/B antibody.



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human tonsil. 1, Antibody was diluted at 1:200(4 ° overnight). 2, Tris-EDTA,pH9.0 was used for antigen retrieval. 3,Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:200(room temperature, 30min).