

PRKAR2A Antibody (monoclonal) (M01)

Mouse monoclonal antibody raised against a partial recombinant PRKAR2A. Catalog # AT3430a

Specification

PRKAR2A Antibody (monoclonal) (M01) - Product Information

Application Primary Accession Other Accession Reactivity Host Clonality Isotype Calculated MW

WB, IHC, IF, E P13861 BC002763 Human mouse Monoclonal IgG1 Kappa 45518

PRKAR2A Antibody (monoclonal) (M01) - Additional Information

Gene ID 5576

Other Names cAMP-dependent protein kinase type II-alpha regulatory subunit, PRKAR2A, PKR2, PRKAR2

Target/Specificity PRKAR2A (AAH02763, 1 a.a. ~ 105 a.a) partial recombinant protein with GST tag. MW of the GST tag alone is 26 KDa.

Dilution WB~~1:500~1000 IHC~~1:100~500 IF~~1:50~200 E~~N/A

Format Clear, colorless solution in phosphate buffered saline, pH 7.2 .

Storage Store at -20°C or lower. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

Precautions PRKAR2A Antibody (monoclonal) (M01) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

PRKAR2A Antibody (monoclonal) (M01) - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

<u>Western Blot</u>



- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- <u>Cell Culture</u>

PRKAR2A Antibody (monoclonal) (M01) - Images



Immunofluorescence of monoclonal antibody to PRKAR2A on HeLa cell . [antibody concentration 10 ug/ml]



Antibody Reactive Against Recombinant Protein.Western Blot detection against Immunogen (37.18 KDa) .





PRKAR2A monoclonal antibody (M01), clone 6A9 Western Blot analysis of PRKAR2A expression in HeLa ((Cat # AT3430a)



Immunoperoxidase of monoclonal antibody to PRKAR2A on formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded human salivary gland. [antibody concentration 3 ug/ml]



Detection limit for recombinant GST tagged PRKAR2A is approximately 0.03ng/ml as a capture antibody.

PRKAR2A Antibody (monoclonal) (M01) - 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).

PRKAR2A Antibody (monoclonal) (M01) - References

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living cells. Martin BR, et al. Chem Biol, 2007 Sep. PMID 17884635. Anchoring of protein kinase A-regulatory subunit llalpha to subapically positioned centrosomes mediates apical bile canalicular lumen development in response to oncostatin M but not cAMP. Wojtal KA, et al. Mol Biol Cell, 2007 Jul. PMID 17494870.