

Rabbit Anti-PRKACA antibody

SL7479R

Product Name:	PRKACA
Chinese Name:	蛋白激酶A催化亚基抗体
Alias:	cAMP Protein Kinase Catalytic subunit; cAMP dependent protein kinase alpha catalytic subunit; cAMP dependent protein kinase beta catalytic subunit; cAMP dependent protein kinase catalytic beta subunit isoform 4ab; cAMP dependent protein kinase catalytic subunit alpha; cAMP dependent protein kinase catalytic subunit alpha, isoform 1; cAMP dependent protein kinase catalytic subunit beta; DKFZp781I2452; MGC102831; MGC41879; MGC48865; MGC9320; PKA C alpha; PKA C beta; PKACA; PKACB; PRKACB; Protein kinase A catalytic subunit alpha; Protein kinase A catalytic subunit; Protein kinase A catalytic subunit beta; Protein kinase cAMP dependent catalytic alpha; Protein kinase cAMP dependent, catalytic, alpha; Protein kinase, cAMP dependent, catalytic, beta.
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human, Mouse, Rat, Dog, Pig, Cow, Rabbit, Sheep,
Applications:	ELISA=1:500-1000IHC-P=1:400-800 (Paraffin sections need antigen repair) not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Molecular weight:	40kDa
Cellular localization:	The nucleuscytoplasmic
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	lmg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human cAMP Protein Kinase Catalytic subunit:1-100/351
Lsotype:	IgG
Purification:	affinity purified by Protein A
Storage Buffer:	0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
Storage:	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20 °C. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of

	antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.
PubMed:	<u>PubMed</u>
	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. [provided by RefSeq, Jan 2015]
	Function: CREB, SMAD6 and PKD1 and has multiple functions in cellular differentiation and epithelial morphogenesis. Regulates myeloid cell differentiation through SMAD6 phosphorylation. Involved in nephrogenesis by stimulating renal epithelial cell migratic and tubulogenesis. Also involved in angiogenesis through stimulation of endothelial cell proliferation, migration and vascular-like structure formation
Product Detail:	Like other cAMP-dependent protein kinases, the inactive holoenzyme is probably composed of 2 PRKX catalytic subunits and a dimer of regulatory subunits. Interacts (cAMP-dependent) specifically with the regulatory subunits PRKAR1A and PRKAR1E Compared to other cAMP-dependent serine/threonine protein kinases, does not interact with the 2 other PKA regulatory subunits PRKAR2A and PRKAR2B. Interacts with cAMP-dependent protein kinase inhibitor/PKI proteins; inhibits PRKX. Interacts with GPKOW. Interacts with SMAD6. Interacts with PKD1; involved in differentiation and controlled morphogenesis of the kidney. Interacts with PIN1 (via WW domain).
	Subcellular Location: Cytoplasmic and Nuclear Tissue Specificity: Widely expressed (at protein level). Specifically expressed in blood by macrophages an granulocytes according to PubMed:9860982. Post-translational modifications: Phosphorylated; autophosphorylates in vitro.

A chromosomal aberration involving PRKX is a cause of sex reversal disorder.

DISEASE:

Translocation t(X;Y)(p22;p11) with PRKY. Chromosomal translocations proximal to PRKY account for about 30% of the cases of sex reversal disorder in XX males and XY females.

Similarity:

Belongs to the protein kinase superfamily. AGC Ser/Thr protein kinase family. cAMP subfamily.

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SWISS:

P17612

Gene ID:

5566

Database links:

Entrez Gene: 5566Human

Entrez Gene: 18747Mouse

Entrez Gene: 25636Rat

Omim: 601639Human

SwissProt: P17612Human

SwissProt: P05132Mouse

SwissProt: P27791Rat

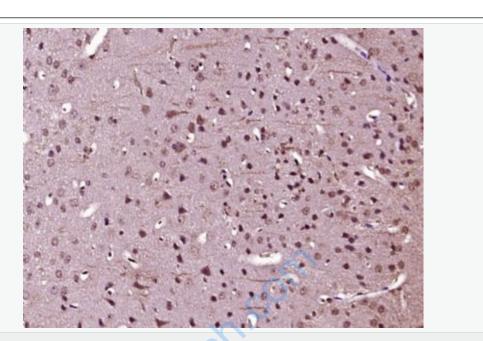
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Unigene: 19111 Mouse

Unigene: 20Rat

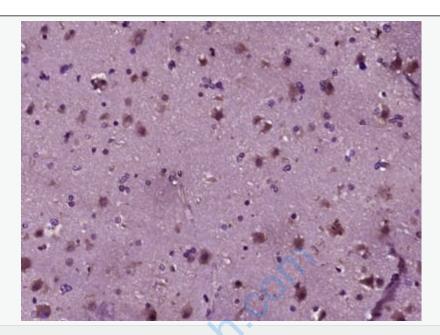
Important Note:

This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.



Picture:

Paraformaldehyde-fixed, paraffin embedded (Mouse brain); Antigen retrieval by boiling in sodium citrate buffer (pH6.0) for 15min; Block endogenous peroxidase by 3% hydrogen peroxide for 20 minutes; Blocking buffer (normal goat serum) at 37°C for 30min; Antibody incubation with (PRKACA) Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated (SL7479R) at 1:400 overnight at 4°C, followed by operating according to SP Kit(Rabbit) (sp-0023) instructions and DAB staining.



Paraformaldehyde-fixed, paraffin embedded (Human brain glioma); Antigen retrieval by boiling in sodium citrate buffer (pH6.0) for 15min; Block endogenous peroxidase by 3% hydrogen peroxide for 20 minutes; Blocking buffer (normal goat serum) at 37°C for 30min; Antibody incubation with (PRKACA) Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated (SL7479R) at 1:400 overnight at 4°C, followed by operating according to SP Kit(Rabbit) (sp-0023) instructions and DAB staining.