Mouse CAMP-dependent protein kinase type II-alpha regulatory subunit (PRKAR2A) ELISA Kit

Catalog No: #EK8256

Package Size: #EK8256-1 48T #EK8256-2 96T

Orders: order@signalwayantibody.com
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Description

Product Name	Mouse CAMP-dependent protein kinase type II-alpha regulatory subunit (PRKAR2A) ELISA Kit
Brief Description	ELISA Kit
Applications	ELISA
Species Reactivity	Mouse (Mus musculus)
Other Names	MGC3606; PKR2; PRKAR2; OTTHUMP00000210266|cAMP-dependent protein kinase regulatory subunit RII alpha|cAMP-dependent protein kinase; regulatory subunit alpha 2|protein kinase A; RII-alpha subunit
Accession No.	P12367
Uniprot	P12367
Storage	The stability of ELISA kit is determined by the loss rate of activity. The loss rate of this kit is less than 5% within the expiration date under appropriate storage condition. The loss rate was determined by accelerated thermal degradation test. Keep the kit at 37C for 4 and 7 days, and compare O.D.values of the kit kept at 37C with that of at recommended temperature. (referring from China Biological Products Standard, which was calculated by the Arrhenius equation. For ELISA kit, 4 days storage at 37C can be considered as 6 months at 2 - 8C, which means 7 days at 37C equaling 12 months at 2 - 8C).

Application Details

Detect Range:Request Information

Sensitivity:Request Information

Sample Type:Serum, Plasma, Other biological fluids

Sample Volume: 1-200 µL

Assay Time:1-4.5h

Detection wavelength:450 nm

Product Description

Detection Method:SandwichTest principle:This assay employs a two-site sandwich ELISA to quantitate PRKAR2A in samples. An antibody specific for PRKAR2A has been pre-coated onto a microplate. Standards and samples are pipetted into the wells and anyPRKAR2A present is bound by the immobilized antibody. After removing any unbound substances, a biotin-conjugated antibody specific for PRKAR2A is added to the wells. After washing, Streptavidin conjugated Horseradish Peroxidase (HRP) is added to the wells. Following a wash to remove any unbound avidin-enzyme reagent, a substrate solution is added to the wells and color develops in proportion to the amount of PRKAR2A bound in the initial step. The color development is stopped and the intensity of the color is measured.Product Overview:The inactive holoenzyme of PKA 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 of PKA have been identified in humans. PRKAR2a 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 PKA. 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