Pig cAMP-dependent protein kinase catalytic subunit beta (PRKACB) ELISA Kit

Catalog No: #EK8268

Package Size: #EK8268-1 48T #EK8268-2 96T

Orders: order@signalwayantibody.com
Support: tech@signalwayantibody.com

Description

Product Name	Pig cAMP-dependent protein kinase catalytic subunit beta (PRKACB) ELISA Kit
Brief Description	ELISA Kit
Applications	ELISA
Species Reactivity	Pig (Sus scrofa; Porcine)
Other Names	RP11-82H13.1; DKFZp781I2452; MGC41879; MGC9320; PKACB; PKA C-beta|cAMP-dependent protein kinase catalytic beta subunit isoform 4ab|cAMP-dependent protein kinase catalytic subunit beta|protein kinase
Accession No.	P05383
Uniprot	P05383
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 PRKACB in samples. An antibody specific for PRKACB has been pre-coated onto a microplate. Standards and samples are pipetted into the wells and anyPRKACB present is bound by the immobilized antibody. After removing any unbound substances, a biotin-conjugated antibody specific for PRKACB 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 PRKACB bound in the initial step. The color development is stopped and the intensity of the color is measured.Product Overview:cAMP is a signaling molecule important for a variety of cellular functions. cAMP exerts its effects by activating the AMP-activated protein kinase (AMPK), which transduces the signal through phosphorylation of different target proteins. The inactive holoenzyme of AMPK 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 AMPK have been identified in humans.

PRKACB is a member of the Ser/Thr protein kinase family and is a catalytic subunit of AMPK. Three alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding distinct isoforms have been observed.

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only