

## AKAP10 Conjugated Antibody

Catalog No: #C33587



Package Size: #C33587-AF350 100ul #C33587-AF405 100ul #C33587-AF488 100ul  
 #C33587-AF555 100ul #C33587-AF594 100ul #C33587-AF647 100ul  
 #C33587-AF680 100ul #C33587-AF750 100ul #C33587-Biotin 100ul

Orders: [order@signalwayantibody.com](mailto:order@signalwayantibody.com)  
 Support: [tech@signalwayantibody.com](mailto:tech@signalwayantibody.com)

## Description

Product Name	AKAP10 Conjugated Antibody
Host Species	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Species Reactivity	Hu Ms Rt
Specificity	The antibody detects endogenous levels of total AKAP10 protein.
Immunogen Description	Synthesized peptide derived from Internal of human AKAP10.
Conjugates	Biotin AF350 AF405 AF488 AF555 AF594 AF647 AF680 AF750
Other Names	A kinase anchor protein 10;mitochondrial [Precursor];Protein kinase A-anchoring protein 10;PRKA10;Dual specificity A kinase-anchoring protein 2
Accession No.	Swiss-Prot#:O43572NCBI Gene ID:11216
Uniprot	O43572
GeneID	11216;
Excitation Emission	AF350: 346nm/442nm AF405: 401nm/421nm AF488: 493nm/519nm AF555: 555nm/565nm AF594: 591nm/614nm AF647: 651nm/667nm AF680: 679nm/702nm AF750: 749nm/775nm
Calculated MW	73
Formulation	0.01M Sodium Phosphate, 0.25M NaCl, pH 7.6, 5mg/ml Bovine Serum Albumin, 0.02% Sodium Azide
Storage	Store at 4°C in dark for 6 months

## Application Details

## Suggested Dilution:

AF350 conjugated: most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 250  
 AF405 conjugated: most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 250  
 AF488 conjugated: most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 250  
 AF555 conjugated: most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 250  
 AF594 conjugated: most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 250  
 AF647 conjugated: most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 250  
 AF680 conjugated: most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 250  
 AF750 conjugated: most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 250

## Product Description

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The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.

## Background

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Differentially targeted protein that binds to type I and II regulatory subunits of protein kinase A and anchors them to the mitochondria or the plasma membrane. Although the physiological relevance between PKA and AKAPS with mitochondria is not fully understood, one idea is that BAD, a proapoptotic member, is phosphorylated and inactivated by mitochondria-anchored PKA. It cannot be excluded too that it may facilitate PKA as well as G protein signal transduction, by acting as an adapter for assembling multiprotein complexes. With its RGS domain, it could lead to the interaction to G-alpha proteins, providing a link between the signaling machinery and the downstream kinase. By similarity.

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Note: This product is for in vitro research use only