

PRKACA Antibody

Catalog No: #46647

Orders: order@signalwayantibody.com

Support: tech@signalwayantibody.com

Description

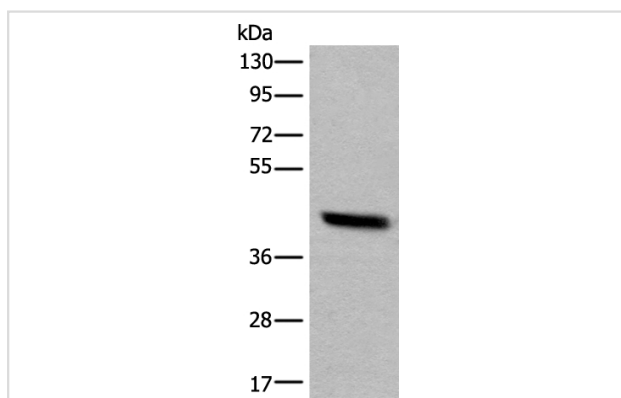
Product Name	PRKACA Antibody
Host Species	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Purification	Antigen affinity purification
Applications	WB IHC
Species Reactivity	Hu
Specificity	The antibody detects endogenous levels of total PRKACA protein.
Immunogen Type	peptide
Immunogen Description	Synthetic peptide corresponding to residues near the C terminal of human PRKACA
Target Name	PRKACA
Other Names	PKACA; PPNAD4
Accession No.	Swiss-Prot:P17612NCBI Gene ID:5566NCBI Protein:NP_002721
Uniprot	P17612
GeneID	5566;
Calculated MW	41 kDa
Concentration	0.8mg/ml
Formulation	Rabbit IgG in pH7.4 PBS, 0.05% NaN ₃ , 40% Glycerol.
Storage	Store at -20°C

Application Details

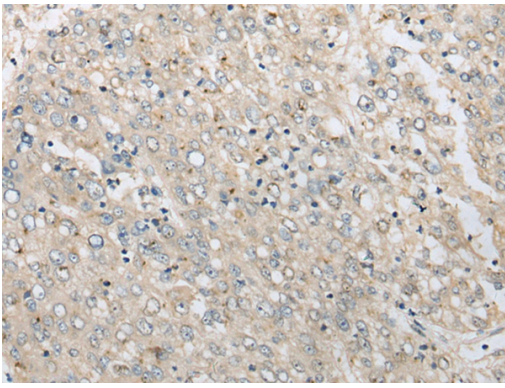
Western blotting: 1:200-1:1000

Immunohistochemistry: 1: 25-100

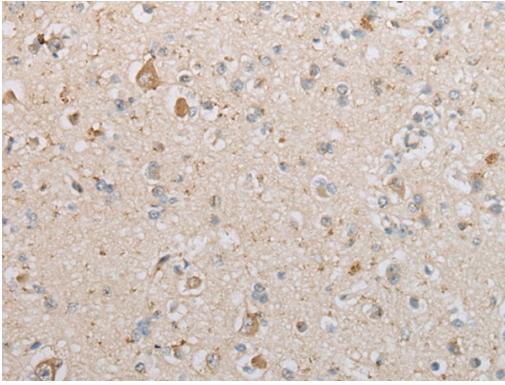
Images



Gel: 8%SDS-PAGE
lysate: 40 µg, Lane: Human testis tissue lysate,
Primary antibody: 46647B (PRKACA Antibody) at dilution
1/250
Secondary antibody: Goat anti rabbit IgG at 1/8000 dilution,
Exposure time: 3 seconds



The image on the left is immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human liver cancer tissue using 46647 (PRKACA Antibody) at dilution 1/30, on the right is treated with synthetic peptide. (Original magnification: x200)



The image on the left is immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human brain tissue using 46647 (PRKACA Antibody) at dilution 1/30, on the right is treated with synthetic peptide. (Original magnification: x200)

Background

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.

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only