

Anti-PRKAR2A Polyclonal Antibody

Product Details

Ig Type:	IgG
Reactivity:	Human, Mouse (predicted: Rat, Dog, Pig, Rabbit)
Molecular Weight:	Theoretical: 45 kDa. Actual: 46 kDa.
Purification:	Protein A purified

Applications

Verified Activity:	<p>1. Blank control: U937. Primary Antibody (green line): Rabbit Anti-PKA R2 antibody (TMAB-11740) Dilution: 2 µg / 10⁶ cells; Isotype Control Antibody (orange line): Rabbit IgG. Secondary Antibody: Goat anti-rabbit IgG-PE Dilution: 1 µg / test. Protocol The cells were fixed with 4% PFA (10 min at room temperature) and then permeabilized with 0.1% PBST for 20 min at PBST. The cells were then incubated in 5% BSA to block non-specific protein-protein interactions for 30 min at room temperature. Cells stained with Primary Antibody for 30 min at room temperature. The secondary antibody used for 40 min at room temperature. Acquisition of 20,000 events was performed.</p> <p>2. Sample: Lane 1: Mouse Testis tissue lysates Lane 2: Mouse Liver tissue lysates Lane 3: Mouse Heart tissue lysates Primary: Anti-PKA R2 (TMAB-11740) at 1/1000 dilution Secondary: IRDye800CW Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG at 1/20000 dilution Predicted band size: 45 kDa Observed band size: 46 kDa</p>
Application:	WB, FCM
Recommended	WB: 1:500-2000; FCM: 2µg/Test

Properties

Stability & Storage:	Store at 2°C-8°C for 1 month. Store at -20°C or -80°C for 12 months. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
Shipping:	Shipping with blue ice.

Antigen Details

Immunogen: KLH conjugated synthetic peptide: human PKA R2
Antigen Species: Human
Gene ID: 5576
Uniprot ID: P13861

Research Background

The second messenger cyclic AMP (cAMP) mediates diverse cellular responses to external signals such as proliferation, ion transport, regulation of metabolism and gene transcription by activation of the cAMP-dependent protein kinase (cAPK or PKA). Activation of PKA occurs when cAMP binds to the two regulatory subunits of the tetrameric PKA holoenzyme, resulting in release of active catalytic subunits. Activation of transcription upon elevation of cAMP levels results from translocation of PKA to the nucleus, where it phosphorylates the transcription factor cAMP response element binding protein (CREB) on Serine 133, which in turn leads to TFIIIB binding to TATA-box-binding protein TBP1, thus linking phospho-CREB to the Pol II transcription initiation complex. Mouse Serine 96 (designated Ser 99 in human) is a phosphorylation site on the PKA II?regulatory subunit.

Inhibitor · Natural Compounds · Compound Libraries · Recombinant Proteins

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