Product Name: Phospho-PKA alpha/beta/gamma (Thr197) Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog #: APRab00837

Summary

Production Name	Phospho-PKA alpha/beta/gamma (Thr197) Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Description	Primary antibody
Host	Rabbit
Application	WB,IHC-F,IHC-P,ICC/IF,ELISA
Reactivity	Human,Mouse,Rat

Performance

Conjugation	Unconjugated
Modification	Phosphorylated
Isotype	IgG
Clonality	Polyclonal Antibody
Form	Liquid
Storage	Store at 4°C short term. Aliquot and store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.
Buffer	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide, pH 7.3.
Purification	Affinity Chromatography

Immunogen

Gene Name	PRKACA/PRKACB/PRKACG
Alternative Names	PRKACA; PKACA; cAMP-dependent protein kinase catalytic subunit alpha; PKA C-alpha; PRKACB; cAMP-dependent protein kinase catalytic subunit beta; PKA C-beta; PRKACG; cAMP-dependent protein kinase catalytic subunit gamma; PKA C-gamma
Gene ID	5566/5567
SwissProt ID	P17612/P22694/P22612

Application

Dilution Ratio	WB: 1/500-1/1000 IHC: 1/50-1/100 IF: 1/50-1/200 ELISA: 1/10000
Molecular Weight	Calculated MW: 40 kDa; Observed MW: 40 kDa

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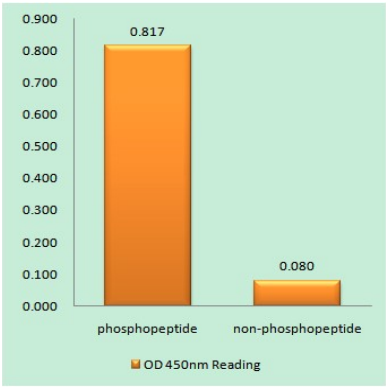
Background

PRKACA (protein kinase cAMP-activated catalytic subunit alpha) 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.

Research Area

Signal Transduction

Image Data



EnzymeLinked Immunosorbent Assay (Phospho-ELISA) for Immunogen Phospho-peptide (Phospho-left) and NonPhospho-peptide (Phospho-right), using PKA CAT (Phospho-Thr19antibody

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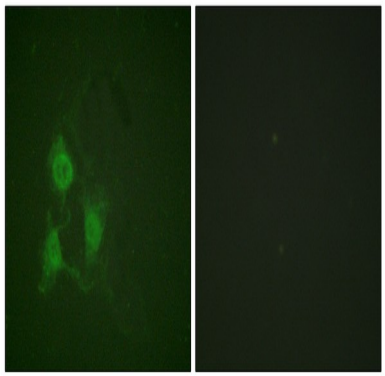
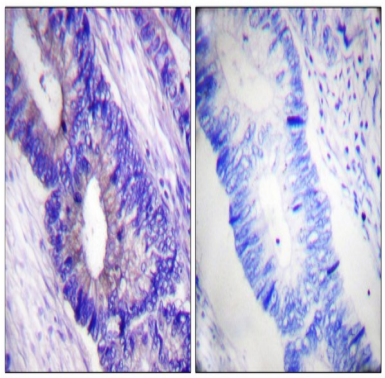
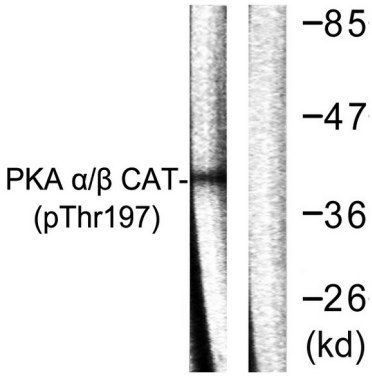


Immunofluorescence analysis of Phospho-PKA alpha/beta/gamma (Thr197) in A549 using Phospho-PKA alpha/beta/gamma (Thr197) antibody. The picture on the right is blocked with the Phospho- peptide.



Immunohistochemistry analysis of paraffin-embedded Human colon carcinoma using Phospho-PKA alpha/beta/gamma (Thr197) antibody. High-pressure and temperature Sodium Citrate pH 6.0 was used for antigen retrieval.Sample with blocking peptide on the right.



Western blot analysis of Phospho-PKA alpha/beta/gamma (Thr197) in mouse brain lysates using Phospho-PKA alpha/beta/gamma (Thr197) antibody.The lane on the right is blocked with the synthesized peptide.

Note

For research use only.

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