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## Summary

<b>Production Name</b>	AKAP 10 Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
<b>Description</b>	Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
<b>Host</b>	Rabbit
<b>Application</b>	WB,ELISA
<b>Reactivity</b>	Human,Mouse,Rat

## Performance

<b>Conjugation</b>	Unconjugated
<b>Modification</b>	Unmodified
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG
<b>Clonality</b>	Polyclonal
<b>Form</b>	Liquid
<b>Storage</b>	Store at 4°C short term. Aliquot and store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.
<b>Buffer</b>	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% New type preservative N.
<b>Purification</b>	Affinity purification

## Immunogen

<b>Gene Name</b>	AKAP10
<b>Alternative Names</b>	AKAP10; A-kinase anchor protein 10; mitochondrial; AKAP-10; Dual specificity A kinase-anchoring protein 2; D-AKAP-2; Protein kinase A-anchoring protein 10; PRKA10
<b>Gene ID</b>	11216.0
<b>SwissProt ID</b>	O43572.The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human AKAP10. AA range:10-59

## Application

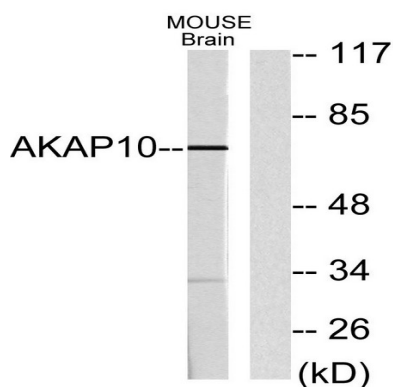
<b>Dilution Ratio</b>	WB 1:500 - 1:2000. ELISA: 1:10000
<b>Molecular Weight</b>	73kD

## Background

This gene encodes a member of the A-kinase anchor protein family. A-kinase anchor proteins bind to the regulatory subunits of protein kinase A (PKA) and confine the holoenzyme to discrete locations within the cell. The encoded protein is localized to mitochondria and interacts with both the type I and type II regulatory subunits of PKA. Polymorphisms in this gene may be associated with increased risk of arrhythmias and sudden cardiac death. [provided by RefSeq, May 2012],domain:RII-alpha binding site, predicted to form an amphipathic helix, could participate in protein-protein interactions with a complementary surface on the R-subunit dimer.,function: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.,similarity:Contains 2 RGS domains.,subcellular location:Predominantly mitochondrial but also membrane associated and cytoplasmic.,

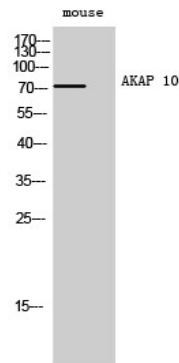
## Research Area

## Image Data



Western blot analysis of lysates from mouse brain, using AKAP10 Antibody. The lane on the right is blocked with the synthesized peptide.

**Product Name: AKAP 10 Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody**  
**Catalog #: APRab06717**



Western Blot analysis of mouse cells using AKAP 10 Polyclonal Antibody

**Note**

For research use only.