
Summary

Production Name	AKAP 79 Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Description	Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Host	Rabbit
Application	IF, WB, ELISA
Reactivity	Human, Rat, Mouse

Performance

Conjugation	Unconjugated
Modification	Unmodified
Isotype	IgG
Clonality	Polyclonal
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% New type preservative N.
Purification	Affinity purification

Immunogen

Gene Name	AKAP5 AKAP5; AKAP79; A-kinase anchor protein 5; AKAP-5; A-kinase anchor protein 79 kDa;
Alternative Names	AKAP 79; H21; cAMP-dependent protein kinase regulatory subunit II high affinity-binding protein
Gene ID	9495.0
SwissProt ID	P24588. The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human AKAP5. AA range:1-50

Application

Dilution Ratio	WB 1:500 - 1:2000. IF 1:200 - 1:1000. ELISA: 1:10000. Not yet tested in other applications.
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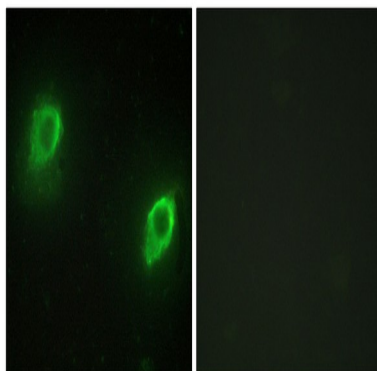
Molecular Weight 47kD

Background

The A-kinase anchor proteins (AKAPs) are a group of structurally diverse proteins, which have the common function of binding to the regulatory subunit of protein kinase A (PKA) and confining the holoenzyme to discrete locations within the cell. This gene encodes a member of the AKAP family. The encoded protein binds to the RII-beta regulatory subunit of PKA, and also to protein kinase C and the phosphatase calcineurin. It is predominantly expressed in cerebral cortex and may anchor the PKA protein at postsynaptic densities (PSD) and be involved in the regulation of postsynaptic events. It is also expressed in T lymphocytes and may function to inhibit interleukin-2 transcription by disrupting calcineurin-dependent dephosphorylation of NFAT. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008],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:May anchor the PKA protein to cytoskeletal and/or organelle-associated proteins, targeting the signal carried by cAMP to specific intracellular effectors. Association with to the beta2-adrenergic receptor (beta2-AR) not only regulates beta2-AR signaling pathway, but also the activation by PKA by switching off the beta2-AR signaling cascade.,miscellaneous:The N-terminal region, which is highly basic, is required for interaction with calmodulin.,similarity:Contains 1 AKAP domain.,subcellular location:Associated with particulate fractions.,subunit:Binding protein for dimer of the RII-beta regulatory subunit of cAMP-dependent protein kinase (PKA) and also for the protein kinase C (PKC) and the phosphatase calcineurin (PP2B). Each enzyme is inhibited when bound to the anchoring protein. Also binds the beta2-adrenergic receptor.,tissue specificity:Predominantly in the cerebral cortex and the postsynaptic densities of the forebrain, and to a lesser extent in adrenal medulla, lung and anterior pituitary.,

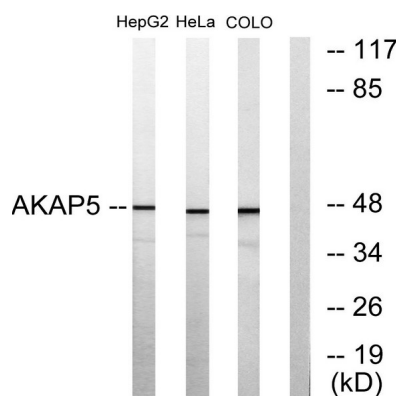
Research Area

Image Data

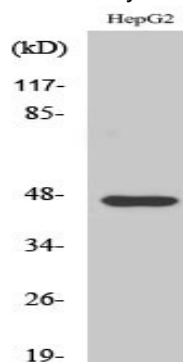


Immunofluorescence analysis of HeLa cells, using AKAP5 Antibody. The picture on the right is blocked with the synthesized peptide.

Product Name: AKAP 79 Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog #: APRab06725



Western blot analysis of lysates from HepG2, HeLa, and COLO205 cells, using AKAP5 Antibody. The lane on the right is blocked with the synthesized peptide.



Western Blot analysis of various cells using AKAP 79 Polyclonal Antibody diluted at 1 : 1000

Note

For research use only.