

Rabbit anti-Human Phospho-PRKACA-S339 Antibody | anti-PRKACA-S339 antibody

Phospho-PRKACA-S339 Polyclonal Antibody

CATALOG #	HOST	REACTIVITY	APPLICATIONS
AAA280632	Rabbit	Human	Immunoprecipitation, Western Blot

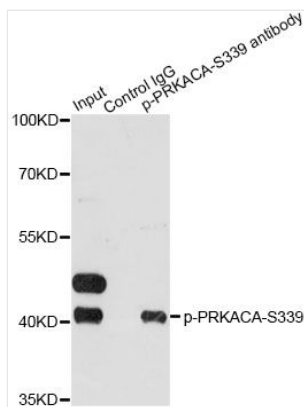
PRODUCT SYNONYMS

Phospho-PRKACA-S339; Phospho-PRKACA-S339 Polyclonal Antibody; PRKACA; PKACA; PPNAD4; anti-PRKACA-S339 antibody

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

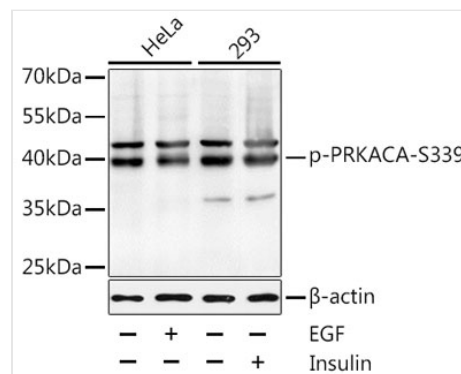
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human
Isotype	IgG
Purity/Purification	Affinity purification
Form/Format	PBS with 0.02% sodium azide, 50% glycerol, pH7.3.
Sequence Length	427
Applicable Applications for anti-PRKACA-S339 antibody	IP (Immunoprecipitation), WB (Western Blot)
Immunogen	A synthetic phosphorylated peptide around S339 of human PRKACA (NP_002721.1).
Preparation and Storage	Store at -20 degree C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.

IMAGES



IP (Immunoprecipitation)

Immunoprecipitation analysis of 200ug extracts of HeLa cells, using 3 ug Phospho-PRKACA-S339 pAb (AAA280632). Western blot was performed from the immunoprecipitate using Phospho-PRKACA-S339 pAb (AAA280632) at a dilution of 1:1000. HeLa cells were treated by EGF (100 ng/ml) at 37°C for 30 minutes after serum-starvation overnight.



WB (Western Blot)

Western blot analysis of extracts of HeLa and 293 cells, using Phospho-PRKACA-S339 antibody at 1:1000 dilution. HeLa cells were treated by EGF (100ng/ml) for 30 minutes after serum-starvation overnight. 293T cells were treated by Insulin (100nM) for 10 minutes after serum-starvation overnight. Secondary antibody: HRP Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG (H+L) at 1:10000 dilution. Lysates/proteins: 25ug per lane. Blocking buffer: 3% BSA.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for anti-PRKACA-S339 antibody	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.
Product Categories/Family for anti-PRKACA-S339 antibody	Phosphorylated

NCBI AND UNIPROT INFORMATION

NCBI GI #	748585205
NCBI GeneID	5566
NCBI Accession #	NP_001291278.1
NCBI GenBank Nucleotide #	NM_001304349.1
UniProt Accession #	P17612; Q32P54; Q9H2Y0; Q9NRB4; Q9NRH9
Molecular Weight	Calculated MW: 39kDa/40kDa Observed: 42kDa
NCBI Official Full Name	cAMP-dependent protein kinase catalytic subunit alpha isoform 3
NCBI Official Synonym Full Names	protein kinase cAMP-activated catalytic subunit alpha
NCBI Official Symbol	PRKACA
NCBI Official Synonym Symbols	PKACA; PPNAD4
NCBI Protein Information	cAMP-dependent protein kinase catalytic subunit alpha
UniProt Protein Name	cAMP-dependent protein kinase catalytic subunit alpha
UniProt Gene Name	PRKACA
UniProt Synonym Gene Names	PKACA; PKA C-alpha
UniProt Entry Name	KAPCA_HUMAN

For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures. Small volumes of product may become entrapped in the seal of the vial during shipment and storage; if necessary, briefly centrifuge the vial on a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the cap.