

Mouse anti-Human PRKAR1A Monoclonal Antibody | anti-PRKAR1A antibody

Mouse monoclonal antibody Anti-Human PRKAR1A

CATALOG # AAA36494	HOST Mouse	REACTIVITY Human	APPLICATIONS Western Blot, Dot Blot
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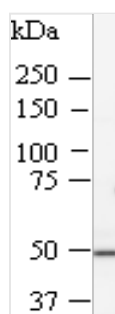
PRODUCT SYNONYMS

PRKAR1A; Monoclonal Antibody; Mouse monoclonal antibody Anti-Human PRKAR1A; Homo sapiens protein kinase; cAMP-dependent; regulatory; type I; alpha (tissue specific extinguisher 1) (PRKAR1A); transcript variant 1; mRNA.; CAR; CNC; CNC1; PKR1; TSE1; PPNAD1; PRKAR1; MGC17251; DKFZp779L0468; anti-PRKAR1A antibody

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

Host	Mouse
Reactivity	Human
Clonality	Monoclonal
Isotype	IgG1
Clone Number	3546C2a
Concentration	100 ug/ml (1.0 ml) (varies by lot)
Sequence Length	4325
Applicable Applications for anti-PRKAR1A antibody	WB (Western Blot), DB (Dot Blot)
Preparation	This antibody was purified using protein G column chromatography from culture supernatant of hybridoma cultured in a medium containing bovine IgG-depleted (approximately 95%) fetal bovine serum.
Sterility	Filtered through a 0.22 um membrane.

IMAGES



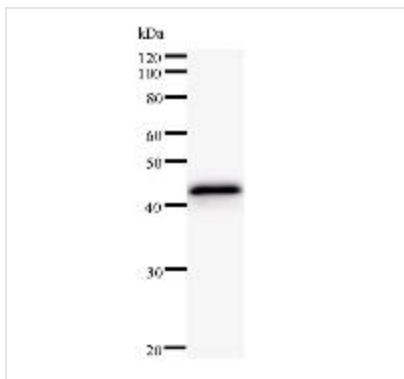
Quality Control #2

Arrow indicates the region of immunized recombinant protein carrying 50-200 amino acids.



WB (Western Blot)

Detection of human PRKAR1A by Western blot. Samples: Whole cell lysate (25 ug) from HEK293 cells. [Lot No. 3546C2a-1] Predicted molecular weight: 42 kDa



Quality Control

Western blot analysis of immunized recombinant protein, using anti-PRKAR1A monoclonal antibody.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for anti-PRKAR1A antibody

cAMP is a signaling molecule important for a variety of cellular functions. cAMP exerts its effects by activating the cAMP-dependent protein kinase (AMPK), which transduces the signal through phosphorylation of different target proteins. The inactive holoenzyme of AMPK is a tetramer composed of two regulatory and two catalytic subunits. 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 of AMPK have been identified in humans. The protein encoded by this gene is one of the regulatory subunits. This protein was found to be a tissue-specific extinguisher that down-regulates the expression of seven liver genes in hepatoma x fibroblast hybrids. Functional null mutations in this gene cause Carney complex (CNC), an autosomal dominant multiple neoplasia syndrome. This gene can fuse to the RET protooncogene by gene rearrangement and form the thyroid tumor-specific chimeric oncogene known as PTC2. Three alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding the same protein have been observed. [NCBI Entrez Gene Summary]

NCBI AND UNIPROT INFORMATION

NCBI GI #	443497962
NCBI GeneID	5573
NCBI Accession #	NP_002725.1
NCBI GenBank Nucleotide #	NM_002734
Molecular Weight	38,003 Da
NCBI Official Full Name	Homo sapiens protein kinase, cAMP-dependent, regulatory, type I, alpha (PRKAR1A), transcript variant 1, mRNA
NCBI Official Synonym Full Names	protein kinase, cAMP-dependent, regulatory, type I, alpha
NCBI Official Symbol	PRKAR1A
NCBI Official Synonym Symbols	CAR; CNC; CNC1; PKR1; TSE1; ADOHR; PPNAD1; PRKAR1; ACRDYS1
NCBI Protein Information	cAMP-dependent protein kinase type I-alpha regulatory subunit; Carney complex type 1; cAMP-dependent protein kinase regulatory subunit R1alpha; cAMP-dependent protein kinase type I-alpha regulatory chain; protein kinase A type 1a regulatory subunit; tissue-specific extinguisher 1
UniProt Protein Name	cAMP-dependent protein kinase type I-alpha regulatory subunit
UniProt Gene Name	PRKAR1A
UniProt Entry Name	KAP0_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.