

Rabbit anti-Human PRKAR2A Polyclonal Antibody | anti-PRKAR2A antibody

PRKAR2A antibody

CATALOG #	HOST	REACTIVITY	APPLICATIONS
AAA50466	Rabbit	Human	Western Blot

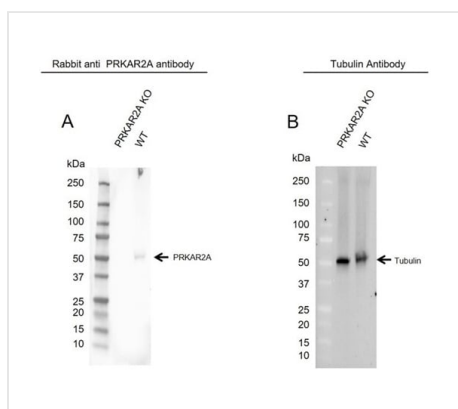
PRODUCT SYNONYMS

PRKAR2A; Polyclonal Antibody; PRKAR2A antibody; RABBIT ANTI PRKAR2A; anti-PRKAR2A antibody

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

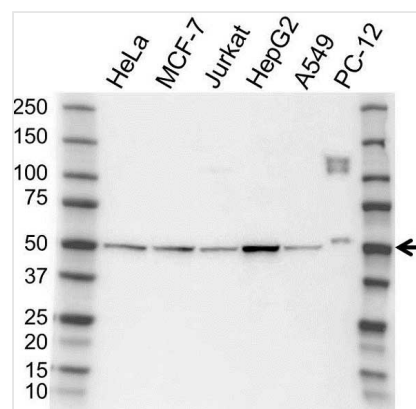
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Purity/Purification	Rabbit polyclonal antibody purified by affinity chromatography on immunogen
Form/Format	Purified IgG - liquid Phosphate buffered saline 0.09% Sodium Azide, <50% Glycerol
Concentration	IgG concentration 0.5mg/ml (varies by lot)
Applicable Applications for anti-PRKAR2A antibody	WB (Western Blot)
Species Cross-Reactivity	Rat: Yes
Immunogen	Recombinant protein of human PRKAR2A
Preparation and Storage	Store undiluted at -20 degree C, avoiding repeated freeze thaw cycles 12 months from date of despatch.

IMAGES



WB (Western Blot)

Western blot analysis of PRKAR2A knockout HeLa and wild type HeLa (WT) whole cell lysates probed with (A) Rabbit anti PRKAR2A antibody (AAA50466) followed by detection with HRP conjugated Goat anti Rabbit IgG (1/10,000) and (B) hFAB rhodamine anti-tubulin primary antibody (12004166) and visualized on the ChemiDoc MP with a (A) 231 second and (B) 30 second exposure.



WB (Western Blot)

Western blot analysis of whole cell lysates probed with PRKAR2A antibody followed by detection with HRP conjugated Goat anti Rabbit IgG (1/10,000) and visualized on the ChemiDoc MP with 9 second exposure. Arrow points to PRKAR2A (molecular weight 50 kDa)

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for anti-PRKAR2A antibody	Rabbit anti Human PRKAR2A antibody recognizes the PRKAR2A, also known as cAMP-dependent protein kinase regulatory subunit RII alpha and cAMP-dependent protein kinase type II-alpha regulatory subunit. cAMP is a signaling molecule important for a variety of cellular functions. cAMP exerts its effects by activating the cAMP-dependent protein kinase, which transduces the signal through phosphorylation of different target proteins. The inactive kinase holoenzyme 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 have been identified in humans. The protein encoded by PRKAR2A is one of the regulatory subunits. This subunit can be phosphorylated by the activated catalytic subunit. It may interact with various A-kinase anchoring proteins and determine the subcellular localization of cAMP-dependent protein kinase. This subunit has been shown to regulate protein transport from endosomes to the Golgi apparatus and further to the endoplasmic reticulum (ER) (provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008). Rabbit anti Human PRKAR2A antibody detects a band of 50 kDa. The antibody has been extensively validated for western blotting using whole cell lysates.
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NCBI AND UNIPROT INFORMATION

NCBI GI #	4758958
NCBI GeneID	5576
NCBI Accession #	NP_004148.1
NCBI GenBank Nucleotide #	NM_004157.2
UniProt Accession #	P13861; Q16823
Molecular Weight	45,518 Da
NCBI Official Full Name	cAMP-dependent protein kinase type II-alpha regulatory subunit
NCBI Official Synonym Full Names	protein kinase, cAMP-dependent, regulatory, type II, alpha
NCBI Official Symbol	PRKAR2A
NCBI Official Synonym Symbols	PKR2; PRKAR2
NCBI Protein Information	cAMP-dependent protein kinase type II-alpha regulatory subunit; protein kinase A, RII-alpha subunit; cAMP-dependent protein kinase regulatory subunit RII alpha
UniProt Protein Name	cAMP-dependent protein kinase type II-alpha regulatory subunit
UniProt Gene Name	PRKAR2A
UniProt Synonym Gene Names	PKR2; PRKAR2
UniProt Entry Name	KAP2_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.