

## PKA II $\alpha$ reg rabbit pAb antibody

| Catalog No :                 | Source:  | Concentration : | Mol.Wt. (Da): |
|------------------------------|--|-----------------|---------------|
| A19883                       | Rabbit   | 1 mg/ml         | 45518         |
| <b>Applications</b>          | WB,IHC,IF,ELISA  |                 |               |
| <b>Reactivity</b>            | Human  |                 |               |
| <b>Dilution</b>              | WB: 1:500 - 1:2000. IHC: 1:100 - 1:300. IF: 1:200 - 1:1000. ELISA: 1:10000. Not yet tested in other applications.  |                 |               |
| <b>Storage</b>               | -20°C/1 year   |                 |               |
| <b>Specificity</b>           | PKA II $\alpha$ reg Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of PKA II $\alpha$ reg protein.  |                 |               |
| <b>Source / Purification</b> | The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.  |                 |               |
| <b>Immunogen</b>             | The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human KAP2. AA range:41-90   |                 |               |
| <b>Uniprot No</b>            | P13861   |                 |               |
| <b>Alternative names</b>     | PRKAR2A; PKR2; PRKAR2; cAMP-dependent protein kinase type II-alpha regulatory subunit  |                 |               |
| <b>Form</b>                  | Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.  |                 |               |
| <b>Clonality</b>             | Polyclonal   |                 |               |
| <b>Isotype</b>               | IgG  |                 |               |
| <b>Conjugation</b>           |  |                 |               |
| <b>Background</b>            | <p>protein kinase cAMP-dependent type II regulatory subunit alpha(PRKAR2A) Homo sapiens 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 this gene 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 b</p> |                 |               |
| <b>Other</b>                 | PRKAR2A, cAMP-dependent protein kinase type II-alpha regulatory subunit  |                 |               |

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**Product Images:****Application Key:**

WB-Western IP-Immunoprecipitation IHC-Immunohistochemistry CHIP-Chromatin Immunoprecipitation  
IF-Immunofluorescence F-Flow Cytometry E-P-ELISA-Peptide

**Species Cross-Reactivity Key:**

H-Human M-Mouse R-Rat Hm-Hamster Mk-Monkey Vir-Virus Mi-Mink C-Chicken Dm-D. melanogaster  
X-Xenopus Z-Zebrafish B-Bovine Dg-Dog Pg-Pig Sc-S. cerevisiae Ce-C. elegans Hr-Horse All-All  
Species Expected

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**Regulatory Disclaimer**

*For life science research only. Not for use in diagnostic procedures.*

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