



Anti-PRKACA (aa 1-120) polyclonal antibody (DPAB-DC2423)

This product is for research use only and is not intended for diagnostic use.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Antigen Description	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 a member of the Ser/Thr protein kinase family and is a catalytic subunit of cAMP-dependent protein kinase. Alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding distinct isoforms have been observed.
Immunogen	PRKACA (AAH39846, 1 a.a. ~ 120 a.a) partial recombinant protein with GST tag. The sequence is MGNAAAAKKGSEQESVKEFLAKAKEDFLKKWESPAQNTAHLQFERIKTLGTGSFGRVML VKHKETGNHYAMKILDKQKVVLKQIEHTLNEKRILQAVNFPFLVKLEFSFKDNSNLYMV
Source/Host	Mouse
Species Reactivity	Human
Conjugate	Unconjugated
Applications	WB (Recombinant protein), ELISA,
Size	50 µl
Buffer	50 % glycerol
Preservative	None
Storage	Store at -20°C or lower. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

GENE INFORMATION

Gene Name	PRKACA protein kinase, cAMP-dependent, catalytic, alpha [Homo sapiens (human)]
Official Symbol	PRKACA
Synonyms	PRKACA; protein kinase, cAMP-dependent, catalytic, alpha; PKACA; cAMP-dependent protein kinase catalytic subunit alpha; PKA C-alpha; protein kinase A catalytic subunit; cAMP-dependent protein kinase catalytic subunit alpha, isoform 1;
Entrez Gene ID	5566
Protein Refseq	NP_002721
UniProt ID	A0A024R7J0
Chromosome Location	19p13.1
Pathway	Activation of NMDA receptor upon glutamate binding and postsynaptic events; Adrenergic signaling in cardiomyocytes; Alcoholism; Amoebiasis
Function	ATP binding; cAMP-dependent protein kinase activity; protein binding; protein kinase A regulatory subunit binding