



Anti-PRKAR1B monoclonal antibody, clone 23F6 (DCABH-840)

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

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Product Overview	Mouse monoclonal to PKA regulatory subunit I beta
Antigen Description	Cyclic AMP-dependent protein kinase A (PKA) is an essential enzyme in the signaling pathway of the second messenger cAMP. Through phosphorylation of target proteins, PKA controls many biochemical events in the cell including regulation of metabolism, ion transport, and gene transcription. The PKA holoenzyme is composed of 2 regulatory and 2 catalytic subunits and dissociates from the regulatory subunits upon binding of cAMP.
Immunogen	Recombinant full length protein corresponding to Human PKA regulatory subunit I beta (NP_002726) produced in HEK293T cells.
Isotype	IgG1
Source/Host	Mouse
Species Reactivity	Human
Clone	23F6
Purification	Purified from mouse ascites fluids by affinity chromatography.
Conjugate	Unconjugated
Applications	WB, ICC/IF
Positive Control	HEK293T cells transfected with pCMV6-ENTRY PKA regulatory subunit I beta. COS7 cells transiently transfected by pCMV6-ENTRY PKA regulatory subunit I beta.
Format	Liquid
Size	100 µl

Buffer	pH: 7.30; Preservative: 0.02% Sodium azide; Constituents: 48% PBS, 1% BSA, 50% Glycerol
Preservative	0.02% Sodium Azide
Storage	store at -20°C. Avoid repeated freeze / thaw cycles.
Ship	Shipped at 4°C.

GENE INFORMATION

Gene Name	PRKAR1B protein kinase, cAMP-dependent, regulatory, type I, beta [Homo sapiens]
Official Symbol	PRKAR1B
Synonyms	PRKAR1B; protein kinase, cAMP-dependent, regulatory, type I, beta; cAMP-dependent protein kinase type I-beta regulatory subunit; PRKAR1;
Entrez Gene ID	5575
Protein Refseq	NP_001158230
UniProt ID	P31321
Chromosome Location	7pter-p22
Pathway	Apoptosis, organism-specific biosystem; Apoptosis, conserved biosystem; Aquaporin-mediated transport, organism-specific biosystem; Ca-dependent events, organism-specific biosystem; CaM pathway, organism-specific biosystem; Calcium Regulation in the Cardiac Cell, organism-specific biosystem; Calmodulin induced events, organism-specific biosystem;
Function	cAMP binding; cAMP-dependent protein kinase regulator activity; nucleotide binding;