PRKAR2A rabbit monoclonal antibody

Catalog # H00005576-K Size 100 ug x up to 3

Specification

Product Description	Rabbit monoclonal antibody raised against a human PRKAR2A peptide using ARM Technology.
Immunogen	A synthetic peptide of human PRKAR2A is used for rabbit immunization. Customer or Abnova will decide on the preferred peptide sequence.
Host	Rabbit
Library Construction	Non-fusion antibody library from rabbit spleen (ARM Technology).
Expression	Overexpression vector and transfection into 293H cell line.
Reactivity	Human
Purification	Protein A
Isotype	IgG
Quality Control Testing	Antibody reactive against human PRKAR2A peptide by ELISA and mammalian transfected lysate by Western Blot.
Storage Buffer	In 1x PBS, pH 7.4
Storage Instruction	Store at -20°C or lower. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Deliverable	Up to three rabbit IgG clones of 100 ug each will be delivered to customer.
Note	1. Customer may provide cell or tissue lysate for antibody screening. 2. Rabbit monoclonal antibody generated by ARM technology is amenable to antibody engineering in cluding $F(ab)_2$, IgG, scFv and different Fc and non-Fc conjugates per customer request.

Applications

- Western Blot (Transfected lysate)

  Protocol Download

- ELISA

Gene Info — PRKAR2A

Entrez GeneID	5576
GeneBank Accession#	PRKAR2A
Gene Name	PRKAR2A
Gene Alias	MGC3606, PKR2, PRKAR2
Gene Description	protein kinase, cAMP-dependent, regulatory, type II, alpha
Omim ID	176910
Gene Ontology	Hyperlink
Gene Summary	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 been shown to regulate protein transport from endosomes to the Golgi apparatus and further to the endoplasmic reticulum (ER). [provided by RefSeq
Other Designations	cAMP-dependent protein kinase regulatory subunit RII alpha|cAMP-dependent protein kinase, regulatory subunit alpha 2|protein kinase A, RII-alpha subunit

Pathway

- Apoptosis
- Insulin signaling pathway

Disease

- Genetic Predisposition to Disease
- Schizophrenia