PRKAR2B rabbit monoclonal antibody

Catalog # H00005577-K Size 100 ug x up to 3

Specification

Product Description	Rabbit monoclonal antibody raised against a human PRKAR2B peptide using ARM Technology.
Immunogen	A synthetic peptide of human PRKAR2B 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 PRKAR2B 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 — PRKAR2B

Entrez GeneID	5577
GeneBank Accession#	PRKAR2B
Gene Name	PRKAR2B
Gene Alias	PRKAR2, RII-BETA
Gene Description	protein kinase, cAMP-dependent, regulatory, type II, beta
Omim ID	176912
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. This subunit has been shown to interact with and suppress the transcriptional activity of the cAMP responsive element binding protein 1 (CREB1) in activated T cells. Knockout studies in mice suggest that this subunit may play an important role in regulating energy balance and adiposity. The studies also suggest that this subunit may mediate the gene induction and cataleptic behavior induced by haloperidol. [provided by RefSeq
Other Designations	H_RG363E19.2|WUGSC:H_RG363E19.2|cAMP-dependent protein kinase type II-beta regulatory chain|cAMP-dependent protein kinase, regulatory subunit beta 2

Pathway

- Apoptosis
- Insulin signaling pathway