

AKAP13 rabbit monoclonal antibody

Catalog # H00011214-K

Size 100 ug x up to 3

Specification

Product Description	Rabbit monoclonal antibody raised against a human AKAP13 peptide using ARM Technology.
Immunogen	A synthetic peptide of human AKAP13 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 AKAP13 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 including 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 — AKAP13

Entrez GeneID	11214
GeneBank Accession#	AKAP13
Gene Name	AKAP13
Gene Alias	AKAP-Lbc, ARHGEF13, BRX, FLJ11952, FLJ43341, HA-3, Ht31, LBC, PROTO-LB, PROTO-LB C, c-lbc
Gene Description	A kinase (PRKA) anchor protein 13
Omim ID	604686
Gene Ontology	Hyperlink
Gene Summary	<p>The A-kinase anchor proteins (AKAPs) are a group of structurally diverse proteins, which have the common function of binding to the regulatory subunit of protein kinase A (PKA) and confining the holoenzyme to discrete locations within the cell. This gene encodes a member of the AKAP family. Alternative splicing of this gene results in at least 3 transcript variants encoding different isoforms containing a dbl oncogene homology (DH) domain and a pleckstrin homology (PH) domain. The DH domain is associated with guanine nucleotide exchange activation for the Rho/Rac family of small GTP binding proteins, resulting in the conversion of the inactive GTPase to the active form capable of transducing signals. The PH domain has multiple functions. Therefore, these isoforms function as scaffolding proteins to coordinate a Rho signaling pathway and, in addition, function as protein kinase A-anchoring proteins. [provided by RefSeq]</p>
Other Designations	A-kinase anchor protein 13 A-kinase anchoring protein breast cancer nuclear receptor-binding auxiliary protein guanine nucleotide exchange factor Lbc lymphoid blast crisis oncogene

Disease

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