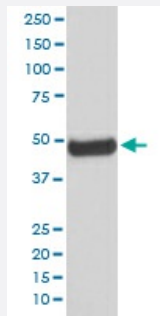


PRKAR2B monoclonal antibody, clone ABBB-16

Catalog # MAB20596

Size 100 uL

Applications



Western Blot (Cell lysate)

Western Blot analysis of human fetal brain lysate using PRKAR2B monoclonal antibody, clone ABBB-16.

Specification

Product Description Rabbit monoclonal antibody raised against synthetic peptide of human PRKAR2B.

Immunogen A synthetic peptide corresponding to human PRKAR2B.

Host Rabbit

Reactivity Human

Form Liquid

Purification Affinity purification

Isotype IgG

Recommend Usage

- Flow Cytometry (1:50)
- Immunocytochemistry (1:50-1:200)
- Immunofluorescence (1:50-1:200)
- Immunohistochemistry (1:50-1:200)
- Immunoprecipitation (1:50)
- Western Blot (1:1000-1:5000)
- The optimal working dilution should be determined by the end user.

Storage Buffer In PBS, 150 mM NaCl, pH 7.4 (50% glycerol, 0.02% sodium azide).

Storage Instruction

Store at -20°C for one year. After reconstitution, at 4°C for one month. It can also be aliquotted and stored frozen at -20°C for a longer time. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

Note

This product contains sodium azide: a POISONOUS AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE which should be handled by trained staff only.

Applications

- Western Blot (Cell lysate)

Western Blot analysis of human fetal brain lysate using PRKAR2B monoclonal antibody, clone ABBB-16.

- Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections)

- Immunocytochemistry

- Immunofluorescence

- Immunoprecipitation

- Flow Cytometry

Gene Info — PRKAR2B

Entrez GeneID[5577](#)**Protein Accession#**[P31323](#)**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](#)