PKA C (phospho-Thr197) rabbit pAb

Catalog_no：	AP1436
Applications：	WB
Reactivity：	Human,Mouse,Rat
Category：	抗原抗体
Size：	100μg/50μg/20μg
Gene_name：	PRKACA PKACA
Protein_name：	PKA C (Thr197)
Humangene_id：	5566
Humanswissprot_no：	P17612
Mousegene_id：	18747
Mouseswissprot_no：	P05132
Ratswissprot_no：	P27791
Immunogen：	Synthesized phosho peptide around human PKA C (Thr197)
Specificity：	This antibody detects endogenous levels of Human Mouse Rat PKA C (phospho-Thr197)
Formulation：	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source：	Rabbit
Dilution：	WB 1:1000-2000
Purification：	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit serum by affinity-chromatography using specific immunogen.
Concentration：	1 mg/ml
Storage_stability：	-20°C/1 year
Other_name：	cAMP-dependent protein kinase catalytic subunit alpha (PKA C-alpha) (EC 2.7.11.11)
Molecular Weight：	38KD

Background： protein kinase cAMP-activated catalytic subunit alpha(PRKACA) Homo sapiens This gene encodes one of the catalytic subunits of protein kinase A, which exists as a tetrameric holoenzyme with two regulatory subunits and two catalytic subunits, in its inactive form. 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. cAMP-dependent phosphorylation of proteins by protein kinase A is important to many cellular processes, including differentiation, proliferation, and apoptosis. Constitutive activation of this gene caused either by somatic mutations, or genomic duplications of regions that include this gene, have been associated with hyperplasias and adenomas of the adrenal cortex and are linked to corticotropin-independent Cushing's syndrome. Altern