

Product name:	PKA II β reg (phospho Ser113) Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Cat number:	ABN05251
Conjugate:	Unconjugated
Size:	100 μ L
Clone:	Polyclonal
Concentration:	1mg/ml
Host:	Rabbit
Isotype:	IgG
Immunogen:	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human PKA-R2 beta around the phosphorylation site of Ser113. AA range:79-128
Reactivity:	Human,Mouse,Rat,Monkey
Applications:	WB 1:500-1:2000,IHC 1:100-1:300,ICC/IF 1:50-1:200,ELISA 1:5000-1:20000
Molecular Weight:	46kDa
Purification:	Affinity purification
Form:	Liquid
Buffer:	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% New type preservative N.
Storage:	Store at 4°C short term. Aliquot and store at -20°C for 12 months. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.

Background:

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 activation: Type II regulatory chains mediate membrane association by binding to anchoring proteins, including the MAP2 kinase., PTM: Phosphorylated by the activated catalytic chain., similarity: Belongs to the cAMP-dependent kinase regulatory chain family., similarity: Contains 2 cyclic nucleotide-binding domains., subunit: The inactive form of the enzyme is composed of two regulatory chains and two catalytic chains. Activation by cAMP produces two active catalytic monomers and a regulatory dimer that binds four cAMP molecules., tissue specificity: Four types of regulatory chains are found: I- α , I- β , II- α , and II- β . Their expression varies among tissues and is in some cases constitutive and in others inducible.,