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PKA-R2 beta (Phospho-Ser114) Antibody

货号: AYP4164

产品信息

反应	Human,Mouse,Rat
宿主	Rabbit
克隆性	Polyclonal
预测反应	
应用	WB ELISA
推荐浓度	**WB:** 1:500 - 1:2000
理论分子量	46kDa
实测分子量	
形式	Liquid
保存条件	Store at -20℃. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles. Buffer: PBS with 0.75% BSA,50% glycerol,pH7.3.
偶联物	Unconjugated
阳性对照	Mouse brian,Rat brain
细胞定位	centrosome,cytoplasm,cytosol,dendritic shaft,dendritic spine,extracellular exosome,glutamatergic synapse,perinuclear region of cytoplasm,plasma membrane
纯化	Affinity purification

抗原信息

抗原信息	Synthesized peptide derived from Human PKA-R2 beta (Phospho-Ser114).

靶点信息

研究背景	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, Jul 2008]
基因ID	5577
基因名	PRKAR2B
Swiss	P31323 (https://www.uniprot.org/uniprotkb/P31323/entry)
别名	PRKAR2,RII-BETA,PKA-R2 beta (Phospho-Ser114),PKA-R2 beta (Phospho-Ser114) Antibody,PRKAR2B

产品验证

实验步骤

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