SunLong Biotech Co.,LTD
Tel: 0086-571-56623320 Fax:0086-571-56623318
E-mail:sales@sunlongbiotech.com
www.sunlongbiotech.com

Rabbit Anti-PKA regulatory subunit I beta/AF350 Conjugated antibody

SL3965R-AF350

Product Name	Anti-PKA regulatory subunit I beta/AF350
Chinese Name	AF350 标记的蛋白激酶受体相关 1β 抗体
Alias	cAMP dependent protein kinase type I beta regulatory subunit; PKARI beta; PRKAR 1; PRKAR 1B; PRKAR1; PRKAR1B; PRKAR1B protein; Protein kinase cAMP dependent regulatory type I beta; RI beta; KAPCB_HUMAN.
Research Area	Tumour Cell biology immunology Signal transduction transcriptional regulatory factor Kinases and Phosphatases
Immunogen Species	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
React Species	(predicted:Human,Mouse,Rat)
Applications	IF=1:100-500 not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Molecular weight	40kDa
Form	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration	1mg/ml
immunogen	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human PKA regulatory subunit I beta
Lsotype	IgG
Purification	affinity purified by Protein A
Storage Buffer	1M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 3% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol
Storage	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20°C. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 1M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.
Product Detail	**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 a member of the Ser/Thr protein kinase family and is a catalytic subunit of cAMP-dependent protein kinase. Several alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding distinct isoforms have been observed. [provided by RefSeq, Jun 2011].

Function:
Four types of regulatory chains are found: I-alpha, I-beta, II-alpha, and II-beta. Their expression varies among tissues and is in some cases constitutive and in others inducible.

Subunit:
Belongs to the cAMP-dependent kinase regulatory chain family. Contains 2 cyclic nucleotide-binding domains.

Subcellular Location:
Cytoplasm. Cell membrane. Nucleus. Note=Translocates into the nucleus (monomeric catalytic subunit). The inactive holoenzyme is found in the cytoplasm.

Tissue Specificity:
Isoform 1 is most abundant in the brain, with low level expression in kidney. Isoform 2 is predominantly expressed in thymus, spleen and kidney. Isoform 3 and isoform 4 are only expressed in the brain.

Post-translational modifications:
Asn-3 is partially deaminated to Asp giving rise to 2 major isoelectric variants, called CB and CA respectively (By similarity).

Similarity:
Belongs to the protein kinase superfamily. AGC Ser/Thr protein kinase family. cAMP subfamily.
Contains 1 AGC-kinase C-terminal domain.
Contains 1 protein kinase domain.

Database links:
UniProtKB/Swiss-Prot: P22694.2

Important Note:

SunLong Biotech Co.,LTD
Tel: 0086-571-56623320 Fax:0086-571-56623318
E-mail:sales@sunlongbiotech.com
www.sunlongbiotech.com

This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.