

## CABP1034

---

**Product Information**

<b>Product SKU:</b>	CABP1034	<b>Gene ID:</b>	5576	<b>Size:</b>	20uL, 100uL
<b>Clone No:</b>	ARC1579	<b>Host Species:</b>	Rabbit	<b>Reactivity:</b>	Human,Rat

---

**Additional Information**

<b>Observed MW:</b>	51kDa	<b>Conjugate:</b>	Unconjugated
<b>Calculated MW:</b>	46kDa	<b>Isotype:</b>	IgG

---

**Immunogen Information**

**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. It may interact with various A-kinase anchoring proteins and determine the subcellular localization of cAMP-dependent protein kinase. This subunit has been shown to regulate protein transport from endosomes to the Golgi apparatus and further to the endoplasmic reticulum (ER).

**Recommended Dilution:** WB,1:500 - 1:1000

**Synonyms:** PKR2; PRKAR2; Phospho-PKA RII $\alpha$  (PRKAR2A)-S99

**Purification Method:** Affinity purification

**Immunogen:** A synthetic phosphorylated peptide around S99 of human PRKAR2A/PKR2 (P13861).

**Storage:** Store at -20°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.Buffer: PBS with 0.02% sodium azide,0.05% BSA,50% glycerol,pH7.3.