## **PRKAR1A Recombinant Protein**



## **RPPB2628**

## **Product Information** Protein Information

**Product SKU:** 

Protein description:

RPPB2628

cAMP-dependent PKA is an ubiquitous serine/theonine protein kinase present in a variety of tissues (e.g. brain, skeletal muscle, heart). The intracellular cAMP level regulates cellular responses by altering the

Accession:

Escherichia Coli.

interaction between the catatytic C and regulatory R subunits of PKA. The inactive tetrameric PKA

P10644

holoenzyme R2C2 is activated when cAMP binds to R2, which dissociates the tetramer to R2 cAMP 4 and two active catalytic subunits. Free Catalytic subunits of PKA can phosphorylate a wide variety of

Host:

intracellular target proteins. In response to hormone- induced high cAMP levels, PKA phosphorylates glycogen synthetase (inhibition of the enzyme activity) and phosphorylase kinase to block glycogen

synthesis. Different isoforms of catalytic and regulatory subunits suggest specific functions. The

recombinant PKA regulatory subunit I a is a dimeric 90kDa protein.

Synonyms:

cAMP-dependent protein kinase type I-alpha regulatory subunit, Tissue-specific extinguisher 1, TSE1,

CAR, CNC, CNC1, PKR1, PPNAD1, PRKAR1, PRKAR1A, MGC17251, DKFZp779L0468.

Formulation:

PKA regulatory subunit I a is supplied in 50% glycerol.

**Purity:** 

Greater than 90% as determined by SDS-PAGE.

Stability:

Store at 4°C if entire vial will be used within 2-4 weeks. Store, frozen at -20°C for longer periods of time. Avoid multiple freeze-thaw cycles.