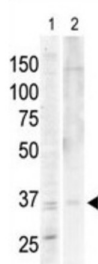
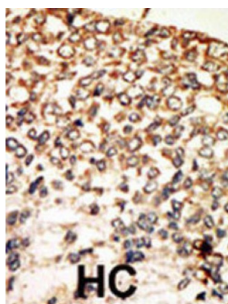


PKA C alpha / PKA C beta Antibody

Catalogue No.: abx033113



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 the PRKACA gene is a member of the Ser/Thr protein kinase family and is a catalytic subunit of cAMP-dependent protein kinase.

Target: PKA C alpha /PKA C beta

Clonality: Polyclonal

Reactivity: Human, Mouse

Tested Applications: ELISA, WB, IHC

Host: Rabbit

Recommended dilutions: WB: 1/1000, IHC-P: 1/50 - 1/100. Not tested in IHC-F. Optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

Conjugation: Unconjugated

Immunogen: KLH-conjugated synthetic peptide between 9-40 amino acids from the N-terminal region of human PKA C-alpha/PKA C-beta.

Isotype: IgG

Datasheet

Version: 3.0.0

Revision date: 29 Apr 2025



Form:	Liquid
Purification:	Purified through a protein G column, eluted with high and low pH buffers and neutralized immediately, followed by dialysis against PBS.
Storage:	Aliquot and store at -20°C. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.
UniProt Primary AC:	P17612 (UniProt , ExPASy)
KEGG:	hsa:5566
String:	9606.ENSP00000309591
Molecular Weight:	Calculated MW: 40.6 kDa
Buffer:	PBS containing 0.09% sodium azide.
Note:	THIS PRODUCT IS FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC, THERAPEUTIC OR COSMETIC PROCEDURES. NOT FOR HUMAN OR ANIMAL CONSUMPTION.

For Reference Only