



## PRKAR1APolyclonal Antibody

E90906

**Catalog Number:** E90906**Amount:** 100ul

**Background:** The second messenger cyclic AMP (cAMP) activates cAMP-dependent protein kinase (PKA or cAPK) in mammalian cells and controls many cellular mechanisms such as gene transcription, ion transport, and protein phosphorylation (1). Inactive PKA is a heterotetramer composed of a regulatory subunit (R) dimer and a catalytic subunit (C) dimer. In this inactive state, the pseudosubstrate sequences on the R subunits block the active sites on the C subunits. Three C subunit isoforms (C- $\alpha$ , C- $\beta$ , and C- $\gamma$ ) and two families of regulatory subunits (RI and RII) with distinct cAMP binding properties have been identified. The two R families exist in two isoforms,  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  (RI- $\alpha$ , RI- $\beta$ , RII- $\alpha$ , and RII- $\beta$ ). Upon binding of cAMP to the R subunits, the autoinhibitory contact is eased and active monomeric C subunits are released. PKA shares substrate specificity with Akt (PKB) and PKC, which are characterized by an arginine at position -3 relative to the phosphorylated serine or threonine residue (2). Substrates that present this consensus sequence and have been shown to be phosphorylated by PKA are Bad (Ser155), CREB (Ser133), and GSK-3 (GSK-3 $\alpha$  Ser21 and GSK-3 $\beta$  Ser9) (3-5). In addition, combined knock-down of PKA C- $\alpha$  and - $\beta$  blocks cAMP-mediated phosphorylation of Raf (Ser43 and Ser259) (6). Autophosphorylation and phosphorylation by PDK-1 are two known mechanisms responsible for phosphorylation of the C subunit at Thr197 (7).

**Species:** Rabbit**Isotype:** IgG

**Storage/Stability:** Store at -20°C or -80°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles. Buffer: PBS with 0.02% sodium azide, 50% glycerol, pH7.3.

**Synonyms:** PRKAR1A;CAR;CNC;CNC1;DKFZp779L0468;MGC17251;PKR1;PPNAD1;PRKAR1;TSE1 ;

**Immunogen:** Recombinant protein of human PRKAR1A

**Purification:** Affinity purification

**Reactivity:** H M R

**Applications:** WB IHC

**Molecular Weight:** 43kDa

**Swiss-Prot No.:** P10644

**Gene ID:** 5573

**References:** 1. Montminy, M. (1997) Annu. Rev. Biochem. 66, 807-822. 2. Dell'Acqua, M.L. and Scott, J.D. (1997) J. Biol. Chem. 272, 12881-12884. 3. Tan, Y. et al. (2000) J. Biol. Chem. 275, 25865-25869. 4. Gonzalez, G.A. and Montminy, M.R. (1989) Cell 59, 675-680. 5. Fang, X. et al. (2000) Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 97, 11960-11965. 6. Dumaz, N. and Marais, R. (2003) J. Biol. Chem. 278, 29819 -29823. 7. Moore, M.J. et al. (2002) J. Biol. Chem. 277, 47878-47884.

