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Immunotag™ PKA IIβ reg (phospho Ser113) Polyclonal Antibody

Antibody Specification

Catalog No.	ITP0360
Product Description	Immunotag™ PKA IIβ reg (phospho Ser113) Polyclonal Antibody
Size	50 µg, 100 µg
Conjugation	HRP, Biotin, FITC, Alexa Fluor® 350, Alexa Fluor® 405, Alexa Fluor® 488, Alexa Fluor® 555, Alexa Fluor® 594, Alexa Fluor® 647
IMPORTANT NOTE	This product is custom manufactured with a lead time of 3-4 weeks. Once in production, this item cannot be cancelled from an order and is not eligible for return.
Target Protein	PKA IIβ reg (Ser113)
Clonality	Polyclonal
Storage/Stability	-20°C/1 year
Application	WB,IHC-p,ELISA
Recommended Dilution	Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. Immunohistochemistry: 1/100 - 1/300. ELISA: 1/10000. Not yet tested in other applications.
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Reactive Species	Human,Mouse,Rat,Monkey
Host Species	Rabbit
Immunogen	Synthesized phospho-peptide around the phosphorylation site of human PKA IIβ reg (phospho Ser113)
Specificity	Phospho-PKA IIβ reg (S113) Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of PKA IIβ reg protein only when phosphorylated at S113.
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen
Form	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Gene Name	PRKAR2B
Accession No.	P31323 P31324 P12369
Alternate Names	PRKAR2B; cAMP-dependent protein kinase type II-beta regulatory subunit

Antibody Specification

Description	protein kinase cAMP-dependent type II regulatory subunit beta(PRKAR2B) Homo sapiens 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. This subunit has been shown to interact with and suppress the transcriptional activity of the cAMP responsive element binding protein 1 (CREB1) in activ
Cell Pathway/ Category	Apoptosis_Inhibition,Apoptosis_Mitochondrial,Apoptosis_Overview,Insulin_Receptor,
Protein Expression	Brain,Brain cortex,Liver,Placenta,Testis,Tr
Subcellular Localization	cytoplasm,mitochondrial inner membrane,centrosome,cytosol,plasma membrane,cAMP-dependent protein kinase complex,neuronal cell body,dendritic spine,dendritic shaft,membrane raft,perinuclear region of
Protein Function	function:Type II regulatory chains mediate membrane association by binding to anchoring proteins, including the MAP2 kinase.,PTM:Phosphorylated by the activated catalytic chain.,similarity:Belongs to the cAMP-dependent kinase regulatory chain family.,similarity:Contains 2 cyclic nucleotide-binding domains.,subunit:The inactive form of the enzyme is composed of two regulatory chains and two catalytic chains. Activation by cAMP produces two active catalytic monomers and a regulatory dimer that binds four cAMP molecules.,tissue specificity: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.,
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