# Anti-PDE5A antibody

| | |
|---|---|
| **Description** | Unconjugated Rabbit polyclonal to PDE5A |

| | |
|---|---|
| **Model** | STJ190688 |
| **Host** | Rabbit |
| **Reactivity** | Human, Mouse, Rat |
| **Applications** | ELISA, WB |
| **Gene ID** | 8654 |
| **Gene Symbol** | PDE5A |
| **Dilution range** | WB 1:500-2000 ELISA 1:5000-20000 |
| **Specificity** | PDE5A Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of protein. |
| **Tissue Specificity** | Expressed in aortic smooth muscle cells, heart, placenta, skeletal muscle and pancreas and, to a much lesser extent, in brain, liver and lung. |
| **Purification** | PDE5A antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen. |
| **Note** | For Research Use Only (RUO). |
| **Protein Name** | cGMP-specific 3',5'-cyclic phosphodiesterase cGMP-binding cGMP-specific phosphodiesterase CGB-PDE |
| **Molecular Weight** | 96 kDa |
| **Clonality** | Polyclonal |
| **Conjugation** | Unconjugated |
| **Isotype** | IgG |

| | |
|---|---|
| **Formulation** | Liquid form in PBS containing 50% glycerol,and 0.02% sodium azide. |
| **Concentration** | 1 mg/ml |
| **Storage Instruction** | Store at -20°C, and avoid repeat freeze-thaw cycles. |
| **Database Links** | HGNC:8784OMIM:603310 |
| **Alternative Names** | cGMP-specific 3',5'-cyclic phosphodiesterase cGMP-binding cGMP-specific phosphodiesterase CGB-PDE |
| **Function** | Plays a role in signal transduction by regulating the intracellular concentration of cyclic nucleotides. This phosphodiesterase catalyzes the specific hydrolysis of cGMP to 5'-GMP . Specifically regulates nitric-oxide-generated cGMP . |
| **Sequence and Domain Family** | Composed of a C-terminal catalytic domain containing two putative divalent metal sites and an N-terminal regulatory domain which contains two homologous allosteric cGMP-binding regions, A and B. |
| **Post-translational Modifications** | Phosphorylation is regulated by binding of cGMP to the two allosteric sites . Phosphorylation by PRKG1 leads to its activation. |