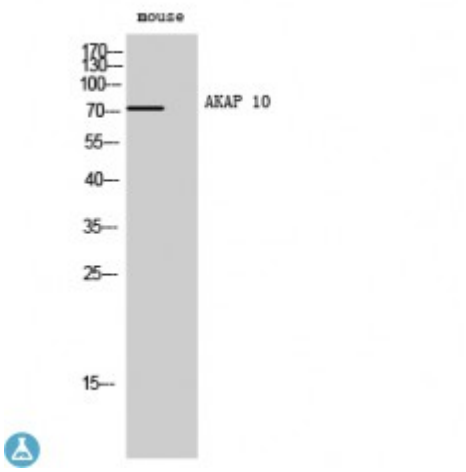
Anti-AKAP 10 antibody



Description	Rabbit polyclonal to AKAP 10.

Model	STJ91524
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Applications	ELISA, IF, IHC, WB
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human AKAP 10
Immunogen Region	10-90 aa, N-terminal
Gene ID	11216
Gene Symbol	AKAP10
Dilution range	WB 1:500-1:2000IHC 1:100-1:300IF 1:200-1:1000ELISA 1:10000
Specificity	AKAP 10 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of AKAP 10 protein.
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Note	For Research Use Only (RUO).
Protein Name	A-kinase anchor protein 10, mitochondrial AKAP-10 Dual specificity A kinase-anchoring protein 2 D-AKAP-2 Protein kinase A-anchoring protein 10 PRKA10
Molecular Weight	73 kDa
Clonality	Polyclonal

Conjugation	Unconjugated
Isotype	IgG
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Storage Instruction	Store at -20°C, and avoid repeat freeze-thaw cycles.
Database Links	HGNC:368OMIM:115080
Alternative Names	A-kinase anchor protein 10, mitochondrial AKAP-10 Dual specificity A kinase-anchoring protein 2 D-AKAP-2 Protein kinase A-anchoring protein 10 PRKA10
Function	Differentially targeted protein that binds to type I and II regulatory subunits of protein kinase A and anchors them to the mitochondria or the plasma membrane. Although the physiological relevance between PKA and AKAPS with mitochondria is not fully understood, one idea is that BAD, a proapoptotic member, is phosphorylated and inactivated by mitochondria-anchored PKA. It cannot be excluded too that it may facilitate PKA as well as G protein signal transduction, by acting as an adapter for assembling multiprotein complexes. With its RGS domain, it could lead to the interaction to G-alpha proteins, providing a link between the signaling machinery and the downstream kinase .
Sequence and Domain Family	RII-alpha binding site, predicted to form an amphipathic helix, could participate in protein-protein interactions with a complementary surface on the R-subunit dimer.
Cellular Localization	Mitochondrion Membrane Cytoplasm. Predominantly mitochondrial but also membrane associated and cytoplasmic.