

# PKA I? reg Polyclonal Antibody

Cat No: HR1AP4329

For research use only

## Overview

Product Name	PKA I? reg Polyclonal Antibody
Source	Rabbit
Applications	WB,IHC-p,IF,ELISA
Species Reactivity	Human,Mouse,Rat
Recommended Dilutions	
Immunogen	
Species	Rabbit
Storage	-20°C/1 year
Isotype	
Clonality	
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Observed band	43kDa
GeneID?Human?	PRKAR1A
Human Swiss-Prot No.	
Cellular localization	
Alternative Names	PRKAR1A; PKR1; PRKAR1; TSE1; cAMP-dependent protein kinase type I-alpha regulatory subunit; Tissue-specific extinguisher 1; TSE1
Background	<p>protein kinase cAMP-dependent type I regulatory subunit alpha(PRKAR1A) 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. This gene encodes one of the regulatory subunits. This protein was found to be a tissue-specific extinguisher that down-regulates the expression of seven liver genes in hepatoma x fibroblast hybrids. Mutations in this gene cause Carney complex (CNC). This gene can fuse to the RET protooncog</p>