abcam

Product datasheet

Anti-Protein Kinase A regulatory subunit I alpha antibody [3546C2a] ab60064

2 References 1 Image

Overview

Product name	Anti-Protein Kinase A regulatory subunit I alpha antibody [3546C2a]
Description	Mouse monoclonal [3546C2a] to Protein Kinase A regulatory subunit I alpha
Host species	Mouse
Tested applications	**Suitable for:** WB, Dot blot
Species reactivity	**Reacts with:** Human
Immunogen	Recombinant full length protein (Human)

Properties

Form	Liquid
Storage instructions	Shipped at 4°C. Upon delivery aliquot and store at -20°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.
Storage buffer	Preservative: 0.05% Sodium Azide Constituents: 1% BSA, PBS, 8.0mM Sodium phosphate, 3.0mM Potassium chloride, 140mM Sodium chloride, 1.5mM Potassium phosphate, pH 7.4
Purity	Protein G purified
Purification notes	Purified using protein G column chromatography, from culture supernatant of hybridoma cultured in a medium containing bovine IgG-depleted (approximately 95%) fetal bovine serum.
Clonality	Monoclonal
Clone number	3546C2a
Isotype	IgG1

Applications

Our Abpromise guarantee covers the use of **ab60064** in the following tested applications.

The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

Application	Abreviews	Notes

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WB		Use at an assay dependent dilution. Detects a band of approximately 43 kDa (predicted molecular weight: 43 kDa).
Dot blot		Use at an assay dependent dilution.

Target

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.

Involvement in disease

Defects in PRKAR1A are the cause of Carney complex type 1 (CNC1) [MIM:160980]. CNC is a multiple neoplasia syndrome characterized by spotty skin pigmentation, cardiac and other myxomas, endocrine tumors, and psammomatous melanotic schwannomas.
Defects in PRKAR1A are the cause of intracardiac myxoma (INTMYX) [MIM:255960]. Inheritance is autosomal recessive.
Defects in PRKAR1A are the cause of primary pigmented nodular adrenocortical disease type 1 (PPNAD1) [MIM:610489]. Primary pigmented nodular adrenocortical disease is a rare bilateral adrenal defect causing ACTH-independent Cushing syndrome. Macroscopic appearance of the adrenals is characteristic with small pigmented micronodules observed in the cortex. PPNAD1 is most often diagnosed in patients with Carney complex, but it can also be observed in patients without other manifestations or familial history.

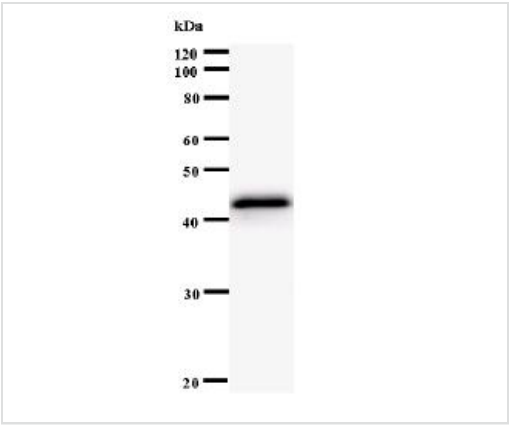
Sequence similarities

Belongs to the cAMP-dependent kinase regulatory chain family.
Contains 2 cyclic nucleotide-binding domains.

Post-translational modifications

The pseudophosphorylation site binds to the substrate-binding region of the catalytic chain, resulting in the inhibition of its activity.

Images



Western blot - Protein Kinase A regulatory subunit I alpha antibody [3546C2a] (ab60064)

Western Blot analysis of immunized recombinant protein, using ab60064

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