abcam

Product datasheet

Anti-cAMP antibody ab832

3 References

Overview

Product name Anti-cAMP antibody

Description Sheep polyclonal to cAMP

Host species Sheep

Specificity This antibody reacts with cyclic AMP and to lesser degrees with other 5' nucleotides.

Tested applications Suitable for: ELISA, RIA

Species reactivity Reacts with: Species independent

Immunogen Chemical/ Small Molecule corresponding to cAMP conjugated to bovine serum albumin.

Succinylated cAMP

General notesThe Life Science industry has been in the grips of a reproducibility crisis for a number of years.

Abcam is leading the way in addressing this with our range of recombinant monoclonal antibodies and knockout edited cell lines for gold-standard validation. Please check that this product meets

your needs before purchasing.

If you have any questions, special requirements or concerns, please send us an inquiry and/or contact our Support team ahead of purchase. Recommended alternatives for this product can be

found below, along with publications, customer reviews and Q&As

Properties

Form Liquid

Storage instructions Shipped at 4°C. Upon delivery aliquot and store at -20°C or -80°C. Avoid repeated freeze / thaw

cycles.

Storage buffer Preservative: 0.01% Sodium azide

Purity Whole antiserum

Clonality Polyclonal

Isotype IgG

Applications

The Abpromise guarantee Our Abpromise guarantee covers the use of ab832 in the following tested applications.

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

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Application	Abreviews	Notes
AP		Use at an assay dependent concentration.
ELISA		Use at an assay dependent concentration.
RIA		Use at an assay dependent concentration. This antibody may be used in radioimmunoassays to detect and quantitate cAMP; 50% binding is achieved with a 1:1,000 dilution.

Target

Relevance

Cyclic adenosine monophosphate (cAMP) plays a key role as an intracellular second messenger for transduction events that follow a number of extracellular signals. The G-Protein Coupled Receptors (GPCR) is the largest family of cell surface receptors. They can be activated by different ligands, such as neurotransmitters, hormones, ions, small molecules, peptides, and other physiological signaling molecules. Typically, the binding of the ligands to its receptor resulting in the activation of G-proteins, in return, activates the effector adenylyl cyclase evoking the production of cAMP. The activation of a protein kinase by cAMP results in the phosphorylation of substrate proteins. Currently successful drugs in marketing have been developed to target these receptors. Among the GPCRs, ~367 receptors are potential drug development targets, but only about 20 have been used to generate therapeutically and commercially successful drugs so far. Because the involvement of cAMP can amplify the response of the ligand binding, the second messenger cAMP has been largely employed to monitor the activation of the GPCR to facilitate the therapeutic drug discovery.

Cellular localization

Secreted

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