

Recombinant Human PRKAR1A protein ab125532

1 Image

Description

Product name	Recombinant Human PRKAR1A protein
Purity	> 85 % Densitometry. Purity determined to be >85% by densitometry. Affinity purified.
Expression system	Baculovirus infected Sf9 cells
Accession	<u>P10644</u>
Protein length	Full length protein
Animal free	No
Nature	Recombinant
Species	Human
Predicted molecular weight	51 kDa including tags
Amino acids	1 to 381

Specifications

Our <u>Abpromise guarantee</u> covers the use of ab125532 in the following tested applications.	
The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.	
Applications	Western blot SDS-PAGE
Form	Liquid
Additional notes	This product was previously labelled as Protein Kinase A regulatory subunit I alpha
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Preparation and Storage

Stability and Storage

Shipped on dry ice. Upon delivery aliquot and store at -80°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.

pH: 7.00

Preservative: 1.02% Imidazole

Constituents: 0.002% PMSF, 0.82% Sodium phosphate, 0.0038% DTT, 25% Glycerol (glycerin, glycerine), 1.75% Sodium chloride

General Info

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

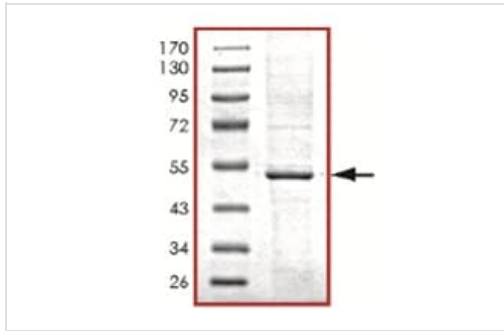
Belongs to the cAMP-dependent kinase regulatory chain family.

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



SDS-PAGE analysis of ab125532.

SDS-PAGE - Recombinant Human PRKAR1A
protein (ab125532)

Please note: All products are "FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURES"

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