

ARG42439 anti-PRKAR2A / PKR2 antibody [Hs-36]

Package: 100 µg
Store at: -20°C

Summary

Product Description	Mouse Monoclonal antibody [Hs-36] recognizes PRKAR2A / PKR2
Tested Reactivity	Hu
Tested Application	ICC/IF, WB
Specificity	The antibody Hs-36 reacts with PRKAR2A (protein kinase A regulatory type II alpha subunit), an intra-acrosomal protein.
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Clone	Hs-36
Isotype	IgM
Target Name	PRKAR2A / PKR2
Species	Human
Immunogen	Freshly ejaculated Human sperms were washed in PBS and extracted in 3% acetic acid, 10% glycerol, 30 mM benzaminidine. The acid extract was dialyzed against 0.2% acetic acid and subsequently used for immunization.
Conjugation	Un-conjugated
Alternate Names	cAMP-dependent protein kinase type II-alpha regulatory subunit; PRKAR2; PKR2

Application Instructions

Application table	Application	Dilution
	ICC/IF	10 µg/ml
	WB	Assay-dependent
Application Note	* The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist.	

Properties

Form	Liquid
Purification	Precipitation and chromatography.
Buffer	TBS and 15 mM Sodium azide.
Preservative	15 mM Sodium azide
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Storage instruction	For continuous use, store undiluted antibody at 2-8°C for up to a week. For long-term storage, aliquot and store at -20°C or below. Storage in frost free freezers is not recommended. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. Suggest spin the vial prior to opening. The antibody solution should be gently mixed

before use.

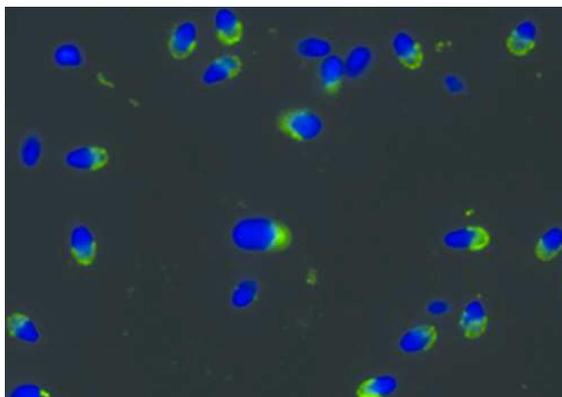
Note

For laboratory research only, not for drug, diagnostic or other use.

Bioinformation

Gene Symbol	PRKAR2A
Gene Full Name	protein kinase, cAMP-dependent, regulatory, type II, alpha
Background	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. The protein encoded by this gene is one of the regulatory subunits. This subunit can be phosphorylated by the activated catalytic subunit. It may interact with various A-kinase anchoring proteins and determine the subcellular localization of cAMP-dependent protein kinase. This subunit has been shown to regulate protein transport from endosomes to the Golgi apparatus and further to the endoplasmic reticulum (ER). [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]
Function	Regulatory subunit of the cAMP-dependent protein kinases involved in cAMP signaling in cells. Type II regulatory chains mediate membrane association by binding to anchoring proteins, including the MAP2 kinase. [UniProt]
Calculated Mw	46 kDa
PTM	Phosphorylated by the activated catalytic chain. [UniProt]
Cellular Localization	Cytoplasm. Cell membrane. Note=Colocalizes with PJA2 in the cytoplasm and the cell membrane. [UniProt]

Images



ARG42439 anti-PRKAR2A / PKR2 antibody [Hs-36] ICC/IF image

Immunofluorescence: Normal Human sperma stained with ARG42439 anti-PRKAR2A / PKR2 antibody [Hs-36] (intracellular signal in acrosomes, green). DAPI (blue) for DNA staining.