



# PKA $\alpha$ cat (phospho Ser338) rabbit pAb

Cat No.:ES6739

For research use only

## Overview

Product Name	PKA $\alpha$ cat (phospho Ser338) rabbit pAb
Host species	Rabbit
Applications	IHC;IF;ELISA
Species Cross-Reactivity	Human;Mouse;Rat
Recommended dilutions	Immunohistochemistry: 1/100 - 1/300. ELISA: 1/5000. Not yet tested in other applications.
Immunogen	Synthesized phospho-peptide around the phosphorylation site of human PKA $\alpha$ cat (phospho Ser338)
Specificity	Phospho-PKA $\alpha$ cat (S338) Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of PKA $\alpha$ cat protein only when phosphorylated at S338.
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Storage	Store at -20°C. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
Protein Name	cAMP-dependent protein kinase catalytic subunit alpha
Gene Name	PRKACA
Cellular localization	Cytoplasm. Cell membrane. Nucleus . Mitochondrion . Membrane ; Lipid-anchor . Translocates into the nucleus (monomeric catalytic subunit). The inactive holoenzyme is found in the cytoplasm. Distributed throughout the cytoplasm in meiotically incompetent o
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Clonality	Polyclonal
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Observed band	
Human Gene ID	5566
Human Swiss-Prot Number	P17612
Alternative Names	PRKACA; PKACA; cAMP-dependent protein kinase



## Background

catalytic subunit alpha; PKA C-alpha

This gene encodes one of the catalytic subunits of protein kinase A, which exists as a tetrameric holoenzyme with two regulatory subunits and two catalytic subunits, in its inactive form. 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. cAMP-dependent phosphorylation of proteins by protein kinase A is important to many cellular processes, including differentiation, proliferation, and apoptosis. Constitutive activation of this gene caused either by somatic mutations, or genomic duplications of regions that include this gene, have been associated with hyperplasias and adenomas of the adrenal cortex and are linked to corticotropin-independent Cushing's syndrome.

Altern



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human tonsil. 1, Antibody was diluted at 1:200(4° overnight). 2, Tris-EDTA,pH9.0 was used for antigen retrieval. 3,Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:200(room temperature, 30min).

