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Product datasheet

Anti-PKA alpha + beta (catalytic subunits) (phospho T197) antibody ab5815

12 References 1 图像

概述

产品名称 Anti-PKA alpha + beta (catalytic subunits) (phospho T197)抗体

描述 兔多克隆抗体to PKA alpha + beta (catalytic subunits) (phospho T197)

宿主 Rabbit

特异性 This antibody exibited a preference for PKA catalytic subunit beta in some tested cell lines.

经测试应用 适用于: WB 种属反应性 与反应: Mouse

预测可用于: Cow, Pig

免疫原 Synthetic peptide corresponding to PKA alpha + beta (catalytic subunits) (phospho T197).

阳性对照 Forskolin-treated NIH3T3 cells, and Y-1 mouse adrenal cortical cells.

常规说明 The 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

性能

形式

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

cycles.

存储溶液 pH: 7.30

> Preservative: 0.05% Sodium azide Constituents: PBS, 0.1% BSA

纯度 Immunogen affinity purified

纯化说明 The antibody has been negatively preadsorbed using a non-phosphopeptide corresponding to the

site of phosphorylation to remove antibody that is reactive with non-phosphorylated PKA. The final

product is generated by affinity chromatography using a PKA-derived peptide that is

phosphorylated at threonine 197.

克隆 多克隆

同种型 IgG

应用

The Abpromise guarantee Abpromise™承诺保证使用ab5815于以下的经测试应用

"应用说明"部分下显示的仅为推荐的起始稀释度;实际最佳的稀释度/浓度应由使用者检定。

应用	Ab评论	说明
WB		Use a concentration of 0.1 - 0.75 μg/ml. Detects a band of approximately 42 kDa.

靶标

相关性

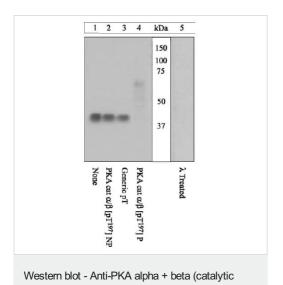
PRKACA and PRKACB are members of the Ser/Thr protein kinase family and are a catalytic subunit of cAMP-dependent protein kinase. cAMP is a signaling molecule important for a variety of cellular functions. cAMP exerts its effects by activating the cAMP-dependent protein kinase, which transduces the signal 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.

细胞定位

 $\label{thm:continuous} \mbox{Cytoplasm. Nucleus. Note=Translocates into the nucleus (monomeric catalytic subunit). The}$

inactive holoenzyme is found in the cytoplasm

图片



subunits) (phospho T197) antibody (ab5815)

Peptide Competition and Phosphatase Treatment: Lysates prepared from Y1 Adrenocortical cells were resolved by SDS-PAGE on a 10% polyacrylamide gel and transferred to PVDF. Membranes were either left untreated (1-4) or treated with lambda phosphatase (5), blocked with a 5% BSA-TBST buffer for two hours at room temperature, then incubated with 0.35 µg/mL ab5815 antibody for two hours at room temperature in a 3% BSA-TBST buffer, following prior incubation with: no peptide (1, 5), the nonphosphopeptide corresponding to the immunogen (2), a generic phosphothreonine containing peptide (3), or, the phosphopeptide immunogen (4). After washing, membranes were incubated with goat F(ab' 2 anti-rabbit lgG HRP conjugate and bands were detected using the Pierce SuperSignalTM method. The data show that the peptide corresponding to PKA [pT197] blocks the antibody signal, thereby demonstrating the specificity of the antibody. The data also show that phosphatase stripping eliminates the signal,

verifying that the antibody is phospho-specific.

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