Revision 5

Store at -20C

#4782

PKA C-α Antibody

Cell Signaling TECHNOLOGY®

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Applications:	Reactivity:	Sensitivity:	MW (kDa):	Source/Isotype:	UniProt ID:	Entrez-Gene Id:
W, IP, IF-IC, FC-FP	H M R	Endogenous	42	Rabbit	#P17612	5566

Product Usage Information

Application	Dilution
Western Blotting	1:1000
Immunoprecipitation	1:50
Immunofluorescence (Immunocytochemistry)	1:50 - 1:100
Flow Cytometry (Fixed/Permeabilized)	1:50 - 1:200

Storage

Supplied in 10 mM sodium HEPES (pH 7.5), 150 mM NaCl, 100 µg/ml BSA and 50% glycerol. Store at –20°C. Do not aliquot the antibody.

Specificity/Sensitivity

PKA C-α Antibody detects endogenous levels of total PKA C-α.

Source / Purification

Polyclonal antibodies are produced by immunizing animals with a synthetic peptide corresponding to the residues surrounding Ser326 of human PKA C-alpha-1 protein. Antibodies are purified by protein A and peptide affinity chromatography.

Background

The second messenger cyclic AMP (cAMP) activates cAMP-dependent protein kinase (PKA or cAPK) in mammalian cells and controls many cellular mechanisms such as gene transcription, ion transport, and protein phosphorylation (1). Inactive PKA is a heterotetramer composed of a regulatory subunit (R) dimer and a catalytic subunit (C) dimer. In this inactive state, the pseudosubstrate sequences on the R subunits block the active sites on the C subunits. Three C subunit isoforms (C-α, C-β, and C-γ) and two families of regulatory subunits (RI and RII) with distinct cAMP binding properties have been identified. The two R families exist in two isoforms, α and β (RI-α, RI-β, RII-α, and RII-β). Upon binding of cAMP to the R subunits, the autoinhibitory contact is eased and active monomeric C subunits are released. PKA shares substrate specificity with Akt (PKB) and PKC, which are characterized by an arginine at position -3 relative to the phosphorylated serine or threonine residue (2). Substrates that present this consensus sequence and have been shown to be phosphorylated by PKA are Bad (Ser155), CREB (Ser133), and GSK-3 (GSK-3α Ser21 and GSK-3β Ser9) (3-5). In addition, combined knock-down of PKA C-α and -β blocks cAMP-mediated phosphorylation of Raf (Ser43 and Ser259) (6). Autophosphorylation and phosphorylation by PDK-1 are two known mechanisms responsible for phosphorylation of the C subunit at Thr197 (7).

Background References

1. Montminy, M. (1997) *Annu. Rev. Biochem.* 66, 807-822.
2. Dell'Acqua, M.L. and Scott, J.D. (1997) *J. Biol. Chem.* 272, 12881-12884.
3. Tan, Y. et al. (2000) *J. Biol. Chem.* 275, 25865-25869.
4. Gonzalez, G.A. and Montminy, M.R. (1989) *Cell* 59, 675-680.
5. Fang, X. et al. (2000) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 97, 11960-11965.
6. Dumaz, N. and Marais, R. (2003) *J. Biol. Chem.* 278, 29819 -29823.
7. Moore, M.J. et al. (2002) *J. Biol. Chem.* 277, 47878-47884.

Species Reactivity

Species reactivity is determined by testing in at least one approved application (e.g., western blot).

Western Blot Buffer

IMPORTANT: For western blots, incubate membrane with diluted primary antibody in 5% w/v BSA, 1X TBS, 0.1% Tween® 20 at 4°C with gentle shaking, overnight.

Applications Key

W: Western Blotting **IP:** Immunoprecipitation **IF-IC:** Immunofluorescence (Immunocytochemistry) **FC-FP:** Flow Cytometry (Fixed/Permeabilized)

Cross-Reactivity Key

H: Human **M:** Mouse **R:** Rat

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