#

5842 Store at -20C PKA C-α (D38C6) Rabbit mAb





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Applications: W, IP	Reactivity: H M R Hm Mk	Sensitivity: Endogenous	MW (kDa): 42	Source/Isotype: Rabbit IgG	UniProt ID: #P17612	Entrez-Gene Id: 5566		
Product Usage Information Storage	e	Application Western Blotting Immunoprecipitation Supplied in 10 mM sod		5), 150 mM NaCl, 100 μg	Dilution 1:1000 1:50 /ml BSA, 50% glycer	ol and less than		
		0.02% sodium azide. Store at -20° C. Do not aliquot the antibody.						
Specificity/Sensitivity Source / Purification		PKA C-α (D38C6) Rabbit mAb recognizes endogenous levels of total PKA C-α protein. Monoclonal antibody is produced by immunizing animals with a synthetic peptide corresponding to						
Source / Furnication		residues surrounding Ser326 of human PKA C-a protein.						
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 α Ser21 and GSK-3 β 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 R	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. 277, 47878-47884.							
Species React	ivity	Species reactivity is de	termined by testin	g in at least one approve	ed 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.				ו 5% w/v BSA, 1X		
Applications H	Key	W: Western Blotting IP: Immunoprecipitation						
Cross-Reactiv	ity Key	H: Human M: Mouse R: Rat Hm: Hamster Mk: Monkey						
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