

# AKAP 10 Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog # AP68342

## Product Information

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<b>Application</b>	WB, IHC-P, IF
<b>Primary Accession</b>	<a href="#">O43572</a>
<b>Reactivity</b>	Human, Mouse, Rat
<b>Host</b>	Rabbit
<b>Clonality</b>	Polyclonal
<b>Calculated MW</b>	73818

## Additional Information

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<b>Gene ID</b>	11216
<b>Other Names</b>	AKAP10; A-kinase anchor protein 10; mitochondrial; AKAP-10; Dual specificity A kinase-anchoring protein 2; D-AKAP-2; Protein kinase A-anchoring protein 10; PRKA10
<b>Dilution</b>	WB~~Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. Immunohistochemistry: 1/100 - 1/300. Immunofluorescence: 1/200 - 1/1000. ELISA: 1/10000. Not yet tested in other applications. IHC-P~~N/A IF~~1:50~200
<b>Format</b>	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide.
<b>Storage Conditions</b>	-20°C

## Protein Information

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<b>Name</b>	AKAP10
<b>Function</b>	Differentially targeted protein that binds to type I and II regulatory subunits of protein kinase A and anchors them to the mitochondria or the plasma membrane. Although the physiological relevance between PKA and AKAPs with mitochondria is not fully understood, one idea is that BAD, a proapoptotic member, is phosphorylated and inactivated by mitochondria-anchored PKA. It cannot be excluded too that it may facilitate PKA as well as G protein signal transduction, by acting as an adapter for assembling multiprotein complexes. With its RGS domain, it could lead to the interaction to G- alpha proteins, providing a link between the signaling machinery and the downstream kinase (By similarity).
<b>Cellular Location</b>	Mitochondrion. Membrane. Cytoplasm. Note=Predominantly mitochondrial but also membrane associated and cytoplasmic

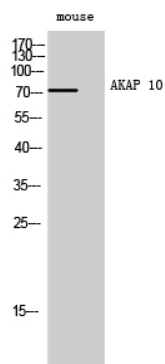
## Background

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Differentially targeted protein that binds to type I and II regulatory subunits of protein kinase A and anchors them to the mitochondria or the plasma membrane. Although the physiological relevance between PKA and AKAPS with mitochondria is not fully understood, one idea is that BAD, a proapoptotic member, is phosphorylated and inactivated by mitochondria-anchored PKA. It cannot be excluded too that it may facilitate PKA as well as G protein signal transduction, by acting as an adapter for assembling multiprotein complexes. With its RGS domain, it could lead to the interaction to G-alpha proteins, providing a link between the signaling machinery and the downstream kinase (By similarity).

## Images

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Western Blot analysis of mouse cells using AKAP 10 Polyclonal Antibody

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.