

PKA C-beta (PRKACB) Antibody (N-term)

Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab) Catalog # AP7047a

Product Information

IHC-P, WB, E
<u>P22694</u>
Human
Rabbit
Polyclonal
Rabbit IgG
RB3546
40623
14-43

Additional Information

Gene ID	5567
Other Names	cAMP-dependent protein kinase catalytic subunit beta, PKA C-beta, PRKACB
Target/Specificity	This PKA C-beta (PRKACB) antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 14-43 amino acids from the N-terminal region of human PKA C-beta (PRKACB).
Dilution	IHC-P~~1:100~500 WB~~1:1000 E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.
Format	Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is prepared by Saturated Ammonium Sulfate (SAS) precipitation followed by dialysis against PBS.
Storage	Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.
Precautions	PKA C-beta (PRKACB) Antibody (N-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

Name	PRKACB
Function	Mediates cAMP-dependent signaling triggered by receptor binding to GPCRs (PubMed: <u>12420224</u> , PubMed: <u>21423175</u> , PubMed: <u>31112131</u>). PKA activation regulates diverse cellular processes such as cell proliferation, the cell cycle, differentiation and regulation of microtubule dynamics, chromatin condensation and decondensation, nuclear envelope disassembly and

	reassembly, as well as regulation of intracellular transport mechanisms and ion flux (PubMed: <u>12420224</u> , PubMed: <u>21423175</u>). Regulates the abundance of compartmentalized pools of its regulatory subunits through phosphorylation of PJA2 which binds and ubiquitinates these subunits, leading to their subsequent proteolysis (PubMed: <u>12420224</u> , PubMed: <u>21423175</u>). Phosphorylates GPKOW which regulates its ability to bind RNA (PubMed: <u>21880142</u>). Acts as a negative regulator of mTORC1 by mediating phosphorylation of RPTOR (PubMed: <u>31112131</u>).
Cellular Location	Cytoplasm. Cell membrane. Membrane; Lipid- anchor. Nucleus {ECO:0000250 UniProtKB:P05131} Note=Translocates into the nucleus (monomeric catalytic subunit). The inactive holoenzyme is found in the cytoplasm {ECO:0000250 UniProtKB:P05131}
Tissue Location	Isoform 1 is most abundant in the brain, with low level expression in kidney. Isoform 2 is predominantly expressed in thymus, spleen and kidney. Isoform 3 and isoform 4 are only expressed in the brain.

Background

cAMP is a signaling molecule important for a variety of cellular functions. cAMP exerts its effects by activating the cAMP-dependent protein kinase (AMPK), which transduces the signal through phosphorylation of different target proteins. The inactive holoenzyme of AMPK 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. Four different regulatory subunits and three catalytic subunits of AMPK have been identified in humans. PRKACB is a member of the Ser/Thr protein kinase family and is a catalytic subunit of AMPK.

References

Dwivedi, Y., et al., Biol. Psychiatry 55(3):234-243 (2004). Cartier, C., et al., J. Biol. Chem. 278(37):35211-35219 (2003). Higuchi, H., et al., EMBO J. 22(8):1790-1800 (2003). Wu, K.J., et al., Oncogene 21(51):7872-7882 (2002). Jiang, C.H., et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 98(4):1930-1934 (2001).

Images



Formalin-fixed and paraffin-embedded human cancer tissue reacted with the primary antibody, which was peroxidase-conjugated to the secondary antibody, followed by AEC staining. This data demonstrates the use of this antibody for immunohistochemistry; clinical relevance has not been evaluated. BC = breast carcinoma; HC = hepatocarcinoma.

Western blot analysis of PRKACB (arrow) using rabbit polyclonal PRKACB Antibody (K29) (Cat. #AP7047a). 293 cell lysates (2 ug/lane) either nontransfected (Lane 1) or transiently transfected (Lane 2) with the PRKACB gene.



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