

PKA α / β cat Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog # AP71931

Product Information

Application	WB, IHC-P, IF
Primary Accession	P17612 , P22694
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	40590

Additional Information

Gene ID	5566
Other Names	PRKACA; PKACA; cAMP-dependent protein kinase catalytic subunit alpha; PKA C-alpha; PRKACB; cAMP-dependent protein kinase catalytic subunit beta; PKA C-beta
Dilution	WB~~Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. Immunohistochemistry: 1/100 - 1/300. Immunofluorescence: 1/200 - 1/1000. ELISA: 1/20000. Not yet tested in other applications. IHC-P~~N/A IF~~1:50~200
Format	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide.
Storage Conditions	-20°C

Protein Information

Name	PRKACA
Synonyms	PKACA
Function	Phosphorylates a large number of substrates in the cytoplasm and the nucleus (PubMed: 15642694 , PubMed: 15905176 , PubMed: 16387847 , PubMed: 17333334 , PubMed: 17565987 , PubMed: 17693412 , PubMed: 18836454 , PubMed: 19949837 , PubMed: 20356841 , PubMed: 21085490 , PubMed: 21514275 , PubMed: 21812984 , PubMed: 31112131). Phosphorylates CDC25B, ABL1, NFKB1, CLDN3, PSMC5/RPT6, PJA2, RYR2, RORA, SOX9 and VASP (PubMed: 15642694 , PubMed: 15905176 , PubMed: 16387847 , PubMed: 17333334 , PubMed: 17565987 , PubMed: 17693412 , PubMed: 18836454 , PubMed: 19949837 , PubMed: 20356841 , PubMed: 21085490 , PubMed: 21514275 , PubMed: 21812984). 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:[21423175](#)). RORA is activated by phosphorylation (PubMed:[21514275](#)). Required for glucose- mediated adipogenic differentiation increase and osteogenic differentiation inhibition from osteoblasts (PubMed:[19949837](#)). Involved in chondrogenesis by mediating phosphorylation of SOX9 (By similarity). Involved in the regulation of platelets in response to thrombin and collagen; maintains circulating platelets in a resting state by phosphorylating proteins in numerous platelet inhibitory pathways when in complex with NF-kappa-B (NFKB1 and NFKB2) and I-kappa-B-alpha (NFKBIA), but thrombin and collagen disrupt these complexes and free active PRKACA stimulates platelets and leads to platelet aggregation by phosphorylating VASP (PubMed:[15642694](#), PubMed:[20356841](#)). Prevents the antiproliferative and anti-invasive effects of alpha- difluoromethylornithine in breast cancer cells when activated (PubMed:[17333334](#)). RYR2 channel activity is potentiated by phosphorylation in presence of luminal Ca(2+), leading to reduced amplitude and increased frequency of store overload-induced Ca(2+) release (SOICR) characterized by an increased rate of Ca(2+) release and propagation velocity of spontaneous Ca(2+) waves, despite reduced wave amplitude and resting cytosolic Ca(2+) (PubMed:[17693412](#)). PSMC5/RPT6 activation by phosphorylation stimulates proteasome (PubMed:[17565987](#)). Negatively regulates tight junctions (TJs) in ovarian cancer cells via CLDN3 phosphorylation (PubMed:[15905176](#)). NFKB1 phosphorylation promotes NF-kappa-B p50-p50 DNA binding (PubMed:[15642694](#)). Required for phosphorylation of GLI transcription factors which inhibits them and prevents transcriptional activation of Hedgehog signaling pathway target genes (By similarity). GLI transcription factor phosphorylation is inhibited by interaction of PRKACA with SMO which sequesters PRKACA at the cell membrane (By similarity). Involved in embryonic development by down-regulating the Hedgehog (Hh) signaling pathway that determines embryo pattern formation and morphogenesis most probably through the regulation of OFD1 in ciliogenesis (PubMed:[33934390](#)). Prevents meiosis resumption in prophase-arrested oocytes via CDC25B inactivation by phosphorylation (By similarity). May also regulate rapid eye movement (REM) sleep in the pedunculopontine tegmental (PPT) (By similarity). Phosphorylates APOBEC3G and AICDA (PubMed:[16387847](#), PubMed:[18836454](#)). Phosphorylates HSF1; this phosphorylation promotes HSF1 nuclear localization and transcriptional activity upon heat shock (PubMed:[21085490](#)). Acts as a negative regulator of mTORC1 by mediating phosphorylation of RPTOR (PubMed:[31112131](#)).

Cellular Location

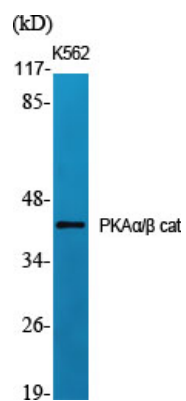
Cytoplasm. Cell membrane. Membrane; Lipid-anchor. Nucleus. Mitochondrion {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P05132}. Note=Translocates into the nucleus (monomeric catalytic subunit). The inactive holoenzyme is found in the cytoplasm. Distributed throughout the cytoplasm in meiotically incompetent oocytes. Associated to mitochondrion as meiotic competence is acquired. Aggregates around the germinal vesicles (GV) at the immature GV stage oocytes (By similarity). Colocalizes with HSF1 in nuclear stress bodies (nSBs) upon heat shock (PubMed:21085490) Recruited to the cell membrane through interaction with SMO (By similarity). {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P05132, ECO:0000269|PubMed:21085490}

Tissue Location

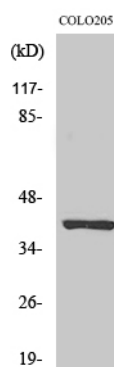
Isoform 1 is ubiquitous. Isoform 2 is sperm- specific and is enriched in pachytene spermatocytes but is not detected in round spermatids.

Images

Western Blot analysis of various cells using PKA α / β cat Polyclonal Antibody diluted at 1 : 1000



Western Blot analysis of Jurkat cells using PKAα/β cat Polyclonal Antibody diluted at 1 : 1000



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