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PKA C-gamma Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide

Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP7014a

Specification

PKA C-gamma Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Product Information

Primary Accession P22612

PKA C-gamma Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Additional Information

Gene ID 5568

Other Names
cAMP-dependent protein kinase catalytic subunit gamma, PKA C-gamma, PRKACG

Target/Specificity
The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody AP7014a was selected from the N-term region of human PKA/C gamma . A 10 to 100 fold molar excess to antibody is recommended. Precise conditions should be optimized for a particular assay.

Format
Peptides are lyophilized in a solid powder format. Peptides can be reconstituted in solution using the appropriate buffer as needed.

Storage
Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C.

Precautions
This product is for research use only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

PKA C-gamma Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Protein Information

Name PRKACG

Function
Phosphorylates a large number of substrates in the cytoplasm and the nucleus.

Tissue Location
Testis specific. But important tissues such as brain and ovary have not been analyzed for the content of transcript

PKA C-gamma Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- Blocking Peptides

PKA C-gamma Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Images

PKA C-gamma Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - 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. This protein, the gamma-catalytic subunit, is a member of the Ser/Thr protein kinase family. The gene is intronless and is thought to be a retrotransposon derived from the gene for the alpha form of the catalytic subunit.

PKA C-gamma Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - References

Bodnar, R.J., et al., J. Biol. Chem. 277(49):47080-47087 (2002).Reinton, N., et al., Genomics 49(2):290-297 (1998).Swingler, S., et al., J. Virol. 71(6):4372-4377 (1997).Hofmann, B., et al., AIDS 8(7):1016-1017 (1994).Hofmann, B., et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 90(14):6676-6680 (1993).