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# Protein Kinase A regulatory subunit I beta Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide

**Synthetic peptide**
**Catalog # BP7051a**

## Specification

### Protein Kinase A regulatory subunit I beta Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Product Information

Primary Accession P31321

### Protein Kinase A regulatory subunit I beta Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Additional Information

**Gene ID** 5575

**Other Names**
cAMP-dependent protein kinase type I-beta regulatory subunit, PRKAR1B

**Target/Specificity**
The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody <a href=/product/products/AP7051a>AP7051a</a> was selected from the N-term region of human PRKAR1B . 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.

### Protein Kinase A regulatory subunit I beta Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Protein Information

**Name** PRKAR1B

**Function**
Regulatory subunit of the cAMP-dependent protein kinases involved in cAMP signaling in cells.

**Cellular Location**
Cell membrane.

**Tissue Location**
Four types of regulatory chains are found: I-alpha, I-beta, II-alpha, and II-beta. Their expression varies among tissues and is in some cases constitutive and in others inducible

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## Protein Kinase A regulatory subunit I beta Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Protocols

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

- Blocking Peptides

## Protein Kinase A regulatory subunit I beta Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Images

## Protein Kinase A regulatory subunit I beta Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Background

Protein kinases are enzymes that transfer a phosphate group from a phosphate donor, generally the g phosphate of ATP, onto an acceptor amino acid in a substrate protein. By this basic mechanism, protein kinases mediate most of the signal transduction in eukaryotic cells, regulating cellular metabolism, transcription, cell cycle progression, cytoskeletal rearrangement and cell movement, apoptosis, and differentiation. With more than 500 gene products, the protein kinase family is one of the largest families of proteins in eukaryotes. The family has been classified in 8 major groups based on sequence comparison of their tyrosine (PTK) or serine/threonine (STK) kinase catalytic domains. The STE group (homologs of yeast Sterile 7, 11, 20 kinases) consists of 50 kinases related to the mitogen-activated protein kinase (MAPK) cascade families (Ste7/MAP2K, Ste11/MAP3K, and Ste20/MAP4K). MAP kinase cascades, consisting of a MAPK and one or more upstream regulatory kinases (MAPKKs) have been best characterized in the yeast pheromone response pathway. Pheromones bind to Ste cell surface receptors and activate yeast MAPK pathway.

## Protein Kinase A regulatory subunit I beta Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - References

Solberg, R., et al., Exp. Cell Res. 214(2):595-605 (1994).Solberg, R., et al., Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun. 176(1):166-172 (1991).