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PKAcb, Active recombinant protein

PKA, cAMP-dependent protein kinase catalytic subunit alpha
Catalog # PBV11319r

Specification

PKAcb, Active recombinant protein - Product info

Primary Accession	P22694
Concentration	0.1
Calculated MW	65.0 kDa KDa

PKAcb, Active recombinant protein - Additional Info

Gene ID	5567
Gene Symbol	PRKACB

Other Names
PKA, cAMP-dependent protein kinase catalytic subunit alpha

Source	Baculovirus (Sf9 insect cells)
Assay&Purity	SDS-PAGE; ≥90%
Assay2&Purity2	HPLC;
Recombinant	Yes

Format
Liquid

Storage
-80°C; Recombinant proteins in storage buffer (50 mM Tris-HCl, pH 7.5, 150 mM NaCl, 0.25 mM DTT, 0.1 mM EGTA, 0.1 mM EDTA, 0.1 mM PMSF, 25% glycerol).

PKAcb, Active recombinant protein - Protocols

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

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

PKAcb, Active recombinant protein - Images

PKAcb, Active recombinant protein - Background

Most of the effects of cAMP are mediated through the phosphorylation of target proteins on serine or threonine residues by the cAMP-dependent protein kinase (PKA). The inactive holoenzyme of AMPK is a tetramer composed of two regulatory and two catalytic subunits. The mammalian catalytic subunit has been shown to consist of three PKA gene products: C-α, C-β, and C-γ. Two PKA

isoforms exist, designated types I and II, which differ in their dimeric regulatory subunits, designated RI and RII, respectively. Furthermore, there are at least four different regulatory subunits: RI-α, RI-β, RII-α, and RII-β. The cAMP causes the dissociation of the inactive holoenzyme into a dimer of regulatory subunits bound to four cAMP and two free monomeric catalytic subunits. The catalytic subunit C-β of PKA (PKAcb) is a member of the Ser/Thr protein kinase family and is a catalytic subunit C-β of AMPK. Berube et al. assigned the PKAcb to human chromosome 1 by Southern blot analysis of somatic cell hybrids (1) and Simard et al located it to 1p36.1 by in situ hybridization (2).