



# PKA II $\beta$ reg Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog No	BYab-14924
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human;Mouse;Rat
Applications	WB;IHC;IF;ELISA
Gene Name	PRKAR2B
Protein Name	cAMP-dependent protein kinase type II-beta regulatory subunit
Immunogen	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human PKA-R2 beta. AA range:79-128
Specificity	PKA II $\beta$ reg Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of PKA II $\beta$ reg protein.
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Dilution	WB: 1/500 - 1/2000. IHC: 1/100 - 1/300. ELISA: 1/10000.. IF 1:50-200
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Purity	$\geq 90\%$
Storage Stability	-20°C/1 year
Synonyms	PRKAR2B; cAMP-dependent protein kinase type II-beta regulatory subunit
Observed Band	46kD
Cell Pathway	Cytoplasm . Cell membrane . Colocalizes with PJA2 in the cytoplasm and at the cell membrane.
Tissue Specificity	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.
Function	function:Type II regulatory chains mediate membrane association by binding to anchoring proteins, including the MAP2 kinase.,PTM:Phosphorylated by the activated catalytic chain.,similarity:Belongs to the cAMP-dependent kinase regulatory chain family.,similarity:Contains 2 cyclic nucleotide-binding domains.,subunit:The inactive form of the enzyme is composed of two regulatory chains and two catalytic chains. Activation by cAMP produces two active catalytic monomers and a regulatory dimer that binds four cAMP molecules.,tissue specificity: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

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**Background**

cAMP is a signaling molecule important for a variety of cellular functions. cAMP exerts its effects by activating the cAMP-dependent protein kinase, which transduces the signal through phosphorylation of different target proteins. The inactive kinase holoenzyme 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 have been identified in humans. The protein encoded by this gene is one of the regulatory subunits. This subunit can be phosphorylated by the activated catalytic subunit. This subunit has been shown to interact with and suppress the transcriptional activity of the cAMP responsive element binding protein 1 (CREB1) in activ

**matters needing attention**

Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!

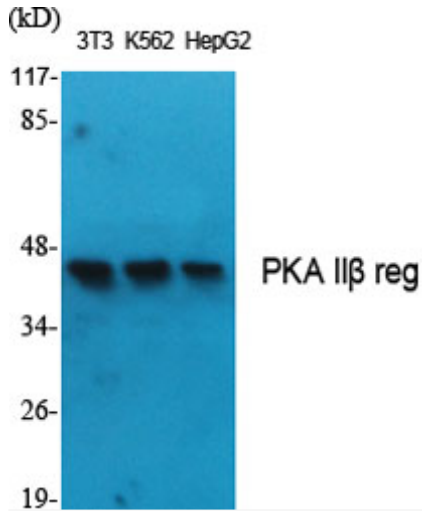
**Usage suggestions**

This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.

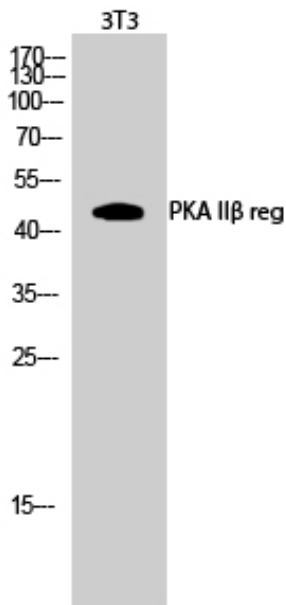
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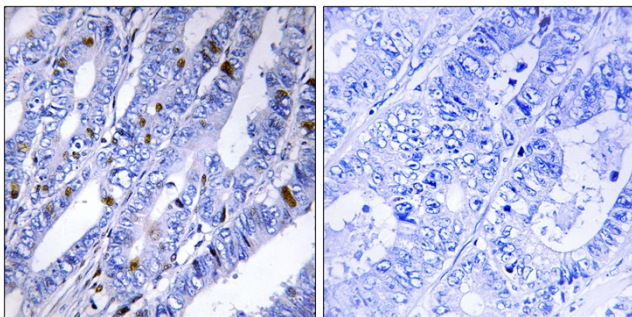
## Products Images



Western Blot analysis of various cells using PKA IIβ reg Polyclonal Antibody



Western Blot analysis of 3T3 cells using PKA IIβ reg Polyclonal Antibody



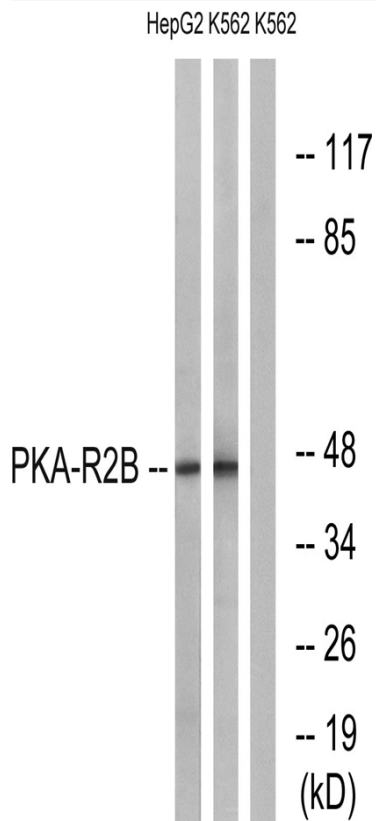
Immunohistochemistry analysis of paraffin-embedded human colon carcinoma tissue, using PKA-R2 beta Antibody. The picture on the right is blocked with the synthesized peptide.

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Western blot analysis of lysates from K562 and HepG2 cells, using PKA-R2 beta Antibody. The lane on the right is blocked with the synthesized peptide.