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PKA-RII alpha

Description: The recombinant PKA regulatory subunit II-a is a dimeric 90 kDa protein. Protein Kinase A is purified by proprietary chromatographic techniques.

Catalog #:PKPS-211

Synonyms:cAMP-Dependent Protein Kinase A regulatory subunit-II A, PKA-RII alpha.

For research use only.

Source: Escherichia Coli.

Physical Appearance: Sterile Filtered clear solution.

Amino Acid Sequence: MSHIQIPPGL TELLQGYTVE VLRQQPPDLV EFAVEYFTRL REARAPASVL PAATPRQSLG HPPPEPGPDR VADAKGDSES EEDEDLEVPV PSRFNRRVSV CAETYNPDEE EEDTDPRVIH PKTDEQRCRL QEACKDILLF KNLDQEQLSQ VLDAMFERIV KADEHVIDOG DDGDNFYVIE RGTYDILVTK DNQTRSVGQY DNRGSFGELA LMYNTPRAAT **IVATSEGSLW GL**

Purity: Greater than 95% as determined by SDS-PAGE.

Formulation:

PKA regulatory subunit-II alpha is supplied at a concentration of 0.37mg/ml in 20mM MES, 150mM NaCl, 2mM EDTA, 2mM EGTA, 1mM BME and 50% glycerol.

Stability:

PKA should be stored at 4°C if entire vial will be used within 1 week. For long term storage below -20°C. Avoid multiple freeze-thaw cycles.

Usage:

NeoBiolab's products are furnished for LABORATORY RESEARCH USE ONLY. The product may not be used as drugs, agricultural or pesticidal products, food additives or household chemicals.

Introduction:

cAMP-dependent PKA is a ubiquitous serine/theonine protein kinase present in a variety of tissues (e.g. brain, skeletal muscle, heart). The intracellular cAMP level regulates cellular responses by altering the interaction between the catatytic C and regulatory R subunits of PKA. The inactive tetrameric PKA holoenzyme R2C2 is activated when cAMP binds to R2, which dissociates the tetramer to R2 cAMP 4 and two active catalytic subunits. Free Catalytic subunits of PKA can phosphorylate a wide variety of intracellular target proteins. In response to hormone- induced high cAMP levels, PKA phosphorylates glycogen synthetase (inhibition of the enzyme activity) and phosphorylase kinase to block glycogen synthesis. Different isoforms of catalytic and regulatory subunits suggest specific functions.

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